

# Annual report of the Minister of State for Education

Japan. Monbushō





184  
185  
186

# THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION

FOR

1905--1906.

---

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TOKYO, JAPAN.

(1908)



# THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION**

FOR THE

**THIRTY-EIGHTH STATISTICAL YEAR OF MEIJI**

(1905—6)

(ABRIDGED)



NEW YORK  
PUBLIC  
LIBRARY

TRANSLATED AND PUBLISHED

BY THE



**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

TŌKYŌ, JAPAN.

March, 41st year of Meiji (1908).

3 5 11



NOV 1953  
258  
V. 10

# CONTENTS.



## PART I.

### GENERAL SKETCH OF AFFAIRS TRANSACTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

	PAGE
General Remarks ... ..	I
General Business ... ..	6
Officials ... ..	21
Expenditure ... ..	21

## PART II.

### EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

General Summary ... ..	27
Elementary Schools ... ..	31
Kindergartens... ..	50
Blind and Dumb Schools ... ..	53
Higher Normal Schools... ..	59
Higher Normal School for Girls ... ..	71
Special Institutes for the Training of Teachers ... ..	77
Normal Schools ... ..	79
Middle Schools ... ..	85
High Schools for Girls ... ..	91
High Schools ... ..	97
Imperial Universities ... ..	103
Special Schools ... ..	127
Technical Schools ... ..	144

Institutes for the Training of Technical School Teachers ... ..	176
Miscellaneous Schools ... ..	178
School Hygiene ... ..	180
Libraries ... ..	194
Committee for Testing the Qualifications of Teachers for Licences ...	199
Testing of the Qualifications of Elementary School Teachers for Licences ... ..	208
Granting of the <i>Fu</i> or <i>Ken</i> Licences as Elementary School Teachers.	210
Committee for the Examination of Medical Practitioners and Phar- maceutists ... ..	212
Tōkyō Academy ... ..	214
Earthquake Investigation Committee ... ..	215
Central Meteorological Observatory ... ..	217
Geodetic Committee ... ..	221
Special Observatory for the Measurement of Latitude ... ..	222
Committee for the Compilation of Catalogues of Scientific Literature.	223
Japanese Language Investigation Committee ... ..	224
School Books and Charts ... ..	226
Educational Societies ... ..	227
Pensions to Public School Officials ... ..	229
Educational Fund ... ..	233
Stock Fund for Additional Salaries to Teachers in City, Town or Village Elementary Schools... ..	235
Public School Expenditure ... ..	237
Public School Property ... ..	241

# ERRATA.

Page.	Line.	Error.	Correction.
4	18	in to.	in
6	11	Derartment.	Department.
"	12	Imperiol.	Imperial.
"	21	annuary.	annually.
"	23	for the those.	for those.
"	31	Kyoto.	Tokyo.
9	4	educanional.	educational.
"	6	agriectural.	agricultural.
"	7	Switerland.	Switzerland.
"	18	drawaing.	drawing.
"	19	Garmany.	Germany.
11	35	3rd elementary of.	3rd of.
15	1	buildings.	building.
"	5	arme.	arms.
"	8	Constrution.	construction.
"	23	abstractions.	obstructions.
16	15	parpose.	purpose.
22	13-14	decrease 12.	decrease of 12.
60	21	stuff.	staff.
70	3	investigating.	for investigating.
72	26	physis.	physics.
125	37	in-patients 4,084.	in-patients was 4,084
190	26	number	number.
212	27	appliants.	applicants.
242	16	the	over the.

o Your  
ed, the  
ing to  
eighth

'ion.

May, 40th year of Meiji (1907)



## INTRODUCTION.

---

The present report contains a record of educational affairs as transacted by this Department during the statistical year ending the 31st March, 1906.

The following report is divided into two parts ; part I contains a general sketch of affairs transacted by the Department ; and part II gives a summary of education throughout the country.

The number of children, of school age as well as of schools, teachers, kindergartens, kindergarten conductors, and libraries, and the amounts of educational fund and public school property are given in accordance with investigation made at the end of the statistical year. But the number of public and private elementary schools classified with reference to the number of classes, of public elementary schools in which tuition fees were levied on children, and of schools in which physicians are engaged is given in accordance with investigation made on the 1st March.

The number of students, pupils, children, infants, as well as of school classes and school physicians is based on investigations made on the 1st March. But the number of those children whose names remain on school registers, but were absent for a period extending from the 1st April to the 1st March is not taken into calculation.

All matters relating to those who have completed the prescribed course of instruction, applicants for admission, those admitted, average number of daily attendance, percentage of attendance and non-attendance, cases of illness classified with reference to their kinds in normal schools, tests of teachers for licences, pensions, expenditure, fund for additional salaries for teachers in public elementary schools are given in accordance with the statistical year. By applicants for admission, or those admitted, are meant only those pupils who had applied for admission, or been admitted, to the first year classes.

The number of inspection tours made by school physicians is given in accordance with investigations made during the period extending from the 1st April to the 1st March ; and the results of examinations of the physique of students and pupils are given in accordance with those conducted in April.

The meteorological report extends from January to December, 1905.

All statistical facts relating to schools, kindergartens, or libraries attached to other institutions, or to any such courses of study as are quite distinct from others, but established in one and the same institution, either conjointly with, or in addition to, the main courses, are included under the headings specially belonging to them, except those relating to the various items of expenditure or property, or to any other cases where explanatory notes are given. But in cases where the number of teachers, etc. is such as could not be so enumerated under separate heading, such number is included in those that have a greater number of pupils.

The number of professors, assistant professors, instructors, assistant instructors, and teachers in schools under the control of the Department of Education, who are appointed such, in addition to their duties connected with other parts of the Department, is left out of the tables.

The number of teachers in public schools employed in their own or any other schools in addition to their own duties, is not given in the tables.

The number of teachers having charge of other school courses in addition to their own, in elementary schools provided with ordinary and higher elementary school courses, is included under those heads which have a greater number of hours, and under the heads belonging to the higher elementary school courses, where the numbers of hours are equal.

In enumerating the amount of salaries received by teachers in city, town or village elementary schools, that of additional salaries for long service is not taken into account.

The number of schools temporarily closed is left out of the tables, those in which pupils are taught on the 1st March or pupils graduated during the statistical year being excepted.

All statistical facts and financial accounts for the seven islands included in the province of Izu within the jurisdiction of Tokyo *Fu*, except the accounts relating to the educational fund, stock fund for additional salaries to teachers in city, town or village elementary schools, and pensions, together with the public school property and the public expenditure relating to the public elementary school by town Kotohira, Nakatado gori, Kagawa *Ken* are given in accordance with investigations made in the year 1904-5. As regards the elementary school established by the

---

*Fu* or *Ken* corresponds to the French prefecture. It is subdivided into *Gun* or cantons.

#### IV

town of Kotohira, no reports about public school expenditure and public school property being yet received, nothing further could be done for it.

In the statistical accounts relating to public school expenditure, all facts relating to the local expenses of Okinawa *Ken* borne by the State are included in the items of *Fu* or *Ken* public school expenditure.

All calculations with regard to either money or land, are expressed in *yen* or *tsubo*\* only, taking into account all decimal numbers over five, and rejecting all below. But in financial calculations relating to pensions, educational fund and stock fund for additional salaries for teachers, or in expressing proportions, two or three fractional units are retained.

---

\* Equal to about 36 square feet, Eng.

# PART I.

---

## General Sketch of Affairs Transacted by the Department of Education During the Year 1905-6.

---

### GENERAL REMARKS.

---

The chief educational affairs transacted during the 38th statistical year may be summarized as follows :—

During the earlier half of the year under review, the war with Russia was still going on, and the same policy of strict economy that had been practiced, the previous year in all undertakings relating to education had to be pursued. But great pains have been taken for the internal improvements as well as the advancement of all essential culture, so that nothing may be wanting to meet the wonderful development of modern education. In the beginning of the latter half of the year, the war coming to an end, the Imperial declaration of peace was issued which clearly indicated what was expected of the people at large.

On the one hand, the people have to bear all the burdens resulting from the effects of war, the import of which is unparalleled in the annals of the country, while on the other hand, they have to concentrate themselves into one harmonious whole, that they may discharge their august duties of maintaining evermore the honor and glories of the empire amid the emulation and prosperity of the world's progress.

Now to meet this demand, strict attention should be paid to the nurture of the resources of the country as well as to the development of social refinement. So bearing in mind all the essential points of future education, we have issued an instruction to the effect that the spiritual education should be so encouraged that the sentiment of fidelity to the Emperor and of love for the Country, the two choice flowers indigenous to the soil, might grow stronger, and that upon this sound basis of our fundamental constitution, all kinds of education should be built. At the same time, not only all technical education should be encouraged, but an

enterprising spirit accompanied with thrift must be maintained throughout all branches of education, nor should physical education be by any means neglected. We have moreover demanded that all undertakings in commemoration of the war should not end with war, but should be so continued and developed as to encourage educational ends; and although *post bellum* measures to be adopted in the furthering of education must be great in number, yet judgment and deliberation ought to be used in their selection so that they might be adequate for the rapid development of the empire's destiny.

As regards elementary school education we have already encouraged all *Fu* and *Ken* to found higher elementary courses lasting for two years in every ordinary elementary-school; and we have moreover, issued an order that the half time school system should be tried and the result ascertained in all elementary schools attached to normal schools so that a strong foundation for a longer period of compulsory education, which prosperity of the country demands, might safely be constructed.

The field of investigation has been made wider this year. Not only the method of instruction, but also the training of pupils, control, and other essentials of the half time system have been brought under minute observation. After having examined the grades of elementary school children, we have ordered the local governors to urge some improvements in the internal development of elementary school education. Among the Regulations for carrying out the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools, those relating to the Committee for Testing the Qualifications of Teachers for Licences have been revised, as a natural consequence of the revision of the official organization in the Hokkaido and other provinces. We have also made regulations governing the bestowal of letters of merit in connection with elementary education: Those who are thus rewarded include those elementary school teachers, heads of cities, towns, villages, town and village school corporations, as well as officials in a similar position, and also members of educational committees relating to elementary schools, who have achieved success in educational affairs, their names being published in the *Official Gazette*.

Secondary and normal education together with elementary school education form the most essential part of our general education; and there exists a special need of internal improvements. Especially is such the case in the present situation, as a firm basis for further development after the war must be established. To pursue this aim, we have

ordered those in charge to be strict in the choice of teachers, to investigate the best methods of keeping pupils under discipline, when they are out of school, and at the same time we have encouraged physical culture and urged some of them to lay out new school gardens. Further we have directed their attention to the cultivation in young minds of habits of industry and frugality and of a noble, upright character. Only one alteration has been introduced to the regulations. The graduates of the Higher Normal School for Girls are privileged to join either the elective or special course, while they are still passing through their period of service.

As regards technical education, we have urged those in charge to have their school equipment completed and encouraged them in every way, so that the best results from this kind of education may be obtained, as the schools of this description, specially supplementary technical schools, have been rapidly increasing in number. We have also annulled the provision in the Regulations for the Establishment or Abolition of Technical Schools, relating to supplementary technical schools and authorized the local governors to develop and complete them so that all business may be simplified.

With regard to higher technical education, many improvements have been introduced. We chose Mikisho-mura, Aichi-gori, Aichi Ken for the site of the Nagoya Higher Technical School, and Kaminagasaki-mura, Nishisonoki-gōri, Nagasaki Ken, for the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School and they were both opened in September this year. For these two schools and the Kyoto Higher Technical School, we have made regulations for the length of courses, kinds of courses, the subjects taught in each course, and also the grades, while changes have been introduced into the regulations relating to the Higher Technical Schools at Osaka and Tokyo. As the two technical schools, the Kumamoto Higher Technical and the Sendai Higher Technical, were established by the Imperial Ordinance towards the end of the present year, we separated at once the engineering department of the Fifth High School, forming a new school out of it, and the two schools are to begin with the next statistical year.

As regards special education, revisions were introduced into Regulations relating to public and private Special Schools and a new item was added for the admission of pupils. Regulations relating to the Sanction of Private Special Schools of Medicine were enacted, and a special provision was made for those who, in accordance with the third article of the

Regulations for Granting Licence to Medical Practitioners, wished to have the Minister's sanction granted to them.

The regulations relating to the length of courses, kinds of courses, subjects to be taught, their grades and also to elective pupils, graduate students, as well as the special courses in the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages were revised. A short course of one year was established, practical application of knowledge being the object had in view, for the benefit of those who wished to study either the Russian, Chinese, or Korean language, so that they could be of use under the present circumstances.

As regards university education, many changes were introduced as to the number and kinds of the professorial chairs in the previous year, but in the present year there were but few alterations. The official regulations relating to the two universities were revised by the Imperial Ordinance and the number of officials was increased. A head of experimental farms was appointed to take charge of the affairs relating to those farms attached to the Imperial University of Tokyo.

Revisions were also made in to the official regulations relating to the government schools under the control of the Department of Education, as well as to the Imperial Library, Central Meteorological Observatory, and also to the regulations relating to the number of the officials. The maximum number of officials in the government schools etc., has been increased. The maximum limit of officials in the two schools, the Kumamoto Higher Technical School and the Sendai Higher Technical School was fixed by the Imperial Ordinance, and so we have taken the appropriate measures for them. We have enacted the regulations relating to the approval of the sanctioned schools abroad as well as to the grant of pensions to Retired Officials and to the Families of Deceased Officials in the sanctioned schools in accordance with the Pension Law proclaimed last year, and an Imperial Ordinance was issued this year which settled the qualifications of the officials in such schools, the method of calculating their years of service, their designation, treatment, appointment, release, etc., so that the officials employed in the sanctioned schools established by Japanese subjects living in foreign concessions have come to receive a similar treatment as those of the public schools at home. So we have improved the treatment of officials in the schools abroad, and more circumspection is given both to their employment and dismissal, so that education among Japanese subjects in foreign lands may begin to have

a better chance of improvement, and consequently become more fully developed.

Since there are many Chinese scholars coming to study in our country—their numbers being tens of thousands—we have given appropriate protection and encouragement to those public and private schools where they are admitted, and at the same time we have enacted special regulations relating to such schools that these scholars may know what they have to expect and that they may with more ease, complete their education.

The Regulations, and their supplements, relating to the Reprinting of the School Books and Charts used in Elementary Schools were abolished and another regulation similar to them in contents was enacted. At the end of the year, the regulations relating to the pensions etc., of public school officials were revised. A provision was made which extended the same bounty to those kindergarten conductors who had the qualifications of becoming ordinary regular teachers of an elementary school. The pupils and graduates in the Third High School for Girls attached to the Formosan Government Japanese Language School are treated on the same footing as those of high schools for girls established by *Fu* or *Ken*, in entering other schools, etc.

In short, educational affairs of the year under review are not at all on the decline, but on the contrary, we see in them a sound and steady progress.

---



## GENERAL BUSINESS.

*Educational Inspection and Official Tours :—* During the year, several tours were made by officials of the Department for the purpose of investigating the educational affairs, namely : two by the Minister of Education to the Kwansai districts, and to the North-eastern districts ; one by the Chief of the Bureau of Special School Affairs to the city of Kyōto ; two by the Chief of the Bureau of Technical School Affairs to Yamagata and Akita Ken, and to Miyagi and Iwate Ken ; one by a councillor to Nāgano Ken, three by the inspectors to Fukui, Ishikawa and Toyama Ken, to Yamaguchi, Nagasaki and Fukuoka Ken, and to Hiroshima, Yamaguchi and Saga Ken.

Special tours were also made by order of the Department, one by an assistant professor in the College of Agriculture in the Imperial University of Tōkyō to Fukuoka and Saga Ken ; 4 by the professors in the Tōkyō Higher Normal School to Ōsaka Fu and Hyōgo Ken, to Miye and Aichi Ken, to Nagasaki, Kumamoto and Kagoshima Ken, and to Shidzuoka, Tokushima, and Kagawa Ken ; one by a professor in the Higher Normal School for Girls to Gumma, Chiba, Ibaraki and Tochigi Ken ; one by the director of the Tōkyō Higher Technical School to Kyōto and Ōsaka Fu, and Hyōgo and Aichi Ken ; and two by professor in the same school to Nagasaki and Ōita Ken, and to Hyōgo and Okayama Ken.

*Summer Institutes :—* The summer institutes annuary organized by the Department of Education for instructors in normal and middle schools, and high schools for girls, and for the those in technical schools were opened, as in the previous year, in certain provincial centres, as well as in Tōkyō, for the convenience of persons in different parts of the country. The courses were conducted by lecturers well versed in the special branches of instruction, and were completed by the date previously fixed.

Summer institutes for instructors in normal, and middle schools, and high schools for girls were opened in Tōkyō, Sendai, Kanazawa, Kumamoto and Okayama. The meeting places assigned for the purpose were, in Tōkyō, The Kyōto Higher Normal School where the three subjects of English, Mathematics and manual training were taught for three weeks beginning on the 25th of July and ending on the 14th of August, and also the Higher Normal School for Girls where two courses of ethics

pedagogics, mathematics and natural history, and of ethics, pedagogics, the Japanese language and Chinese literature were given extending over the same number of days; in Sendai, the 2nd High School where the two courses of zoology and botany, and of mineralogy were given extending over the same number of days; in Kanazawa and Kumamoto, the 4th and 5th High Schools where English was taught from the 25th of July to the 12th of August, a period of 19 days; in Okayama, the 6th High School where the Japanese language was taught for 3 weeks from the 25th of July to the 14th of August, and mathematics for 16 days from the 25th of July to the 9th of August.

The total number of teachers engaged was 19 and that of pupils 435,414 of whom received the certificates, viz., 119 in English, 89 in mathematics, 47 in the Japanese language, 46 in manual training, 34 in ethics, pedagogics, the Japanese language and Chinese literature, 31 in zoology and botany, 29 in mineralogy, and 19 in ethics, pedagogics, mathematics and natural history.

Summer Institutes for instructors in technical schools were opened in Tōkyō, Niigata, and Fukui. In Tōkyō, the places assigned for the purpose were the Tōkyō Higher technical School and the Tōkyō Higher Commercial School. In the former, the industrial course was given, the lectures continuing for four weeks, from the 25th of July to the 21st of August, and in the latter, the commercial course was given for 3 weeks, beginning on the 25th of July and continuing to the 14th of August. In Niigata, the place assigned was the Niigata School of Agriculture and Forestry, and in Fukui the Fukui Agricultural School. The course of agriculture was given in these two places for 3 weeks from the 1st of August to the 21st of the same month.

Those who received instruction in the industrial course were selected from the teachers of wood work or architecture in the industrial or apprentices' schools, while in the courses of agriculture and commerce, they were selected from the teachers of supplementary schools for technical instruction and of higher elementary schools. In the industrial course, the subjects chosen consisted of methods of teaching architecture, architectural designing, and drawing the object being principally for the encouragement of practical training, while the general outlines of the method of instruction in agriculture, productions, treatment of blight, horticulture being the 4 subjects taken up in the course of agriculture, the diffusion of knowledge essential for the agricultural education in its

elementary grade was kept chiefly in view. At the same time, several subjects closely connected with farming were also taught. The commercial course included the 3 subjects of general principles of commerce, business arithmetic, and book-keeping. The number of lecturers was 11, while the number of persons under instruction was 313; of those 301 completed the prescribed course and received certificates, viz., 12 in the industrial course, 198 in the agricultural course, and 91 in the commercial course.

*Degrees:—* During the year, there were 41 persons upon whom the degree of *Hakushi* was conferred in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance relating to Degrees. Of these, 8 received the degree of *Hōgaku Hakushi*, 20 *Igaku Hakushi*, 1 *Yakugaku Hakushi*, 6 *Bungaku Hakushi*, and two each of *Kōgaku Hakushi*, *Rigaku Hakushi*, and *Jūgaku Hakushi*. If a distinction be made with regard to the qualifications of the recipients of these degrees, it will be seen that of the above mentioned persons, 4 received their degree after having been admitted to the University Hall and passed the prescribed examinations, viz. *Bungaku Hakushi* 2, *Igaku Hakushi* and *Kōgaku Hakushi* one each; 25 on the strength of theses written by themselves, viz. *Igaku Hakushi* 17, *Hōgaku Hakushi*, *Yakugaku Hakushi*, *Kōgaku Hakushi* and *Rigaku Hakushi* one each, *Bungaku Hakushi* 4; 4 on the recommendation of the President of the Imperial Universities, viz., *Igaku Hakushi* 2, *Hōgaku Hakushi* and *Rigaku Hakushi* one each; 8 whose accomplishments and knowledge were ascertained by the Association of *Hakushi* to be worthy of the degree, viz., *Hōgaku Hakushi* 6, *Jūgaku Hakushi* 2.

At the end of the present year, there were 67 *Hōgaku* (Law) *Hakushi*, 118 *Igaku* (Medicine) *Hakushi*, 8 *Yakugaku* (Pharmacy) *Hakushi*, 104 *Kōgaku* (Engineering) *Hakushi*, 51 *Bungaku* (Literature) *Hakushi*, 55 *Rigaku* (Science) *Hakushi*, 12 *Nōgaku* (Agriculture) *Hakushi*, 7 *Ringaku* (Forestry) *Hakushi* and 11 *Jūgaku* (Veterinary Medicine) *Hakushi*; the total being 433. Of these, one holds two degrees in Law and Literature, and one holds two degrees in Science and Pharmacy, while one *Hōgaku Hakushi* and one *Kōgaku Hakushi* died during the year.

*Students in Foreign Countries:—* During the present year, 17 students were sent abroad for study, viz:—one to the United States, Germany and Switzerland to study electro-chemical industry, one to the United States, Germany and Switzerland to investigate manual training and drawing

taught in general education ; 2 to England and Germany, one of whom for the study of inorganic chemistry and the other the management of business ; 6 to the United States and Germany, one of whom for the study of educational administration, one for electrical engineering, one for applied electric chemistry and applied photochemistry, one for pedagogics, one for agricultural education, and one for the manufacture and application of paints ; one to the United States and Switzerland for gymnastics ; one to France and Italy for designing ; one to China and Germany for the study of Chinese Literature ; 3 to Germany, one of whom for anatomy and histology, one for hygiene and bacteriology and one for silviculture and forest protection ; one to France to study French. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 5 over the previous year.

During the present year, 31 students returned to Japan, 6 of whom arrived from Germany, viz., one after a course of study in physics, one anatomy, one electric chemistry, 2 medicine, and one applied chemistry relating to arts and industries ; one from England after a course of study in drawing ; one from the United States after a course of English ; 4 from England and Germany, one of whom after a course of study in botany, one spinning and weaving, one naval architecture, and one dyeing ; 2 from England and the United States, one of whom after a course of study in English, and one the manufacture of machinery ; 4 from the United States and Germany, one of whom after a course of mining, one psychology, one metallurgical technology, and one civil engineering ; one from England and France after a course of mechanical engineering ; 2 from Germany and France, one of whom after a course of pharmacy and toxicology, and one mathematics ; one from England and Belgium after a course of marine transportations ; one from Germany and Holland after a course of study in History ; 2 from England, France and Germany, one of whom after the study of commercial law and one private international law ; 2 from England, Germany and the United States, one of whom after a course of study in electricity and magnetism, and one pedagogics ; one from France, Germany and the United States after a course of study in commercial geography ; one from France Germany and Switzerland after a course of study in agricultural chemistry ; one from China, India and Turkey after a course of study in architecture ; one from England, Germany, France, and the United States after a course of study in educational administration. Compared with the previous year this

shows a decrease of 2. There was one who died in Germany while studying pathological anatomy.

At the end of the year under review, the number of students in foreign countries was 86, 3 of whom have been ordered to study in England, one of them a woman; 17 in Germany; one in France; 2 in England and the United States; 11 in England and Germany; 2 in the United States and France; 10 in the United States and Germany; 7 in France and Germany; one in France and Italy; one in Austria-Hungary; one in the United States and Sweden; one in China and Germany; 7 in England, the United States and Germany; 7 in England, France and Germany; 3 in the United States, France and Germany; 2 in the United States, Germany and Switzerland; one in the United States, Germany, and Sweden; one in France, Germany and Italy; 2 in Germany and Austria-Hungary; one in Austria-Hungary and England; one in England, France, Germany and Italy; one in England, France, Italy and United States; 2 in England, France, Germany and the United States; and one in France, Germany, Belgium and the United States. Compared with the previous year this shows a decrease of 15, owing, as above mentioned, to the fact that 31 returned and one died, while 17 were ordered to go abroad.

During the year, among the students sent abroad the following were ordered to attend the various educational congresses held in their respective countries: one, the Meeting of the International Council of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, London, England; one, II<sup>e</sup> Congrès International de l'Enseignement Agricole, Liège; Congrès International des Mines, de la Métallurgie, de la Mécanique et de la Géologie appliquées, Liège; one, Congrès International pour l'Amélioration du sort des Sourds-Muets, Liège; one, Congrès International d'Expansion économique mondiale, Mons, Belgique; and one, Congresso Internazionale di psicologia, Roma, Italia.

*Instructors and Teachers qualified to receive Licences:*— The actual number of persons to whom licences as instructors were granted during the year in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance relating to Teachers' licences was 1,176 men and 181 women, the total being 1,357. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 350. Of this number, those who had graduated from government schools designed for the training of teachers were 551, consisting of 445 men and 106 women, while 396 passed the prescribed tests without examination and 410 by

examination. Of the former, there were 373 men, 2 of whom being foreigners, and 23 women; and of the latter 358 were men, 52 women. If the proportion of those licensed to teach be calculated in respect of the total number before mentioned, it will be seen that the number of graduates of government schools designed for the training of teachers is 40.61 per cent. of the said total, while the number of those licensed without examination and by examination is 29.18 and 30.21 per cent. respectively. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 14 in the number of graduates of government schools and a decrease of 4.19 in the number of those who passed the tests without examination and of 9.81 in those who passed the examination. If the number of both sexes be compared, the percentage of women was 15.39, showing a decrease of 6.68 from the previous year. Distinguished with reference to the kinds of licenses, 685 men were licensed for normal schools, middle schools and high schools for girls, 274 men for normal schools and middle schools, 99 men for normal schools and high schools for girls, 8 men for middle schools and high schools for girls, 24 men for normal school, 36 for middle schools, among whom were 2 foreigners, 30 men and 100 women for the girls' departments of normal schools and high schools for girls, 8 men and 75 women for the girls' departments of normal schools, and 12 men and 6 women for high schools for girls. Taking all subjects, the number of nominal persons licensed to teach was 2,734, of whom 2,097 were men and 637 women, so that a comparison with the previous year shows an increase of 887.

The number of ordinary regular teachers in elementary schools to whom general licences were granted was 192 men and 2 women, of whom 170 men received the licence on the representation of local governors. This shows a decrease of 38 men and 2 women.

*Conferring Honour upon and Encouraging the Meritorious Persons connected with Elementary School Education:*— In accordance with Art. 1 of the Regulations relating to Merit in Elementary Education, the Departmental Ordinance No. 11 issued in the 38th year of Meiji, the Minister of Education by the decision of the Committee for Investigating the Merits in Elementary Schools Education conferred on 30 elementary school teachers, on the 3rd elementary of November of the same year, "The Letters of Merit in Elementary School Education." The datum of choice consisted of long, assiduous and sincere service, a character which had engendered a salutary influence on the school-children, or dis-

tinguished merit in teaching and training ; all of which prove themselves worthy to be followed by others as their models.

*Examination and Publication of School Books and Charts :—* During the year, the number of books for which applications for examination were made to the Department of Education was 328 sets or 648 volumes. Those of which examination had to be continued down to the present year were 81 sets or 124 volumes. Of these, 270 sets or 519 volumes were examined and approved during the year. The books not approved, were 12 sets or 18 volumes those for which applications were treated as void or otherwise rejected, were 6 sets or 17 volumes, while those left over for examination in the succeeding year were 121 sets or 218 volumes. More minutely, the number of books for which applications were made for examination was 47 sets or 67 volumes for elementary schools, 161 sets or 346 volumes for middle schools, 66 sets or 132 volumes for high schools for girls, and 54 sets or 103 volumes for normal schools. Those for which examination had to be continued down to the present year were 24 sets or 33 volumes for elementary schools, 32 sets or 61 volumes for middle schools, 13 sets or 18 volumes for high schools for girls, and 12 sets or 12 volumes for normal schools. Among those examined and approved during the year are included 37 sets or 62 volumes for elementary schools, 143 sets or 293 volumes for middle schools, 48 sets or 98 volumes for high schools for girls, and 42 sets or 66 volumes for normal schools. Books not approved, were one set or one volume and those for which applications were treated as void or otherwise rejected, were 3 sets or 3 volumes for elementary schools. For the middle schools 5 sets or 5 volumes were not approved, for high schools for girls 3 sets or 6 volumes were not approved, while 2 sets or 13 volumes were rejected, and for normal schools 3 sets or 6 volumes were not approved and one set or one volume was treated as void or otherwise rejected, while those left over for examination in the succeeding year were 30 sets or 34 volumes for elementary schools, 45 sets or 109 volumes for middle schools, 26 sets or 33 volumes for high schools for girls, and 20 sets or 42 volumes for normal schools. As compared with the previous year, the total number of books for which applications were made during the year shows a decrease of 24 sets, and 11 volumes, while there is a decrease of 87 sets and 183 volumes in those examined and approved.

During the year, the following school books and charts copyrighted by the Department of Education were reprinted, namely :—1,665,000

copies of the "Moral Lessons for Ordinary Elementary Schools," 15,000 sets of the charts designed for the teaching of moral lessons in ordinary elementary schools, 7,788,339 copies of the "Ordinary Elementary School Readers," 6,008,507 copies of the "Penmanship for Ordinary Elementary Schools," 149,000 copies of the models of Japanese brush work or ordinary elementary schools, 1,188,000 copies of the "Moral Lessons for Higher Elementary Schools," 2,740,929 copies of the "Higher Elementary School Readers," 2,531,416 copies of the "Penmanship for Higher Elementary Schools," 1,203,000 copies of the "Japanese History for Elementary Schools," 1,190,000 copies of "Geography for Elementary Schools," 1,340,000 copies of "Higher Elementary School Arithmetics," 862,400 copies of the models of Japanese brush work for higher elementary schools, 203,000 copies of the models of pencil drawing for higher elementary schools, 3,000 copies of geometrical drawing for the use of elementary school teachers, 8,000 copies of the text book of agriculture for the use of elementary school teachers, 13,000 copies of the text book of manual training for the use of elementary school teachers, 100,000 copies of the "songs of war," and 51,000 copies of the "Moral Lessons" for the use of high schools for girls, a total of 27,044,591 copies and 15,000 sets of charts. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 8,424,566 copies of books, and a decrease of 3,000 sets of charts.

*State Aid towards the Expenses of Technical Education:*— As regards the number of schools to which aid was granted in response to applications made to the Department of Education, according to the law relating to state aid towards the expenses of technical education, and the annual amount of such aid, it will be seen that during the year there were 5 apprentices' schools, one agricultural school, 2 commercial schools and 2 schools for marine products, to which *yen* 1,300,150,600 and 800 were granted respectively; the total number of schools being 10, and the aggregate annual amount of aid *yen* 2,850. With regard to the number of schools to which special grants for equipments were made, it will be seen that there were one apprentices' school, and 2 agricultural schools to which *yen* 480 and 700 were granted respectively. Those for which the aid was renewed for another term on the expiration of the previous one, included one apprentices' school, one agricultural school, one school for marine products and one supplementary school for technical instruction, to which *yen* 1,000, 250, 250, 200 were granted respectively.



Among the aided schools, there was one agricultural school of B grade remodelled as an agricultural school of A grade, one commercial school of B Grade as a commercial school of A grade, one supplementary school of agriculture as an agricultural school of B grade, one supplementary school for marine products as a school for marine products provided with *Bekkwa* (abridged courses) one supplementary industrial school as an apprentices' school. There was also one apprentices' school for which aid was discontinued, the amount being *yen* 150.

The number of aided schools at the end of the present year was 281 receiving the grant of *yen* 279,590 viz. 29 industrial schools, receiving *yen* 61,490; 37 apprentices' schools, *yen* 28,550; 60 agricultural schools of A grade, *yen* 88,250; 52 agricultural schools of B grade, *yen* 20,780; 6 schools for marine products provided with regular courses, 4,650; 4 schools for marine products of the *Bekkwa* grade, 1,200; one special school for commerce, 3,600; 36 commercial schools of A grade, 46,050; 10 commercial schools of B grade, 4,600; 7 nautical schools of A grade, 10,500; and 39 supplementary technical schools, 9,920. Compared with the previous year, the total number of aided schools was the same though the kinds of schools differ, and the money granted was less by *yen* 2,840.

*Associations and Foundations sanctioned to be Juridical Persons:—* The associations sanctioned to be juridical persons under the jurisdiction of the Minister of State for Education during the year were 2 in number, while the number of similarly sanctioned foundation was 6. The associations sanctioned were Kamitoga-gōri Educational Association in Tochigi Ken, the Kōjōkwan (private) in Okayama Ken, while the foundations so sanctioned included the Japan Women's University (private), the Meiji University (private), in Tokyo; the Kida-gōri Shōgakkai in Kagawa Ken; the Shūdo Middle School (private) in Hiroshima Ken; the Saint Maur Gakuin in Kanagawa Ken; the Okayama Jikkwa Girl's School in Okayama Ken (private). In the year, one association in Saitama Ken, viz., the Saitama Educational Association reported its dissolution.

The actual number of associations sanctioned to be juridical persons at the end of the year included 49 educational associations, 13 schools, and 27 scientific societies and clubs, the total being 89, while the number of foundations so sanctioned included 4 educational association 22 schools, and 25 scientific societies and clubs, the total being 51, showing an increase over the previous year of one in the case of associations and of 6 in the case of foundations.

*Buildings and Repairs:—* The buildings work undertaken by the Department of Education during the previous year and continued down to the present included the reconstruction of the lecture-rooms for anatomy, pathology, medical jurisprudence, etc., in the College of Medicine; the restorations of lecture-rooms for naval architecture, technology of arms and civil engineering in the College of Engineering after their destruction by fire; the construction of the lecture-room for forestry, in the College of Agriculture in the Imperial University of Tōkyō; the construction of new buildings for the Fukuoka College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Kyōto; the construction of new buildings for the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, the Kōbe Higher Commercial School, the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School, the Nagoya Higher Technical School, and the Imperial Library; and the construction of lecture-rooms of the Kanazawa Special School of Medicine.

Of the building works above mentioned, the following were completed during the year: the construction of the lecture-room for forestry, in the College of Agriculture in the Imperial University of Tōkyō; the construction of new buildings for the Kōbe Higher Commercial School, and the Imperial Library and the lecture-rooms of the Kanazawa Special School of Medicine. The reconstruction of the lecture-rooms for anatomy, pathology, medical jurisprudence etc. in the College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Tokyo was to be completed during the year under review, but some unavoidable abstractions arose which made it necessary to continue into the next year. With this exception work was progressing as had been expected.

Among the works of construction commenced and expected to be completed within the year may be mentioned, the improvements and increase of gas tanks at the Imperial University of Kyoto, additional buildings to the lecture-room for medical jurisprudence in the College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Kyoto; the construction of the store-room for chemicals in the Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry; additional buildings to the brewery in the Osaka Higher Technical School; the laying of the water pipes for the Okayama Special School of Medicine; repairs to the buildings of the Educational Department, the hospital in charge of the Committee for the examination of medical practitioners, the fences of the Tokyo Observatory attached to the College of Science in the Imperial University of Tokyo, the lecture room for veterinary medicine in the College of Agriculture, the official residences

and the residences for teachers belonging to the Third High School, the gymnasium for use in inclement weather in the 4th High School, the buildings of the elementary school attached to the Tokyo Higher Normal School, the buildings of the Sapporo College of Agriculture, of the Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry and of the Tokyo Fine Arts School as well as the restoration of the buildings of the Hiroshima Higher Normal School as they had been ruined by earthquake together with the repairs of the electric light apparatus in the Department and schools under its control. All these were completed during the year with the exception of the electric light apparatus, a part of which was carried over to the next year as the estimate was only passed by Parliament towards the end of the statistical year.

The amount of ordinary expenditure for buildings and repairs during the present year was *yen* 3,577,930 and of extraordinary expenditure for the same purpose *yen* 720,487,479 the total being *yen* 724,065,409 showing a decrease of *yen* 811,632 for the former, and of *yen* 242,004,874 for the latter, the total decrease being *yen* 242,816,506 as compared with the previous year.

*Official Orders* :— Imperial ordinances, departmental ordinances and instructions relating to education issued in the present year were as follows :—

*Imperial Ordinances* :— Provisions in the Law respecting Pensions for Retired Officials and to the Families of Deceased Officials in the sanctioned schools established in Foreign Countries, which relate to the qualifications of the Officials and the Method of calculating their years of service (No. 229. 1905).

Provisions relating to the designation, treatment, appointment and dismissal of the Officials in the Sanctioned School established in Foreign Countries (No. 230. 1905).

The Ordinance relating to the special appointment of government and local school Inspectors, some provisions of amended. (No. 12. 1906).

Official Regulations for the Imperial University of Tokyo, some provisions of, amended (No. 39. 1906).

Official Regulations for the Imperial University of Kyoto, some provisions of, amended (No. 40. 1906).

Official Regulations for Schools under the control of the Department of Education, some provisions of, amended (No. 41. 1906).

Official Regulations for the Special Institutes for the Training of

Teachers, some provisions of, amended (No. 42. 1906).

Official Regulations for the Imperial Library, some provisions of, amended (No. 43. 1906).

Official Regulations for the Central Meteorological Observatory, some provisions of, amended (No. 44. 1906).

The Ordinance relating to the salaries and ranks of the Higher Officials in the Imperial Universities, some provisions of, amended (No. 45. 1906).

Regulations relating to the number of Officials in Schools under the control of the Department of Education, some provisions of, amended, (No. 46. 1906).

*Departmental Ordinances* :— Regulations and supplementary Regulations relating to the Reprinting of Books and Charts for Elementary Schools, abolished (No. 4. 1905).

Regulations relating to the Obligatory Service of the Graduates of the Higher Normal School for Girls, some provisions of, amended (No. 5. 1905).

Provisions relating to permission for Entrance and for Removal to other schools to be granted to the Graduates and Pupils of the Third High School for Girls attached to the Japanese Language School of the Colonial Government of Formosa (No. 6. 1905).

Regulations for carrying out the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools, some provisions of, amended (No. 7. 1905).

Regulations relating to the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School (No. 8. 1905).

Regulations relating to the Nagoya Higher Technical School (No. 9. 1905).

Regulations relating to the Kyōto Higher Technical School (No. 10. 1905).

Regulations relating to the Letters of Merit in Elementary School Education (No. 11. 1905).

Regulations relating to the Official Sanction of Private Special School of Medicine (No. 12. 1905).

Regulation relating to Public or Private Special Schools, some provision of, amended (No. 13. 1905).

Regulations relating to the Osaka Higher Technical School, some articles of, amended (No. 14. 1905.)

Regulations relating to the Tōkyō Higher Technical School (No. 15. 1905).

Regulations relating to Training of Technical School Teachers, some articles of, amended (No. 16. 1905).

Regulations relating to the Establishment and Abolition of Technical School, some provisions of, amended (No. 17. 1905).

Non-efficacy of the Entrance Examination when passed by a pupil of one Government School to another without the previous permission of his Director (No. 18. 1905).

Regulations relating to the Public and Private Schools which admit the Chinese (No. 19. 1905).

Regulations relating to the Sanctioned Schools in Foreign Countries (No. 20. 1905).

Regulation relating to the Grants as Pensions for Retired Officials and to the Families of Deceased Officials in the Sanctioned Schools in Foreign Countries (No. 21. 1905).

Regulations relating to the Courses of Study, Subjects of Study and the Standard to be attained; and those relating to the Graduate Students, Selective Students and the Special Course in the Tōkyō School of Foreign Languages, some articles of, amended (No. 1. 1906).

A new Designation of the Kumamoto Higher Technical School was given to the Engineering Department of the Fifth High School (No. 2. 1906).

*Instructions*.— The procedure of sending applications for Reprinting and Publishing the Books, Charts and Maps for the use of Elementary Schools (No. 1. 1905).

Revisions in the form of Wordings in the Certificates of Pensions for Retired Elementary School Teachers and to their Families.

Cautions in the pursuance of *post bellum* Education (No. 3. 1905).

Among the principal official memoranda issued during the year may be mentioned those approving the establishment of the following schools, 3 private special schools, one normal school for girls, 2 public middle schools and one branch school, 6 private middle schools and one branch school, 6 public high schools for girls, 2 private high schools for girls, one private industrial school, 4 public apprentices' schools, one private apprentices' school, 5 public agricultural schools and 3 branch schools, one private agricultural school, 2 public commercial schools, one private commercial school and 4 public libraries; those approving the change of designations of the following schools, 2 private special schools, one normal school for girls, one public middle school, one public high

school for girls, one public industrial school, one public agricultural school, and 3 public commercial schools; those approving the abolition of the following schools, one branch school of a private special school, one public middle school and one branch school, 2 private middle schools, one public agricultural school and one branch school; those ordering the closing up of 2 private middle schools; those approving re-organization and change of designations, such as the schools established by a *gun* or city made to be establishments of *Ken*, or making branch schools into independent institutions or advancing the grade of the courses, etc., 3 public middle schools, one public high school for girls, 3 public apprentices' schools, 8 public agricultural schools, 2 public schools of marine products, one public commercial school, 2 public nautical schools and one branch school; those approving change of locations, one private high school for girls, one public agricultural school, and one private commercial school. There were also 21 approving the status of the following schools in accordance with Art. XIII of the Military Conscription Law as either wholly or restricted to their particular courses, 4 private special schools, 2 private middle schools, one public commercial school, one private commercial school, and 3 private miscellaneous schools—for these full approval was given, 7 private special schools, one private middle school, one public agricultural school and one public nautical school—for these the approval was restricted to their particular courses; 2 annulling the approvals given to 2 private middle schools; 4 approving the status of the following schools in accordance with Art. III, par. 3 of the Ordinance relating to Civil Appointments, one public industrial school, one public agricultural school, one public nautical school, and another public nautical school for which the approval was restricted to its particular courses; 4 approving the status of public agricultural schools in accordance with Art. XIII of the Military Conscription Law and Art. III, par. 3 of the Ordinance relating to Civil Appointments, for three of them the approval being restricted to their particular courses; those approving the status of 18 schools adopted to produce graduates qualified to enter the special school by test not followed by examinations; one approving the status of a private special medical school in accordance with Art. III of the Regulations relating to the Licence for Medical practitioners. There were also 17 approving the erection, removal, alteration etc. of ordinary storm-signals. Besides these, there were 7 memorandums relating respectively to the enactment of the Regulations for Reprinting<sup>2</sup> and Publishing the

Books and Charts for the use of Elementary Schools, the publishers permitted to reprint and publish the said books and charts by the said regulations, amendments introduced to the rules relating to the test of teachers not followed by examination, the revisions introduced into the regulations relating to the reprinting and publishing of the books and charts for the use of elementary schools, the fixing of admissible points in the grammar in examining or compiling the text books, the fixing of the prices of some books and charts which should be approved to be reprinted and published according to the Regulations relating to the Reprinting and Publishing of the Text Books and Charts for Elementary Schools, and the names of the Chinese officials whom the Chinese Legation entrusted to act in accordance with information of the Art. I of the Provisions relating to the Public and Private Schools which can admit the Chinese pupils.

*Information concerning Educational Affairs :—* Among the informations in regard to educational affairs despatched by the Department of Education during the present year to local governors or directors of the schools under the direct control of the Department may be mentioned that relating to the encouragement given to establish supplementary technical schools; the laying out of school gardens to help the power of observing natural objects and culture of the good character of the school children; the reporting of the result of the half time school system in the elementary schools attached to the normal schools stating the method of their control, discipline etc, the encouragement given for the improvement of the elementary school education; the means adopted relating to the control of the pupils in general out of school; the reporting of remarkable merits on educational organizations and measures; the agreement of the subjects which they teach and the subjects licenced to be the teachers of normal schools, middle schools and high schools for girls, and the decrease of unqualified teachers; sewing taught by means of patterns and measures used; the cautious investigations relating to the suspension and release of elementary school teachers; the investigation of the education of the adults at the examination of conscripts; popular education; warnings relating to the choice of questions of the competitive examinations for entering the government schools under the direct control of the Educational Department; and the beginning and closing of the school years of the newly established schools under the direct control of the Department and their dependent institutions, as well as the revisions on such in the old institutions.

*Public Documents* :— During the year, the number of official orders promulgated by Imperial Ordinances was 11, of departmental ordinances 20, of instructions 3, and of official memoranda 184. The number of notices sent to the *Official Gazette* was 1,356. The number of public documents received was 48,336, and of those despatched 52,749.

---

## OFFICIALS.

The principal changes among the officials of the Department of Education include the release of Kubota Yuzuru, Minister for Education, in December of the 38th year of Meiji, and General Count Katsura Taro, junior grade of the second rank, first order of merit, first class order of the Golden Kite, the Premier, with the additional duty of Minister for Foreign Affairs was appointed in addition to the Minister for Education. In January of the next year Katsura Taro, Premier and Minister for Education resigned, Marquis Saionji Kimmochi, the senior grade of the second rank, the first order of Merit, the Premier, was in addition temporarily appointed to be the Minister for Education, and Koba Sadanaga, *Hōgaku Hakushi*, the Vice-Minister of Education resigned. The Premier was released from the additional duty of the Minister for Education, in March of the same year, the position being filled by Makino Nobuaki, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, the junior grade of the third rank, the second order of Merit.

At the end of the year, the number of officials in the Department proper was 136, including 2 of *Chokunin*, one of whom being *Shinnin*, 20 of *Sōnin*, and 58 of *Hannin* rank, and 56 *Yatoi*, besides 65 persons specially appointed. Among the officials above mentioned, there were 4 of *Sōnin* rank, who were charged with additional duties, including 2 councillors, one inspector, and one examiner of school books. The number of officials temporarily relieved of their duties included one each of *Chokunin* and of *Hannin* rank. Compared with the previous year, the above figures show a decrease of 3 of *Chokunin* rank and an increase of one in *Sōnin*, while there was a decrease of one of *Hannin* rank. The decrease in the number of persons of *Chokunin* rank is due to the vacancy in the positions of the vice-Minister and the head of the Bureau of General Education and the new head of the Bureau of Special Education being of *Sōnin* rank, and



the increase of persons of *Sōnin* rank is due to the increase of the number of special compilers of school books from 4 to 5 according to the amendment made in the Official Regulations for the Department.

The number of officials in the institutions under the control of the Department of Education at the end of the year, was for those in schools and libraries, 100 of *Chokunin*, 754 of *Sōnin* and 662 of *Hannin* rank, besides 412 *Yatoi*, 542 persons specially appointed, and 82 foreigners, the total being 2,552, and the amount of the annual salaries paid being *yen* 1,854,981. Of those in other institutions, there were 7 of *Sōnin* and 65 of *Hannin* rank, besides 72 *Yatoi* and 41 persons specially appointed, the total being 185, and the amount of the annual salaries paid being *yen* 56,960. The figures in the former division show an increase of 5 of *Chokunin*, 36 of *Sōnin*, 33 of *Hannin* rank, and of 15 *Yatoi*, and a decrease 12 persons specially appointed, the total increase being 77, and the increase in the amount of the annual salaries being *yen* 90,262, as compared with the previous year. The increase of persons of *Chokunin* rank is due to 3 each in the Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto newly added though there was a decrease of one in the Nagasaki Special School of Medicine. The increase of persons of *Sōnin* rank and others is owing principally to the opening of the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School and the Nagoya Higher Technical School, the compilers and assistant compilers and clerks relating to the Compilation of the Historical Materials being newly appointed in the College of Literature in the Imperial University of Tokyo, the maximum number of professors and assistant professors in the Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto being increased, and also the number of the officials of other schools under the direct control of the Department increased, etc. If the increase in other branches of the institutions under direct control was compared with the previous year there was an increase of 8 persons in *Hannin* rank, while there was a decrease of 2 in those who were temporarily employed and of 6 in the persons specially appointed, and the increase of the annual salary amounted to *yen* 741. The increase of persons in *Hannin* rank is due to the enlarged maximum of the assistant technologists in the Central Meteorological Observatory.

Further details will be found in the following table.

Table showing, for 1905-6, the Number of Officials of the Department of Education and of the Institutions under its control.

	<i>Chokunin.</i>	<i>Sōnin.</i>	<i>Hannin.</i>	<i>Yatoi or Shokutaku.</i>	Foreign Instructors.	Total.	Annual Amount of Salaries.
The Department proper .....	2	20	58	56	...	136	81,328
Geodetic Committee .....	...	...	...	11	...	11	2,366
Japanese Language Investigation Committee .....	...	...	...	12	...	12	3,518
Earthquake Investigation Committee .....	...	...	...	18	...	18	3,300
Committee for the Examination of Medical Practitioners and Pharmacutists .....	...	...	4	42	...	46	13,636
Central Meteorological Observatory .....	...	5	59	39	...	93	30,336
Special Observatory for the Measurement of Latitude .....	...	2	2	1	...	5	3,804
Imperial University of Tokyo .....	65	122	179	181	16	563	466,314
Imperial University of Kyoto .....	10	102	105	113	...	330	249,890
Tokyo Higher Normal School .....	2	46	42	53	3	146	90,692
Hiroshima Higher Normal School .....	1	37	18	27	2	85	65,792
Higher Normal School for Girls .....	2	38	42	19	1	102	51,613
Sapporo Agricultural College .....	2	14	10	28	...	54	32,698
Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry .....	1	11	13	20	...	45	25,746
Tokyo Higher Commercial School .....	1	19	14	34	11	79	69,230
Kobe " " " " .....	...	12	8	15	6	41	35,133
Nagasaki " " " " .....	...	6	2	10	...	18	11,660
Yamaguchi " " " " .....	...	16	4	18	2	40	33,160
1st High School .....	2	29	11	30	5	77	69,496
2nd " " " " .....	1	24	9	16	3	53	45,768
3rd " " " " .....	1	23	7	17	3	51	48,032
4th " " " " .....	1	23	11	15	3	53	46,820
5th " " " " .....	1	34	9	28	3	75	63,664
6th " " " " .....	1	20	7	15	3	46	41,474
7th " " " " .....	...	21	8	20	2	51	38,962
Chiba Special School of Medicine .....	1	10	7	15	...	33	23,120
Sendai " " " " .....	1	12	5	9	...	27	19,501
Okayama " " " " .....	1	10	7	11	...	29	19,448
Kanazawa " " " " .....	1	12	6	22	...	41	21,660
Nagasaki " " " " .....	1	10	7	15	...	33	22,636
Tokyo Higher Technical School .....	2	22	32	45	2	103	56,484
Osaka " " " " .....	1	15	20	24	2	62	34,282
Kyoto " " " " .....	1	7	9	22	1	40	21,802
Nagoya " " " " .....	...	7	6	19	...	32	17,344
Tokyo School of Foreign Languages .....	...	16	11	17	11	55	50,764
Tokyo Fine Art School .....	...	22	18	26	...	66	35,040
Tokyo Academy of Music .....	...	8	12	25	3	48	24,344
Special Institutes for the Training of Teachers .....	...	1	1	27	...	29	6,556
Tokyo Blind and Dumb School .....	...	3	10	13	...	26	7,492
Imperial Library .....	...	2	12	5	...	19	8,364
Total .....	100	761	727	1,067	82	2,737	1,911,941

Officials of the rank of *Chokunin* are those appointed either by His Majesty the Emperor in person or by His order.

Officials of the rank of *Sōnin* are those appointed by the Minister President of State, with the approval of His Majesty the Emperor.

Officials of the rank of *Hannin* are those appointed by the heads of the Government Departments.

*Yatoi or Shokutaku* are those holding no official rank.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of foreign instructors, with reference to their nationalities.

	United States of America.	England.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Belgium.	Italy.	Spain.	Switzerland.	Austria.	China.	Korea.	Total.	Annual Amount of Salaries.
														Yen.
1905—6.....	17	17	5	19	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	71	251,658
1904—5.....	14	21	4	20	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	71	238,850
1903—4.....	16	15	5	20	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	66	237,170
1902—3.....	12	10	6	20	3	1	1	1	2	...	3	2	67	233,680
1901—2.....	12	15	5	21	2	1	1	2	2	...	3	2	66	283,210

The above number of foreigners does not exactly correspond with that in the foregoing table, on account of those engaged in two different institutions being counted as one in this table.

## EXPENDITURE.

The actual amount of ordinary expenditure for the Department of Education for the year was *yen* 4,632,605, and of extraordinary expenditure *yen* 1,032,967, the total being *yen* 5,665,572. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of *yen* 123,951 in the former and a decrease of *yen* 432,518 in the latter, the total amount of decrease being *yen* 308,567.

The details show that there was in the ordinary expenditure a decrease of *yen* 36,471 in the Department proper, of *yen* 5,663 in the Earthquake Investigation Committee, of *yen* 1,438 in the Geodetic Committee, of *yen* 1,686 in the expense for the Examination of Medical Practitioners and Pharmacutists, of *yen* 538 in the grant for elementary education, and of *yen* 446 in the expense for giving encouragement to the technical education.

In the grant to schools and libraries there was an increase of *yen* 167,045, in the Central Meteorological Observatory *yen* 225, in the Special Observatory for the Measurement of Latitude *yen* 14, and in the salaries of the directors of the normal schools established by Fu or Ken *yen* 2,909. This gives the said total increase of *yen* 123,951 in ordinary expenditure.

In extraordinary expenses there was a decrease of *yen* 81,634 in repairs, of *yen* 28,707 in the expense of equipment, of *yen* 84,660 in the establishment of the Fukuoka College of Medicine of the Imperial University of Kyoto, of *yen* 88,756 in the expenses for opening

the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School, of *yen* 38,794 in the expenses for opening the Kyoto Higher Technical School, of *yen* 18,204 in the expenses for establishing the Imperial Library and of *yen* 187,737 in other extraordinary expenses, while there was an increase of *yen* 6,961 in the expenses for opening the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, of *yen* 5,783 in the expenses for opening the Kobe Higher Commercial School, and of *yen* 83,170 in the expenses for opening the Nagoya Higher Technical School. This shows the said total decrease of *yen* 432,518 in the extraordinary expenditure.

As regards expenditure under the special system of finance for the institutions under the control of the Department of Education, it will be seen that the amount of ordinary incomes for schools and libraries was *yen* 8,831,474, and of extraordinary incomes *yen* 76,191, the total being *yen* 3,907,665; while the amount of ordinary expenditure was *yen* 3,607,688 and of extraordinary expenditure *yen* 75,664, the total being *yen* 3,683,352. This shows an increase of *yen* 276,035 in the ordinary incomes and a decrease of *yen* 185,420 in the extraordinary incomes, the total increase being *yen* 90,615, while the amount of ordinary expenditure shows an increase of *yen* 266,951 and that of extraordinary expenditure a decrease of *yen* 166,356, the total increase being *yen* 100,595, as compared with the previous year.

The increase in the amount of ordinary incomes is found chiefly in the government appropriations, *yen* 167,045, tuitions, examination fees and matriculation fees, *yen* 44,293 and other income amounting to *yen* 64,697. These are the result of founding the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School and the Nagoya Higher Technical School and opening dependent schools attached to the Hiroshima Higher Normal School and also enlarging the works of old schools.

The decrease in the amount of extraordinary incomes is due to deduction of *yen* 169,341 in the government appropriations, and of *yen* 20,828 in the sum carried forward from last year's account, though there was an increase of *yen* 4,749 in miscellaneous incomes. This increase comes from the completion of some undertakings which no longer need any sum of money, while strict economy and all possible deductions were practised in others. The increase of ordinary expenditure and the decrease of extraordinary expenditure are chiefly due to the same causes.

The following tables show the actual amount of the expenditure for the Department of Education and the institutions under its control.



## PART II.

### EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

---

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following is a brief statement of the educational measures carried out in various localities during the year under review.

As regards elementary school education, the salutary effects of the measures, which the authorities took in the direction of compulsory education backed by a great national desire for the acquisition of knowledge, have not only induced parents and guardians to vie with one another in sending their children to school, but also found the means of providing children of the poor with the things essential for their schooling, and even the blind and dumb are no longer left without the blessings of education. In many towns and villages every child of school age was enrolled in elementary schools. In short, the year under review has seen compulsory education in an almost perfect state of development throughout the empire. The number of children under instruction was 95.62 per cent. of the school population. The apparent progress of educational undertakings in equipment, such as building new school houses, additional edifices etc., which had been temporarily stopped during the war, was started anew with the restoration of peace. Higher courses have been established in many elementary schools which came to be called ordinary and higher elementary schools. The organization of classes, distribution of teachers to classes, matters of instruction and discipline have been carefully attended to.

With regard to secondary education, a wonderful development of educational ideas of late years has brought about a great improvement. Schools of secondary grade remarkably increased in number, but more attention was directed lately to internal improvements, only one government and three private middle schools, three public and two private high schools for girls being established during the year. In fact, this kind of education has rapidly and steadily advanced.

As regards normal education, internal improvements have been assiduously made and measures have been taken for training a greater

number of teachers. In the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, an attached middle school was opened for the benefit of the pupils to study the art of instruction; and many other improvements were made. The Tokyo Higher Normal School for Girls and all the institutes for training teachers have been gradually improving, and drawing near perfection. In localities where there have been two normal schools, the girls' departments have been separated and made into two independent normal schools for girls.

With regard to special education, only three private special schools have been established during the year, but the number of pupils and of graduates in each school has remarkably increased. Besides, the scope has been enlarged and care has been specially taken to ensure perfect internal developments so as to obtain the highest results from this sort of education.

Technical education has also shown a remarkable development. Six apprentices' schools, four agricultural schools, three schools of marine products, and one commercial school have been increased. The number of supplementary technical schools, which have been newly established during the year has reached the extraordinary total of 1,062. In many schools, the scope has been enlarged and the organization altered; while all schools, aiming after better results have introduced improvements in their methods of instruction as well as of control.

In the year under review as in that which preceded it, marked progress was made. A comparison of the chief statistical figures shows that the percentage of children of elementary school age receiving the prescribed course of instruction was 97.72 (boys) and 93.34 (girls) while the percentage of boys and girls taken together was 95.62. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of .56 in the case of boys and of 1.88 in the case of girls, while the percentage of both taken together shows an increase of 1.19. The total number of schools in the Empire was 32,989; of instructors and teachers 131,530; of students, pupils and children 5,841,302; and of graduates 1,171,059. This shows an increase of 1,243 schools; 6,439 instructors and teachers; 265,806 students, pupils, and children; and 69,118 graduates, as compared with the previous year. The increase in the number of instructors and teachers, and of students, pupils and children is chiefly found in the public elementary schools of each *Fu* or *Ken*. This is doubtless due to the reaction of the hard times of war.

A comparison with reference to each grade of schools, shows that in elementary schools the number of children increased by 194,100, and of those who completed the prescribed course of instruction by 56,816. In the blind and dumb schools, the number of pupils increased by 355, and of graduates by 26. In normal schools, the number of pupils decreased by 480, and of graduates by 530. In the Higher Normal Schools, the number of pupils increased by 58, and of graduates by 123. In the Higher Normal School for Girls, the number of pupils increased by 7 and of graduates by 11. In the special institutes for training teachers, the number of pupils decreased by 10, while the number of graduates increased by 152. The number of pupils in middle schools increased by 3,772 and of graduates by 178, while high schools for girls show an increase of 3,385 pupils and of 1,019 graduates. In high schools, the number of pupils decreased by 27, while the number of graduates was the same as that of the previous year. The Imperial Universities show an increase of 565 students and pupils, and of 5 graduates. In special schools, the increase in the number of pupils was 973 and of graduates 594; in technical schools, the increase in the number of pupils was 50,884 and of graduates 5,725; while in the institutes for training technical school teachers, the number of pupils increased by one, and of graduates by 39. In miscellaneous schools, the numbers of pupils and graduates show an increase of 12,223 and 4,960 respectively.

The decrease in the number of pupils and graduates of normal schools is to be found chiefly in the courses for training elementary school teachers. The reason is that, the graduates of the regular and simpler courses have been yearly increasing in number adequately maintaining the supply of regular teachers, while in the courses for training assistant teachers, the number of pupils has tended to decrease.

On the whole, it should be remarked that there has been a considerable increase in the number of pupils and graduates of elementary, middle, technical schools, or high schools for girls, and that a satisfactory standard has been maintained in the various other schools. From this, it will be seen that during the period of national embarrassment, education was not neglected but that on the other hand steady progress was made.

The following table shows number of schools, instructors, teachers, students, pupils and children, as well as graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.



*Statistical Table showing, for 1905-6, the Number of Schools, Instructors, Teachers, Students, Pupils, etc.*

	No. of Schools,			Instructors and Teachers,			Students and pupils, etc.				Graduates,				
	Gov.	Private.	Total.	Gov.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Gov.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Gov.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Elementary Schools.....	3,27,145	259,27,407	44,108,972	959,109,975	1,283,5,303,765	43,165,5,348,215	303,106,666	7,252,1,077,221							
Blind and Dumb Schools.....	1	24	26	19	100	138	293	48	46	92	186				
Normal Schools.....	66	66	1,091	1,091	18,924	18,924	960	274	7,628	...	768				
Higher Normal Schools.....	2	2	118	118	960	960	274	768	...	...	274				
Higher Normal School for Girls.....	1	1	44	44	361	361	98	98	...	...	98				
Special Institutes for the Training of Teachers.....	5	30	30	154	154	154	152	152	...	...	152				
Middle Schools.....	226	43	271	20	4,242	842	5,113	412	87,133	17,423	104,968	48	11,477	2,929	14,454
High Schools for Girls.....	88	11	100	18	1,377	166	1,561	344	28,136	3,438	31,918	63	6,855	979	7,897
High Schools.....	7	7	284	284	4,601	4,601	1,315	947	...	...	1,315	...	...	...	...
Imperial Universities.....	2	2	404	404	5,821	5,821	947	947	...	...	947	...	...	...	...
Special Schools.....	8	39	50	228	83	1,386	1,697	4,474	1,394	19,186	25,054	777	203	2,182	3,162
Technical Schools.....	12	2,887	132	3,031	349	3,360	612	4,321	149,625	11,237	165,125	771	24,284	1,784	26,819
Institutes for the Training of Technical School Teachers.....	3	734	1,284	2,018	...	...	175	97	26,750	106,536	133,292	...	4,552	26,257	30,809
Miscellaneous Schools.....	47	31,150	1,792	32,989	1,567	119,497	10,466	131,530	23,444	5,615,980	201,878	5,841,302	4,893	1,124,711	41,455
Total.....	43,29,975	1,737,31,755	1,495,114,083	9,513,125,091	121,827	5,366,760	186,009	5,575,496	4,285	1,059,477	38,179	1,101,941	1,017,665	36,193	1,058,217
1901-5.....	43,29,722	1,782,31,547	1,493,116,641	9,036,127,170	20,314	5,274,481	175,819	5,468,615	4,050	1,017,665	36,193	1,058,217	1,017,665	36,193	1,058,217
1903-4.....	41,28,696	1,716,30,455	1,393,116,664	8,646,126,703	18,395	5,273,337	177,687	5,469,419	3,391	1,057,786	34,877	1,092,544	1,057,786	34,877	1,092,544
1901-2.....	34,27,853	1,676,29,504	1,304,108,086	7,284,118,104	16,232	5,075,745	175,001	5,265,668	2,966	867,576	31,079	961,621	867,576	31,079	961,621

By the government establishments are meant all institutions under the control of the Department of Education.

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(With Children of School Age.)

The aim of the elementary schools is to instil into the young minds the elements of moral and national education and the knowledge and ability essential for life, care being taken at the same time to develop the physique of the children.

These schools are divided into ordinary elementary schools, and higher elementary schools, those in which an ordinary elementary school course and a higher elementary school course are conjointly established, being called ordinary and higher elementary schools. The ordinary elementary school course extends over four years, and the higher elementary school course over two, three, or four years. The subjects of study in ordinary elementary schools include morals, the Japanese language, arithmetic, and gymnastics. According to local circumstances one or more of such subjects as drawing, singing and manual training may be added. For girls, sewing may be added. The subjects of study in higher elementary schools include morals, the Japanese language, arithmetic, Japanese history, geography, science, drawing, singing and gymnastics. For girls, sewing is added. In a higher elementary school with a two years' course, either science, or singing, or both, may be omitted, or manual training added. In a higher elementary school with a course of more than three years, singing may be omitted, and manual training added for girls, while for boys one or more of such subjects as manual training, agriculture, or commerce, may be added. In a higher elementary school with a course of four years, the English language may be added. Certain subjects in elementary schools may be omitted in the case of children who are physically unable to study them. A supplementary course may also be established in elementary schools, the object being to give further training in ordinary or higher elementary subjects to such children as have completed the prescribed course of instruction either in ordinary or higher elementary schools, or to those who possess attainments equal to or higher than those of the children above mentioned. The supplementary course extends over not more than two years, and such subjects as are most suited to local conditions are to be added to it.

The number of elementary schools was 23,963 main and 3,444 branch schools, the total number being 27,407. The number of teachers was 109,975, of children 5,348,213, of those who had completed the

prescribed course of instruction during the year 1,077,221, and of those admitted during the year 1,599,013; the percentage of daily attendance was 90.94. Compared with the previous year, the number of schools increased by 24, of teachers by 4,674, and of children by 194,100. The number of children admitted increased by 85,241, of those who completed the prescribed course of instruction by 56,816, and the percentage of daily attendance by 1.79. The average number of teachers for one school is 4.1, showing an increase of .16 compared with the previous year, and that of children for one teacher is 48.63, showing a decrease of .33, proving that the educational condition is improving.

As regards supplementary courses, there are 1,874 ordinary elementary schools, of which 160 public schools give the lessons of the supplementary courses in the regular school hour; while 1,714 schools (1,661 public and 53 private) give instruction in the supplementary courses at the same time with the regular courses or outside the regular school hours. In the higher elementary schools, there are 80 public schools which specially give the lessons of the supplementary courses in the regular school hours, while 211 schools consisting of 208 public and 3 private schools give instructions in the supplementary courses together with the regular lessons or outside the regular school hours. This gives a total of 2,165 which, compared with the previous year, shows an increase of 33 schools, i.e. 18 ordinary elementary schools and 15 higher elementary schools. An ordinary and higher elementary school which has supplementary courses for both ordinary and higher courses is counted as two schools.

There were also 36 private elementary schools used as substitutes for public schools in Tōkyō *Fu*, 3 in Niigata *Ken*, 2 each in Tochigi, Shimane and Nagasaki *Ken*, and one each in Fukushima, Iwate, Hyōgo and Ehime *Ken*, the total being 49. This showed a decrease of 10 in Tōkyō *Fu* as compared with the previous year.

The number of elementary schools in which children are divided into two sections according to Art. XXXIV of the Regulations for carrying out the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools, or organized as half time schools, was 936 main schools and 21 branch schools, making a total of 957, and an increase of 103 as compared with the previous year. In this year, all *Fu* and *Ken* with the exception of Shizuoka, Nara, Gifu, Toyama, Tottori, Tokushima and Oita *Ken* adopted the system of two sections. Hyōgo *Ken* ranks first with 319 such

schools, next come Kumamoto *Ken* with 152, Aichi *Ken* with 54, Hiroshima *Ken* with 39, and Aomori *Ken* with 31. Tōkyō and Ōsaka *Fu*, Yamaguchi and Nagasaki *Ken* as well as the Hokkaido can number more than 20 each; and Kanazawa, Saitama, Chiba, Yamanashi, Yamagata, Miye, Shimane, Ehime, Kōchi and Fukuoka *Ken* more than ten each.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to elementary schools, teachers, children, and those who completed the prescribed course of instruction.

*Table showing, for 1905-6, the Number of Government, Public, and Private Elementary Schools, and of Teachers, Pupils, etc.*

	No. of Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Those who completed the Prescribed Course.	Those admitted during the year.	Average Number of Daily Attendance.	Percentage of Daily Attendance.	No. of Teachers per No. of School.	No. of Pupils per Teacher.
Public Elementary Schools .....	27,081	108,289	5,275,512	1,064,221	1,575,536	4,761,977	90.16	4.00	48.72
Private Elementary Schools .....	259	959	43,165	7,252	14,204	38,095	90.75	3.70	45.01
Elementary Schools attached to Higher Normal Schools and Higher Normal School for Girls.	3	44	1,283	303	447	1,226	95.33	14.67	29.16
Elementary Schools attached to <i>Fu or A'u</i> Nor- mal Schools .....	64	683	28,253	5,445	8,826	26,070	95.21	10.67	41.36
Total .....	27,407	109,975	5,348,213	1,077,221	1,599,013	4,828,268	90.94	4.01	48.36
1904-5 .....	27,383	105,301	5,154,113	1,020,405	1,513,772	4,594,862	89.15	3.85	48.96
1903-4 .....	27,463	108,360	5,084,099	987,377	1,374,534	4,467,439	87.93	3.25	46.92
1902-3 .....	27,450	109,118	5,135,487	935,439	1,483,202	4,448,106	86.88	3.98	47.66
1901-2 .....	27,238	102,700	4,980,604	850,370	1,463,890	4,226,696	85.50	3.77	48.50

Note:—The decrease in the number of children of school age and of those admitted during the 36th statistical year, 1903-4, compared with the previous year, 1902-3, is due to the fact that, as the result of Art. I. of the Law issued in 1902, some change has been made in the calculation of children's ages.

Table showing in detail the Number of Elementary Schools, Teachers, Pupils, etc.

No. of Schools.	Public.	Private.	Attached to Higher Normal and Higher School for Girls.	Attached to Normal Schools.	Total.	1904—5	1903—4	1902—3	1901—2
Ordinary .....	17,555	146	...	...	17,701	18,160	18,619	19,167	19,716
Joint Ordinary and Higher .....	7,973	107	3	64	8,147	7,657	7,242	6,644	5,807
Higher .....	1,553	6	...	...	1,559	1,566	1,602	1,639	1,625
Total .....	27,081	259	3	64	27,407	27,463	27,463	27,459	27,238
Regular (Ordinary) .....	45,520	342	20	304	46,186	44,122	43,399	41,337	38,512
Regular (Higher) .....	21,687	139	16	344	22,186	20,232	18,794	17,146	15,621
Special (Ordinary) .....	1,308	11	...	1	1,410	1,390	1,536	1,432	1,682
Special (Higher) .....	3,159	41	4	30	3,234	3,234	3,264	3,605	2,475
Assistant (Ordinary) .....	16,000	233	3	1	17,137	17,097	20,787	22,276	21,184
Assistant (Higher) .....	1,905	53	1	3	2,062	1,854	2,070	1,948	1,603
Acting (Ordinary) .....	13,006	115	...	...	13,121	12,164	13,592	16,079	16,418
Acting (Higher) .....	4,714	25	...	...	4,739	4,368	4,958	5,855	5,807
Total .....	168,289	959	44	683	169,975	165,301	168,350	169,118	162,700
Ordinary Course .....	4,029,810	33,059	843	16,067	4,079,779	4,037,782	3,999,085	4,160,356	3,992,349
Supplementary Course (Ordinary) .....	29,304	4,335	...	...	30,639	31,393	33,800	34,355	39,478
Higher Course .....	1,210,574	8,714	440	12,166	1,231,894	1,109,166	1,043,973	995,805	943,898
Supplementary Course (Ordinary) .....	5,824	57	...	20	5,901	5,772	7,241	4,971	4,879
Total .....	5,275,512	43,165	1,283	28,253	5,348,213	5,154,113	5,084,099	5,135,457	4,986,604
Ordinary Course .....	860,131	5,795	181	3,552	878,659	842,999	811,560	769,188	700,443
Supplementary Course (Ordinary) .....	8,259	264	...	...	8,523	8,234	8,182	7,673	10,192
Higher Course .....	185,077	1,181	122	1,889	188,269	167,442	165,800	157,341	138,557
Supplementary Course (Higher) .....	1,754	12	...	4	1,779	1,739	1,835	1,227	1,178
Total .....	1,064,221	7,252	303	5,445	1,077,221	1,020,405	987,377	935,429	850,370
Ordinary Course .....	1,083,176	10,459	247	4,563	1,098,445	1,057,252	944,861	1,082,759	1,088,024
Higher Course .....	402,360	3,745	200	4,263	500,568	456,520	429,670	400,413	375,866
Total .....	1,575,536	14,204	447	8,826	1,599,013	1,513,772	1,374,534	1,483,202	1,463,890
Ordinary Course .....	88,000	90,56	95,02	94,82	89,03	87,87	86,60	85,55	84,95
Higher Course .....	93,98	91,93	95,53	95,53	93,99	92,94	92,94	91,50	91,50
Average .....	90,16	90,75	95,33	95,21	90,94	88,15	87,93	89,38	85,50

The following table shows the number of children in the ordinary and higher courses of elementary schools, both public and private, classified according to their school years.

	No. of Children in the Ord. Course of Public Ele. Schools.	No. of Children in the Ord. Course of Private Ele. Schools.	Total.	Percentage.
1st School Year.....	1,188,718	10,235	1,198,953	29.51
2nd School Year.....	1,038,338	8,749	1,047,087	25.77
3rd School Year.....	902,851	7,548	910,399	22.41
4th School Year.....	899,903	6,527	906,430	22.31
Total.....	4,029,810	33,059	4,062,869	100.00

	No. of Children in the Higher Course of Public Ele. Schools.			No. of Children in the Higher Course of Private Ele. Schools.		
	2 Years' Course.	3 Years' Course	4 Years' Course.	2 Years' Course.	3 Years' Course.	4 Years' Course.
1st School Year ..	36,058	11,691	411,341	650	29	2,831
2nd School Year ..	22,338	8,191	315,567	465	26	2,246
3rd School Year ..	...	5,694	237,470	...	12	1,534
4th School Year ..	...	...	162,224	...	...	787
Total .....	58,396	25,576	1,126,602	1,115	67	9,532

The proportion of children in the ordinary course of elementary schools (gov., public, and private) to the population according to the census taken at the end of the 36th statistical year of Meiji.

	No. of Children in Ord. Ele. Course.			No. of Children in Ord. Ele. Course per thousand of Population.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1905-1906	2,109,663	1,970,116	4,079,779	87.30
1904-1905	2,072,696	1,935,085	4,007,781	85.76
1903-1904	2,062,242	1,936,843	3,998,085	85.57
1902-1903	2,118,031	1,982,325	4,100,356	89.09
1901-1902	2,098,833	1,893,516	3,992,349	87.87

If a distinction be made with regard to the number of classes instituted in elementary schools (branch schools being omitted), it will be seen that the greatest number of single-classed schools is furnished by ordinary elementary schools, 5,412 in all, those with two classes numbering 4,614. Next come those having 4 classes, 2,160, and next those with 3 classes, 1,832; those with 5, 8, 6, 7 classes, etc. follow in due order of decrease, those having more than 26 classes coming last, namely, 9; the greatest number of classes in any one ordinary elementary school is 32. If a distinction be made with regard to the number of children taught in ordinary elementary schools, it will be seen that the greatest number is furnished by those having 2 classes, 488,001 in all, followed by those having 4 classes, the number being 445,463. The others come in the following order: Those with single-class, 296,065, those with 3 classes, 283,598, those with 8 classes, 134,655.

As regards higher elementary schools, those having 4 classes were most numerous, 184 in all, followed by those with 2, 3, and 5 classes, their number being 182,178 and 174 respectively, those with 6, 7, 8, 10 classes etc. follow in order of decrease. There were only 4 schools with more than 26 classes, and the greatest number of classes in any one school was 33. The greatest number of children taught in higher elementary schools is furnished by those having 8 classes, 42,902 in all, followed by those with 6, 5, 10, 7 classes in order of decrease, their numbers being 41,273, 40,446, 37,907, 37,872, respectively.

Of elementary schools provided with higher and ordinary courses, those with 6 classes come first with a total of 1,200 in all, followed by those with 5 classes, numbering 954; next in order come those having 7 classes, with 840; those having 4 classes, with 754; and then those having 3, 8, 9, 10 classes, etc. Those having more than 26 classes, were fewest in number (with the exception of single-class schools which have not regular ordinary courses), namely, 24; the greatest number of classes in any one school was 59. The greatest number of children taught in these elementary schools is furnished by those having 6 classes, 366,293 in all, followed by those having 7 classes, numbering 309,943. Next come those having 5 classes, with 240,262, those having 8 classes with 220,328, and those having 12 classes, with 155,120.

Further details are found in the following table.



*Table showing, for 1905-6, the Number of Public and Private Elementary Schools and Pupils, classified with reference to the Number of Classes.*

	Higher Elementary Schools.												Joint Ordinary and Higher Elementary Schools.	
	Length of the Course of Study.													
	2 Years.		3 Years.		4 Years.		Total.							
Ordinary Elementary Schools.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Single Class.....	5,349	293,082	18	720	13	731	30	1,651	61	3,102				
	157	10,261	1,671	38,128	230	10,163	487	24,501	1,788	72,792	5	297		
Private. x	63	2,983	18	777	—	—	2	71	2	71	—	—		
	5	172	8	777	8	762	50	2,869	68	3,646				
2 Classes.....	4,562	483,109	179	14,372	91	7,088	163	15,177	179	16,716	157	16,469		
	1,058	120,263	—	—	1	67	2	247	3	314				
Private. x	31	3,211	5	338	4	520	172	24,006	177	24,608	5	345		
	1,819	281,051	1	142	14	1,413	1,358	182,235	1,382	185,400	642	95,315		
3 Classes.....	918	147,832	10	1,352	—	—	6	863	6	863	29	4,202		
	13	1,947	—	—	—	—	1	797	1	197				
Private. x	22	3,715	—	—	3	585	181	34,023	184	34,608				
	2,148	442,885	10	1,822	2	440	544	98,430	556	100,692	734	148,031		
4 Classes.....	2,259	497,828	—	—	—	—	8	1,381	8	1,381	20	4,417		
	12	2,578	—	—	—	—	174	40,446	174	40,446				
Private. x	37	7,885	—	—	2	115	323	59,323	225	59,438	935	235,019		
	430	117,447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
5 Classes.....	633	179,933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	3	904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Private. x	7	2,082	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	281	86,295	1	269	3	930	141	40,517	145	41,273	19	5,234		
6 Classes.....	389	128,850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	2	680	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Private. x	1	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	195	70,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
7 Classes.....	329	123,392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	1	433	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Private. x	1	556	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	1	556	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				



An investigation of the number of ordinary elementary schools, both public and private, in which sewing and manual training were added to the regular or supplementary subjects, and of higher elementary schools in which manual training, agriculture, commerce, and English were added, will show that the number of regular or supplementary courses of ordinary elementary schools in which sewing was added is 9,340, sewing and manual training 806, and manual training 625. Of higher elementary schools, there are 638 in which manual training was given in addition to the regular or supplementary courses, with English as an additional subject in 21 of them; 4,344 in which agriculture was given, with English in 65 of them; 315 in which commerce was given, with English in 34 of them; 299 in which manual training and agriculture were given, with English in 11 of them; 38 in which manual training and commerce were given, with English in 13 of them; 130 in which agriculture and commerce were given, with English in 24 of them; 31 in which manual training, agriculture, and commerce were given, with English in 2 of them and 395 in which English was added.

Compared with the previous year, in ordinary elementary schools, there was a decrease of 229 schools which add only sewing, while there was an increase of 604 which add sewing and manual training, and of 453 which add manual training. In higher elementary schools there was an increase of 271 schools which add manual training, 418 which add agriculture, 52 which add commerce, 164 which add manual training and agriculture, 18 which add manual training and commerce, 30 which add agriculture and commerce, and 22 which add manual training, agriculture and commerce. Although there was a decrease of 25 schools which add English only, yet there was an increase of 14 which add English together with the other subjects.

Further details are shown in the following table.

*Table showing, for 1905-6, the Number of Public and Private Elementary Schools in which Additional Subjects are provided.*

Schools provided with additional subjects of:—	Ordinary Elementary Schools.			Higher Elementary Schools.		
	Regular Course.	Supplementary Course.	Total.	Regular Course.	Supplementary Course.	Total.
Sewing .....	8,809	412	9,221	—	—	—
{ Public...	102	17	119	—	—	—
{ Private...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewing and Manual Training .....	799	7	806	—	—	—
{ Public...	618	7	625	608	2	610
{ Private...	—	—	—	21	×	21
Manual Training .....	—	—	—	6	1	7
{ Public...	—	—	—	4,250	26	4,276
{ Private...	—	—	—	65	×	65
Agriculture .....	—	—	—	3	—	3
{ Public...	—	—	—	266	3	269
{ Private...	—	—	—	—	×	32
Commerce .....	—	—	—	—	—	12
{ Public...	—	—	—	—	×	2
{ Private...	—	—	—	287	—	288
Manual Training and Agriculture .....	—	—	—	11	1	11
{ Public...	—	—	—	—	×	25
{ Private...	—	—	—	13	—	13
Manual Training and Commerce .....	—	—	—	105	—	106
{ Public...	—	—	—	—	×	24
{ Private...	—	—	—	29	—	29
Manual Training, Agriculture and Commerce .....	—	—	—	—	×	2
English .....	—	—	—	334	7	341
{ Public...	—	—	—	54	—	54
{ Private...	10,226	426	10,652	6,072	40	6,112
Total .....	102	17	119	77	1	78

Note:—The ordinary and higher elementary schools are counted as separate schools in the case of joint establishments.

× Schools in which English is added.

The number of classes organized in public and private elementary schools was 75,792 in the ordinary course, 1,655 in the supplementary course, making a total of 77,447; 26,263 in the higher course, and 281 in the supplementary course, making a total of 26,544. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 1,440 in the ordinary and supplementary courses, and 1,988 in the higher and supplementary courses, showing a total increase of 3,428.

The number of ordinary regular teachers compared with the number of classes shows a deficiency of 31,585 in the ordinary elementary and supplementary courses, and 4,718 in the higher elementary and supplementary courses, making a total of 36,303. This shows an improvement of 549 on the deficiency in the number of the teachers in the previous year. The percentage of the number of ordinary regular teachers to that of the classes is in the ordinary course 59.22, and in the higher, 82.23, the average being 65.09. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 1.74.

The supply of ordinary regular teachers has still been inadequate, the deficiency in number continuing year after year; this lack has in no small degree hampered the giving of instruction to the children, and is prevalent all over the country. Strenuous efforts have been made to improve matters, and the deficiency began to be filled up gradually since the previous year, and the percentage of the teachers in proportion to the number of classes is yearly improving. What had been 57.29 in the 34th statistical year was in the year under review, 69.

The following table shows the number of ordinary regular teachers compared with the number of classes.

*Table showing, for 1905-6, the Number of Classes and Ordinary Regular Teachers in Public and Private Elementary Schools.*

	No. of Classes.			Ordinary Regular Teachers.	Excess of Classes over Ordinary Regular Teachers.
	Regular Course.	Supplementary Course.	Total.		
Ordinary Elementary Course.....	75,792	1,655	77,447	45,862	31,585
Higher Elementary Course .....	26,263	281	26,544	21,826	4,718
Total .....	102,055	1,936	103,991	67,688	36,303
1904-5 .....	98,602	1,961	100,563	63,711	36,852
1903-4 .....	100,043	2,096	102,139	61,618	40,521
1902-3 .....	97,411	1,665	99,376	57,967	41,409
1901-2 .....	91,373	2,187	93,560	53,632	39,928

With regard to the amount of the monthly salaries of regular and assistant teachers in public elementary schools, it will be seen that the highest salary paid to ordinary regular teachers in ordinary elementary schools was *yen* 50, the lowest *yen* 7; the highest paid to assistant teachers in ordinary elementary schools was *yen* 22, the lowest *yen* 4; the highest paid to special regular teachers in ordinary elementary schools was *yen* 24, the lowest *yen* 2. The highest salary paid to ordinary regular teachers in higher elementary schools was *yen* 75, the lowest *yen* 8; the highest paid to assistant teachers in higher elementary schools was *yen* 22, the lowest *yen* 6; the highest paid to special regular teachers in higher elementary schools was *yen* 55, the lowest *yen* 1. The average monthly salary paid to ordinary regular teachers in ordinary elementary schools was *yen* 14.862; to assistant teachers *yen* 8.679, and to special regular teachers *yen* 8.436; for ordinary regular teachers in higher elementary schools, it was *yen* 19.850, for assistant teachers *yen* 12.246, and for special regular teachers *yen* 10.331. The above calculation, if compared with the previous year, shows an increase of *yen* .123 in the case of ordinary regular teachers, of *yen* .163 in the case of assistant teachers, and of *yen* .092 in the case of special regular teachers in ordinary elementary schools. With regard to higher elementary schools, it shows a decrease of *yen* .018 for ordinary regular teachers, of *yen* .035 for assistant teachers, and an increase of *yen* .292 for special regular teachers. Further details will be found in the following table.

*Table showing, for 1905-6, the Number of Teachers in Public Elementary Schools with reference to their Salaries.*

Monthly Amount of Salaries.	Ordinary Elementary Schools.			Higher Elementary Schools.		
	Ordinary Regular Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Special Regular Teachers.	Ordinary Regular Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Special Regular Teachers.
Under 5 Yen.....	—	3	51	—	—	65
5 Yen.....	—	66	49	—	—	92
6 Yen.....	—	2,091	143	—	—	180
7 Yen.....	10	3,372	230	—	42	271
8 Yen.....	240	3,664	420	9	89	676
9 Yen.....	404	2,779	159	6	147	414
10 Yen.....	2,988	1,974	132	67	270	352
11 Yen.....	3,865	1,226	71	192	251	219
12 Yen.....	5,704	795	51	614	280	201
13 Yen.....	6,136	446	30	877	288	131
14 Yen.....	7,328	276	20	1,500	230	157
15 to 19 Yen.....	13,316	199	34	8,361	273	249
20 to 24 Yen.....	4,613	9	8	7,019	33	133
25 to 29 Yen.....	432	—	—	1,339	—	10
30 to 34 Yen.....	250	—	—	898	—	5
35 to 37 Yen.....	151	—	—	448	—	2
40 Yen.....	53	—	—	203	—	1
45 Yen.....	25	—	—	72	—	—
50 Yen.....	5	—	—	46	—	—
55 Yen.....	—	—	—	25	—	1
60 Yen.....	—	—	—	8	—	—
65 Yen.....	—	—	—	2	—	—
75 Yen.....	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total .....	45,520	16,900	1,398	21,687	1,905	3,159
Maximum .....	50,000	22,000	24,000	75,000	22,000	55,000
Minimum .....	7,000	4,000	2,000	8,000	6,000	1,000
Average .....	14,862	8,679	8,436	19,850	12,246	10,331
1904-5 { Maximum .....	55,000	22,000	24,000	65,000	22,000	55,000
{ Minimum .....	7,000	4,000	1,000	8,000	5,000	1,000
{ Average .....	14,739	8,516	8,344	19,868	12,281	10,039
1903-4 { Maximum .....	100,000	20,000	22,000	65,000	22,000	55,000
{ Minimum .....	7,000	4,000	1,000	8,000	6,000	2,000
{ Average .....	14,741	8,558	8,509	20,185	12,702	10,204
1902-3 { Maximum .....	75,000	20,000	22,000	65,000	23,000	55,000
{ Minimum .....	8,000	4,000	1,000	8,000	6,000	2,500
{ Average .....	14,538	8,505	8,377	20,160	12,769	10,272
1901-2 { Maximum .....	70,000	24,000	20,000	65,000	22,000	27,000
{ Minimum .....	7,000	5,000	1,000	9,000	6,000	2,500
{ Average .....	14,187	8,445	8,206	19,694	12,542	10,138

The number of public elementary schools in which tuition fees were levied on children, in accordance with Art. LVII par. 2, of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools, included 1,367 ordinary elementary schools, of which 584 were established conjointly with higher elementary schools. Of children 505,288 in all, attending the ordinary elementary school course, there were 445,645 who paid tuition fees in full, 30,104 to whom the said fees were partially remitted, and 29,539 to whom the same were wholly remitted. Compared with the previous year, the number of ordinary elementary schools in which tuition fees were levied on children decreased by 103. The above comparison also shows that the number of children who paid all fees increased by 4,932, while those partially exempt decreased by 1,118 and those wholly exempt, by 1,585, the total increase being 2,229. The average monthly amount of tuition fees was *yen* .113 for ordinary elementary schools, and *yen* .120 for the ordinary elementary school course established conjointly with higher elementary schools. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of .006. The number of schools (including public ordinary and higher elementary schools) in which tuition fees were levied on children was not more than 6 per cent. of the total number, and of children who paid the said fees 13 per cent., the increase being nearly 1.

*The Children of School Age* :— The school age of a child begins on the next day after his reaching the sixth year and ends on the day when he concludes his fourteenth year, the whole term covering a period of eight years. His schooling should commence at the beginning of the first school year that comes in his school age, and end at the conclusion of his ordinary elementary school courses. During this period, his guardian is responsible for his attendance at school.

The total number of children of school age was 7,755,650, of whom 6,685,422 had already entered the period of obligatory school attendance and 1,070,228 had not. The percentage of children who had entered the said period and were receiving the prescribed course of instruction was 97.72 of boys, 93.34 of girls, and 95.62 of both taken together. Compared with the previous year, the total number of children of school age increased by 204,205 and the percentage of attendance increased by .56 for boys, 1.88 for girls, and 1.19 for both taken together. If a distinction be made with regard to the percentage of attendance of boys and girls taken together taking into account all decimal numbers over five, and rejecting all below) it will be seen that the highest was recorded in



Okayama *Ken*, with a percentage of 99.53. There was a percentage of 99 in Nara *Ken*, and of 98.52 in Saga *Ken*. In Fukushima, Ishikawa, Toyama, Fukuoka, Oita, and Miyazaki *Ken*, the percentage was 98. In Kyoto *Fu*, Niigata, Saitama, Nagano, Aichi, Fukui, Shimane, Kagawa, Kochi and Nagasaki *Ken*, the percentage was 97, while in Tokyo *Fu*, Gunma, Miyagi, Shiga, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Tokushima and Kumamoto *Ken*, it was 96. In the Hokkaido, Ibaraki, Shizuoka, Miye, Gifu, Wakayama and Ehime *Ken*, it was 95. Chiba, Yamanashi, Iwate, Hyogo and Tottori, 94; Osaka *Fu*, Yamagata, Akita and Kagoshima *Ken*, 93 each; Kanagawa, Tochigi and Aomori *Ken*, 92 each, while the lowest number is found in Okinawa *Ken*, being 88.26.

In the previous year, Saga *Ken* with 98.34 ranked foremost, and only one *Fu* and 24 *Ken* reached 95, or above it. But this year sees much improvement. Okayama *Ken* with 99.53 was the highest; and the localities which have 95 or more increased to one *Do*, 2 *Fu* and 31 *Ken*. Those places which fall below 95 were in the previous year one *Do*, 2 *Fu*, and 19 *Ken*, but this year, one *Fu* and 12 *Ken* only, and even these have, with the only exception of Okinawa *Ken*, the pretty high percentage of 92. If compared with the previous year which had 8 *Ken* falling below 92, this shows an improvement in elementary education. What is most conspicuous consists in the increase of 6 each in Fukushima and Yamanashi *Ken*, of 5 in Ishikawa *Ken*, of 4 each in Akita and Okinawa *Ken*, of 2 each in Okayama, Hiroshima, Tokushima, Kagawa *Ken*, etc.

An idea of the marked development of common education may be gathered from the percentages of attendance (the method of investigation pursued down to the year 1894 is different from that at present) calculated every ten years since the year 1873, the year previous to that in which the code of education was first issued. In the year 1873, the percentage of attendance was 28; 51 in 1883; 59 in 1893, and 93 in 1903, and in the present year, it was as high as 96 as above mentioned, that for boys, in particular, being 98, very nearly reaching the maximum attendance, and that for girls being 93. In the year 1885, the percentage for boys was 77, and for girls 44, the difference being as much as 33, while in the present year, the difference was but 5. This shows a remarkable advancement in girls' education. Still there is much room for improvement and strict attention is paid in all quarters to ensure a more regular attendance.

The subjoined tables show the detailed statistics relating to the number of children of school age, together with the rate of school attendance.

Table showing the Number of Children of School Age.

	Under Obligation to attend School.				Not yet under Obligation to attend School.		Total No. of Children of School Age.	
	Receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.		Not receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1905-6 .....	3,396,312	2,996,024	6,392,336	79,395	213,781	293,089	547,648	522,580 1,070,228 4,023,065 3,732,385 7,755,650
1904-5 .....	3,295,037	2,860,509	6,155,546	96,314	267,011	363,325	523,705	508,869 1,032,574 3,915,056 3,636,389 7,551,445
1903-4 .....	3,218,694	2,757,430	5,976,124	113,468	320,618	434,086	512,716	494,004 1,006,720 3,844,878 3,572,052 7,416,930
1902-3 .....	3,241,460	2,713,833	5,955,293	141,955	405,417	547,372	443,213	420,626 863,839 3,826,628 3,539,876 7,366,504
1901-2 .....	3,177,486	2,543,440	5,720,926	210,787	565,776	776,563	488,222	481,175 969,397 3,876,495 3,590,391 7,466,886

Note:—It should be noted that the considerable decrease in the number of those who had entered the period of obligatory school attendance, and the remarkable increase in the number of those who had not done so in 1903, are due chiefly to the fact that, as the result of Art. I. of the Law issued in 1902, some change has been made in the calculation of children's ages.

*Table showing the Percentage of Children receiving the  
Prescribed Course of Instruction*

	No. of Boys receiving Instruction <i>per cent.</i> of School Population.	No. of Girls receiving Instruction <i>per cent.</i> of School Population.	No. of Boys and Girls receiving Instruction <i>per cent.</i> of School Population.
1905-6 .....	97.72	93.34	65.62
1904-5 .....	97.16	91.46	94.43
1903-4 .....	96.59	89.58	93.23
1902-3 .....	95.80	87.00	91.57
1901-2 .....	93.78	81.08	88.05

If the rate of percentage for the statistical years 1903-4, 1904-5 and 1905-6 mentioned in the foregoing table be distributed over the cities, towns and villages, the results will be as follows :

	<i>Percentage for Boys.</i>			<i>Percentage for Girls.</i>			<i>Percentage for Boys and Girls taken together.</i>		
	1905-6	1904-5	1903-4	1905-6	1904-5	1903-4	1905-6	1904-5	1903-4
<i>Cities</i> .....	95.66	96.12	94.70	94.02	94.38	91.95	94.88	95.29	93.39
<i>Towns</i> .....	97.93	97.34	95.89	94.90	93.34	91.99	96.47	95.42	94.53
<i>Villages</i> ...	97.86	97.26	96.81	92.86	90.73	88.82	95.46	94.12	92.97

Among the children of school age, there were 4,427 blind, 2 deprived both of sight and speech, and 6,216 dumb, the total being 10,645. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 59 blind, 5 deprived both of sight and speech, and 137 dumb, the total decrease being 201, and the rate per thousand of the school population being 1.37. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of .06 per cent. Of the children in school, 99 were blind and 360 dumb, making a total of 459. Compared with the total number of the blind and dumb throughout the country, 4.31 per cent. are receiving instruction, showing a decrease compared with the previous year of 30 persons or 2 per cent.

Further details are found in the following table.

*Table showing, for 1903-6, the Number of Blind and Dumb Children of School Age.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Those in School.			No of Blind and Dumb Children per thousand of those of school age.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	
Blind Children .....	2,191	2,236 <sub>2</sub>	4,427 <sub>2</sub>	62	37	99	0.57
Dumb Children .....	3,477	2,739	6,216	232	128	360	0.80
Total .....	5,668	4,975 <sub>2</sub>	10,643 <sub>2</sub>	294	165	459	1.37
1904-5 .....	5,746 <sub>4</sub>	5,093 <sub>3</sub>	10,839 <sub>7</sub>	301	188	489	1.43
1903-4 .....	6,027 <sub>3</sub>	5,281 <sub>5</sub>	11,308 <sub>8</sub>	313	163	476	1.53
1902-3 .....	6,229 <sub>2</sub>	5,380 <sub>4</sub>	11,609 <sub>6</sub>	291	148	439	1.58
1901-2 .....	6,338 <sub>2</sub>	5,180 <sub>5</sub>	11,518 <sub>7</sub>	286	124	410	1.55

× Those deprived both of sight and speech.

## KINDERGARTENS.

Kindergartens are institutions for the training of infants from three years up to the age of admission to ordinary elementary schools. The subjects for training are games, singing, conversation and handiwork.

The kindergartens included one government, 180 public and 132 private establishments, the total number being 313, showing an increase of 4 public and 15 private establishments as compared with the previous year. By the government kindergarten is meant the one connected with the Higher Normal School for Girls. Its work and constitution will be more fully described under the heading referring to that institution.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics of conductors, infants and those whose term of training expired in the government kindergarten.

*Statistical Table relating to the Kindergarten connected  
with the Higher Normal School for Girls.*

	No. of Conductors.	Infants.			Infants whose term of training expired during the year.			No. of Infants per Conductor.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1905—6 .....	6	81	76	157	32	28	60	26.17
1904—5 .....	5	88	83	171	25	31	56	34.20
1903—4 .....	5	75	84	159	24	25	49	31.80
1902—3 .....	6	82	85	167	35	26	61	27.83
1901—2 .....	6	85	79	164	27	26	53	27.33

Most of the kindergartens, whether public or private, are established in connection with normal schools or elementary schools, those separately organized being very few in number. They are for the most part well equipped, showing much improvement in the method of training employed.

The number of public and private kindergartens was 312; of conductors 829, and of infants 28,519, while that of infants whose term of training expired during the year was 13,700. The above figures show,

if compared with the previous year, an increase of 19 kindergartens, 55 conductors, and 2,672 infants, and 1,009 infants whose term of training expired during the year. A statistical comparison made between the number of infants and the number of children attending ordinary elementary schools, both public and private, shows that the number of the former was 6.99 per thousand of the latter, or, the number of children who had received the kindergarten training was less than 7 per thousand of children attending ordinary elementary schools.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of public and private kindergartens, and of conductors and infants.

*Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Kindergartens.*

	No. of Kindergartens.			Conductors.			Infants.						No. of Kindergartens per Conductor.	No. of Infants per Conductor.
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.			Private.				
							Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1905—6 .....	186	132	312	523	306	829	10,609	9,813	20,422	4,247	3,847	8,054	266	3440
							$\times 26$	$\times 17$	$\times 43$			$\times 43$		
1904—5 .....	176	117	293	511	263	774	10,109	9,039	19,146	3,515	3,186	6,701	264	3339
1903—4 .....	182	98	280	523	221	744	10,387	9,350	19,737	3,097	2,810	5,907	266	3447
1902—3 .....	183	79	262	531	189	720	10,264	9,010	19,274	2,398	2,346	4,744	275	3336
1901—2 .....	181	72	253	496	169	665	10,242	8,893	19,135	2,235	2,137	4,372	263	3335

## BLIND AND DUMB SCHOOLS.

The blind and dumb schools included one government, one public and 24 private institutions, the total being 26. By the government institution is meant the Tokyo Blind and Dumb School.

*The Tokyo Blind and Dumb School*.— The curriculum is divided into an ordinary and an industrial course. In the ordinary course for the blind, instruction is given in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, in music, acupuncture and massage. The ordinary course for the dumb includes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written conversation and gymnastics, and the industrial course, drawing, carving, joinery and sewing. Pupils in the ordinary course are allowed to study one or two subjects of the industrial course on the application of their parents or brothers. The course of study extends over three years if massage be taken as a special subject, otherwise five years.

In order to prepare pupils to engage in the education of the blind and dumb, a Training Course for Teachers was established in connection with the Tokyo Blind and Dumb School. The course of study extends over one year. Those who possess licences as ordinary regular teachers in ordinary elementary schools or are possessed of attainments equal to or higher than the requirements of the above standard, may be admitted to the said Course. Those graduates in the Tokyo Blind and Dumb School, or in the Blind and Dumb School at Kyoto, who are deemed fit to engage in the education of the blind and dumb, may be granted special admission, to be trained in one or more than one subject of study.

In the year under review, the text book on geography compiled by the Department of Education was adopted to the point system which greatly facilitated teaching. In the previous year, the idea of Ōmori Mitsuko to have Japanese maps stamped on zinc plates was realized with much success which led to the stamping of the foreign maps for the blind to read by the touch.

The teaching staff consisted of 2 instructors, 9 regular teachers and 8 persons specially appointed, making a total of 19. Other officials are one clerk and 5 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of two regular teachers and one



person specially appointed while the clerks decreased by two. One of the instructors has the additional duty of director.

The number of pupils included 69 blind, of whom 54 were boys and 15 girls, and 212 dumb, of whom 117 were boys and 95 girls, among these there were one Chinese boy and girl, the total being 281. The number of graduates included 15 blind, of whom 13 were boys, and 2 girls; and 27 dumb, 13 of whom were boys and 8 girls, the total being 36. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one pupil and 2 graduates. During the year, the number of applicants was 118, of whom 44 were blind and 74 dumb, one of them being a Chinese, and the number of those admitted was 83 of whom 21 were blind and 62 dumb, one of them being a Chinese. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 10 applicants and an increase of 5 in the number admitted. Forty-two persons left before graduation, showing a decrease of 5, and 4 died.

As regards the subsequent careers of the 34 graduates of the previous year, 4 of the 10 blind took up massage and acupuncture, one was in the training course for teachers and 4 took up the special study of massage and acupuncture, or continued their study as "reviewing pupils"; one stayed in the school for further practice in *Koto* playing under the name of a "reviewing pupil." Of the 24 deaf and dumb, one was engaged in agriculture, one was a barber, one was an engraver of seals, one engaged in the sewing of foreign clothes, one each in a manufactory of organs and a photographer's studio, one studying the art of gold or silver lacquering, one took up the special study of joinery, two studying painting and drawing in the school as "reviewing pupils," 3 studying porcelain painting, 6 took up sewing as their speciality or continued their study as "reviewing pupils," while 5 managed their own households.

In the Training Course for Teachers there were 18 applicants, 12 of whom were admitted and afterward graduated. The subsequent careers of the 8 graduates in the previous year were as follows: Two became the regular teachers of this institution, one became a teacher in the private Nagaoka Blind and Dumb School, one became a teacher of the private Fukushima Dumb School, one became a teacher of the Ikehara elementary school at Shimo-Kitayama village, Yoshino-gōri, Nara *Ken*, one became the chief teacher of the private Okayama Blind and Dumb School, and one whose occupation is not known.

Investigations as to the cause of blindness with the 69 blind at the

end of this year, show that there were only 5 born blind, while 84 out of 212 dumb were so born. The principal cause of blindness was suppurative irritation of the conjunctiva of which 11 were the victims; next came hereditary syphilis from which 7 suffered; the measles 5; inflammation of cornea and chancre 4 each; meningitis 3; irritation of the conjunctiva, amaurosis, injury, neurotic hyperneuria 2 each; trachoma, small pox, atrophy of the optic nerve one each; and from causes unknown 19. There were 42 dumb from the effect of meningitis; 15 from a blow on the head; 13 from acute meningitis, 9 from the inflammation of the external ear; the measles 5; neurotic hyperneuria and whooping cough 4 each; brain trouble 3, hereditary syphilis, hydrocephalus cerebri, influenza 2 each; inflammation of the internal ear, tumor of the cortical membrane, syphilis of the brain, neurasthenia, fever, heart disease, fever after vaccination, small pox, injury one each; and 18 whose causes of the defective sense are unknown.

As to the age in which the function was lost, in the blind, 5 were so born, 20 lost the sight at one year old, 3 when two years old, 9 each at the age of three and four, 6 at five, 4 at six, and a few in each year between the ages of 7 and 15. But in the dumb, 84 were born so afflicted, 43 lost their power of speech when they were but one year old, 25 at two, 27 at three, 8 at four, 4 at five and one at seven. There were very few who lost their senses after the age of 7. In fact, most of the blind or dumb lost their senses before they were three or four years old.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of instructors, pupils and graduates.

*Statistical Table relating to the Tōkyō Blind and Dumb School  
for 1905-6.*

	No. of Instructors and Teachers.			Pupils.				No. of Pupils who completed their Courses of Study.			
	Instructors & Regular Teachers.	Shokutaku.	Total.	Blind and Dumb Pupils.			Pupils of Training Course for Teachers.	Blind and Dumb Pupils.			Pupils of Training Course for Teachers.
				Blind.	Dumb.	Total.		Blind.	Dumb.	Total.	
Ordinary Course.....	11	8	19	57	185	244	...	6	18	24	...
Industrial Course .....				9	$\times \frac{2}{2}$ 16	25	...	8	3	11	...
“Reviewing Pupils” ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Course for Teachers.....				3	9	12	...	1	...	1	...
Total .....	11	8	19	69	212	281	12	15	21	36	12
1904-5 .....	9	9	18	71	209	280	8	10	24	34	8
1903-4 .....	9	8	17	71	195	266	6	16	18	34	5
1902-3 .....	9	6	15	73	196	269	...	13	16	29	...
1901-2 .....	9	6	15	60	178	238	...	16	16	32	...

× Chinese.

Public and private blind and dumb schools are 25 in number. Kyoto has one public Blind and Dumb School, while Aichi *Ken* has four private institutions, Oita *Ken* has three; Kanagawa, Niigata, Tochigi and Kago-shima *Ken* has each two private institutions. There is one private school each in Osaka *Fu*, Shizuoka, Yamanashi, Nagano, Fukushima, Yamagata, Shimane, Tokushima and Nagasaki *Ken*. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of one private school each in Niigata and Oita *Ken*, two schools in Tochigi, with one new school each in Yamanashi, Shimane, and Tokushima, making a total of 6 schools.

The number of teachers was 119, and of pupils 1,040, 555 of whom were blind and 585 dumb, while the number of graduates was 138, 91 of

whom were blind and 47 dumb. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 26 teachers, 350 pupils and 20 graduates.

Individuals who recognize the necessity for the education of the blind and dumb have projected the founding of schools for those so afflicted, and some such schools are to be established shortly. Donations of various kinds have from time to time been made in support of the schools already in existence, by persons feeling an interest in the education of the blind and dumb; and for private institutions of this kind, aid was granted by *Gun*, towns, or villages. Schools established by private individuals, however, are apt to be unstable as regards their foundation and to be very poor in their equipment

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of blind and dumb schools both public and private, and of teachers, pupils, etc.

*Statistical Table relating to Blind and Dumb Schools both Public and Private for 1905-6.*

	No. of Schools.			Teachers.			Pupils.						No. of those who completed their courses of study.											
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.			Private.			Total.			Public.			Private.			Total.		
							Blind.	Dumb.	Total.	Blind.	Dumb.	Total.	Blind.	Dumb.	Total.	Blind.	Dumb.	Total.	Blind.	Dumb.	Total.	Blind.	Dumb.	Total.
General Course .....	1	24	25	19	99	118				27	137	355	287	382	421	9	21	55	18	64	39			
Industrial Course .....					X1	X1				48	35	125	126	173	161	161	4	15	4	27	8			
Total .....	1	24	25	19	99	118	X1	X1		75	172	480	413	555	585	21	25	70	22	91	47			
1904-5 .....	1	18	19	21	72	93				76	159	311	244	387	403	16	19	64	19	80	38			
1903-4 .....	1	18	19	19	74	93				75	157	300	245	375	402	10	23	30	9	40	32			
1902-3 .....	1	17	18	20	64	84	X2	X2		69	157	367	201	436	358	15	7	32	13	47	20			
1901-2 .....	1	13	14	17	44	61	X3	X3		66	149	199	145	265	294	2	7	11	3	13	10			

X Foreigners.

## HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The higher normal schools are the institutions founded for training teachers of normal schools, middle schools, and high schools for girls. There are two such institutions, viz., The Tokyo Higher Normal School and the Hiroshima Higher Normal School.

*The Tokyo Higher Normal School:*— The curriculum is divided into a preparatory, a principal, and a post-graduate course; besides which there is a special course and an elective course. The special course is temporarily established, when there is necessity to fill vacancies in normal and middle schools, and high schools for girls. The elective course is established for those who wish to become instructors in the schools above mentioned and who wish to take up one or more subjects in the principal course, only when the circumstances admit its establishment. The principal course is divided into the following courses: viz., the Japanese language and Chinese literature; English; geography and history; mathematics, physics and chemistry; natural history. In the special course, all the pupils in the three courses of ethics and pedagogics, English, and mathematics graduated, but in the course of geography and history, there was one pupil who failed on account of illness which culminated in his death. A middle school, an elementary school and the Tokyo Educational Museum are established in connection with this institution.

The course of study in the main school extends over one year in the preparatory, three years in the principal, and from one to two years in the post-graduate course. The special course extends over a period not exceeding two years and two terms, and the elective course for a period of three years except for those who study law and economics when it extends for two years only.

As to equipment, the work of construction has been completed, the new class-rooms affording great facilities for the conduct of the work. The dormitory buildings, however, were not large enough to admit all the pupils as it had been in the previous year, which had no salutary influence in their education. The pupils of the same class used to live in one room, but this year the regulation was changed and since the second term, the pupils of different classes were made to lodge in one room.

This makes not only the pupils of the whole school get better acquainted, but gives a foundation of free intercourse and useful habits of associating and doing work in company with others, after their graduation. This change of regulation was tried with success and so it is to be continued the next year.

During the present year, the teachers made fifteen tours by order, which took up 167 nominal days, 15 nominal persons being despatched to 2 *Fu* and 18 *Ken*. Out of these tours 12 were for the express purpose of training the pupils practically in their respective studies, and those near graduation from regular, special and elective courses were chosen to go.

The number of persons engaged in teaching in the main school included 40 professors, 6 assistant professors, 19 persons specially appointed or temporarily employed, and 3 foreigners, the total being 68. Compared with the previous year, the number of professors decreased by 2, and of persons specially appointed or temporarily employed by 4, while the number of assistant professors increased by one. The 3 foreigners above mentioned included an Englishman, and two Americans. Besides the persons actually engaged in teaching, there were 3 professors studying abroad, and one professor in the employment of the Korean Government. The other officials outside the staff were one director, 2 assistants, 9 clerks, a physician and 14 persons specially appointed and 8 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one assistant and a decrease of one physician and another person specially appointed. The number of pupils was 561, of whom 323 belonged to the principal, 116 to the preparatory, 60 to the special, 23 to the post-graduate, and 30 to the elective course. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 8 in the principal, 3 in the post-graduate, 13 in the elective course, and a decrease of 2 in the preparatory, and 61 in the special course, the total decrease being 39. The percentage of each course, compared with the total number of the pupils in the principal course is 19.51 in the course of the Japanese language and Chinese literature; 21.67 in the course of English; 20.12 in the course of geography and history; 21.36 in the course of mathematics, physics, and chemistry; and 17.34 in the course of natural history. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 2.69 in the Japanese language and Chinese literature, and of 1.78 in natural history, while there was a decrease of 3.09 in English, .2 in geography and history and 1.18 in

mathematics, physics and chemistry. There were also 10 Chinese who attended the classes as listeners.

The number of graduates was 114 in the principal, 69 in the special and 4 in the elective course, the total being 187. Compared with the previous year, the number of graduates shows an increase of 25 in the principal course and of 15 in the special, while there was a decrease of 4 in the elective course. There were 19 who completed the post-graduate course, showing no difference in the number of graduates. The number of those who finished the preparatory course was 105 which, compared with the previous year, shows an increase of 3.

As regards the careers of the 151 who completed the principal, special, and elective courses in the previous year, 4 were appointed instructors in higher normal schools and higher normal school for girls, 31 in normal schools, 65 in middle schools, 20 in high schools for girls and 11 in other schools; 15 passed into the post-graduate course; one studying abroad, one in the service of a foreign government; and 2 were undecided as to a choice of profession while one died.

The number of applicants for admission was 1,385; of whom 1,286 were in the preparatory course, 38 in the post-graduate, and 61 in the elective. Of these 179 were admitted as follows: 120 in the preparatory, 38 in the post-graduate, and 21 in the elective. The percentage of those admitted was 12.92. This shows, compared with the previous year, an increase of 318 in the number of applicants, and 25 in the number admitted, and a decrease of 1.51 in the percentage of those admitted. Classified with reference to the studies which the applicants admitted to the preparatory course pursued, 61 were graduates of normal schools; 54, graduates of middle schools and 5 others. The eldest among those who were admitted was 27, the youngest 17 years and one month, making an average of 21 years and 4 months. Of 102 who passed from the preparatory course to the principal course, 21 each entered the course of the Japanese language and Chinese literature, and of English; 18 that of geography and history, 25 that of mathematics, physics and chemistry and 17 natural history.

The number of those who left before graduation was 42; 4 pupils in the principal course and 10 pupils in the preparatory course were ordered to leave on account of non-proficiency; one pupil in the principal course was obliged to leave on account of illness; 23 in the post-graduate, 3 in the preparatory, and one in the elective course left for family reasons,



while 2 in the preparatory and one in the special course died. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 2 in the number of those who left before graduation.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, etc., in the Tokyo Higher Normal School, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to the Tōkyō Higher Normal School for 1905-6.

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokutaku or Yatoi.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.			
Principal Course.								
Japanese Language & Chinese Literature					63	18	† 21	† 21
English					70	26	† 21	† 21
Geography & History					65	25	† 18	† 18
Mathematics, Physics & Chemistry					69	21	† 25	† 25
Natural History					56	24	† 17	† 17
Preparatory Course	40	6	19	3	68	...	1,386	120
Special Course.								
English					23	23	...	...
Mathematics					25	25	...	...
Ethics & Pedagogics					21	21	...	...
Post-graduate Course					23	...	38	38
Elective Course					30	4	61	21
Total	40	6	19	3	68	187	1,385	179
1904-5	42	5	23	3	73	151	1,067	154
1903-4	42	7	19	3	71	172	2,013	214
1902-3	38	7	24	2	71	142	1,061	204
1901-2	40	5	26	3	74	90	630	198

\* Shokutaku or Yatoi means the persons specially appointed or temporarily engaged.

† Those who completed the preparatory course in the previous year.

The Middle School and the Elementary School attached to the Tokyo Higher Normal School are institutions designed to furnish opportunity for investigating the methods of general education, and to afford the pupils of the main school an opportunity for practical training. The course of study in the said middle school extends over five years. The elementary school is in three sections:—the first section represents an elementary school of many classes, having both higher and ordinary elementary courses, a connection being maintained between this and the middle school; the second section represents an elementary school of many classes, having both higher and ordinary elementary courses; and the third section represents an elementary school of two classes which teaches on the half time system the children of six school years, from the first year in the ordinary elementary course to the second year in the higher elementary course, besides one class which is of the ordinary elementary course of single class. The course of study extends over four years in each section for the ordinary elementary course, while for the higher elementary course it extends over two years in the first and third sections and four years in the second. In the first section, no manual training had been given, but as the result of the same course in the second and third sections was salutary, the course was started in the first section from the second term of this year.

During the year, teachers of the middle school made 14 tours by order, for the purpose of scientific investigation and practical training of the pupils, which took up 104 nominal days, 26 nominal persons being despatched to 2 *Fu* and 18 *Ken*. The 3 teachers in the elementary school attached to the Higher Normal School made three tours by order, for the purpose of inspecting local education taking up 22 nominal days, they being despatched to 8 *Ken*.

The number of teachers in the middle school was 22; made up of 8 instructors, 6 assistant instructors, 7 persons specially appointed and one foreigner; the number of pupils was 338, among whom were 2 Chinese, besides 2 Chinese and one Korean who attended as listeners. The number of graduates was 60. This shows, compared with the previous year a decrease of 5 pupils and an increase of 12 graduates. There were 6 instructors living abroad, 5 in the service of the Chinese government and one in the service of the Korean government. Then there were one professor of the main school who had the additional duty of the principal, besides one person specially appointed and another temporarily employed.

As to the courses up to the end of the year, of 48 graduates, 18 passed on to the high schools, one each to the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, the Tokyo Fine Art School, the Chiba Special School of Medicine, the subsidiary course of the College of Agriculture and a private special school, one was sent abroad for study, and 2 were pursuing their own studies, while one died.

The applicants for admission were 188 in number, of whom 65 were admitted. The percentage of these was 45.21. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 35 in the applicants and a decrease of 15 in those admitted. The percentage of those admitted decreased by 7.07. The number of those who left before graduation was 26, of whom 13 left for other middle schools, 5 for family reasons or on account of sickness, and 8 on account of non-proficiency.

In the elementary school there were the principal, who acted at the same time as professor in the main school, 19 regular teachers and one person specially appointed. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one regular teacher and one person specially appointed. There were two regular teachers living in China and one regular teacher living in Siam, being respectively in the service of the governments.

The number of children in the ordinary elementary course was 285 boys and 91 girls, the total being 376, while the number of children in the higher elementary course was 152 boys and 55 girls, the total being 207, making an aggregate of 583. The number of graduates in the ordinary elementary course included 74 boys and 18 girls, the total being 92; while the number of graduates in the higher elementary course included 48 boys and 15 girls, making a total of 63, with an aggregate of 155. The number of pupils admitted was 66 boys and 30 girls in the ordinary course, while those admitted to the higher course were 55 boys and 14 girls, making a total of 165. Compared with the previous year, the number of children increased by 5, and of graduates by 20, while the number of admissions decreased by 45.

The Tokyo Educational Museum attached to the Tokyo Higher Normal School aims at the improvement and advancement of knowledge by exhibiting to the public at large, articles, books and charts essential for educational purposes. It is divided into three departments. The first department contains a collection of articles bearing on home education, and on kindergartens and elementary schools, together with various specimens of work done by children. The second department comprises

a collection of apparatus, instruments, specimens, and charts for instruction in physics, mathematics, astronomy, geography, chemistry, zoology, physiology and botany. In the third department, is exhibited a collection of all kinds of apparatus and instruments connected with technical education, together with specimens of work done by pupils, as well as articles relating to drawing, music and gymnastics. A reading room is also specially provided where school books and charts, useful books of reference for teachers, and educational magazines are kept for the use of the public.

The officials of this institution consist of the principal who acted at the same time as professor in the main school, one clerk and 3 persons temporarily employed.

To the collection of articles, school books and charts, etc., additions are being gradually made, 952 copies of books or specimens, etc. having been contributed, and 66 purchased during the year under review, making a total increase of 1,018 and an increase over the previous year of 325 books or specimens. The number of days of admission during the year was 282, the number of visitors was 49,138 and the number of visitors per day on days of admission 174.25, showing a decrease of 28 days of admission, 637 visitors, while there was an increase of 13.69 visitors per day on days of admission, as compared with the previous year. The number of readers was 13,498, and of those who made use of the exhibits 2,954, showing an increase of 1,082 for the former and of 34 for the latter, as compared with the previous year.

The increase seems due to the fact that the reading room of the library is beginning to be widely known and the Imperial Library was temporarily closed on account of its removal to a new building.

*The Hiroshima Higher Normal School*.:— The curriculum is divided into a preparatory, a principal and a post-graduate course. The principal course is divided into the following courses: viz., The Japanese language and Chinese literature; English; geography and history; mathematics, physics and chemistry; natural history. The course of study extends over one year in the preparatory, 3 years in the principal, and from one to 2 years in the post-graduate course. An elementary school and a middle school were attached to the main institution.

During the year under review, the important changes in the old regulations and the principal new regulations added, consisted of necessary revisions introduced to the regulations of the main institution on

account of the opening of the elementary and middle schools, and new provisions for the duties of the principals of these schools, etc.

As regards the equipment, it has been improving every year, but there is much work which had been started in the previous year still unfinished and, moreover, the progress in some cases has been greatly impeded by the influence of the situation. The library and the reading room were newly built and the equipment was almost completed which removed much inconvenience hitherto felt. Books, charts, apparatus, specimens, etc. essential for instruction have been gradually collected, showing a remarkable improvement over the previous year.

During the year, the teachers of the main institution and of attached schools made 21 tours by order for the purpose of scientific investigations and of practical training of the pupils, 46 nominal persons being despatched to 2 *Fu* and 13 *Ken*. Out of the 21 tours ten were for the latter purpose and the teachers took the pupils along with them.

The number of persons engaged in teaching included 33 professors, 6 assistant professors, 9 persons specially appointed and 2 Americans, the total being 50. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 8 professors and 2 assistant professors. There were three professors studying abroad as it had been in the previous year. The other officials outside the staff were one director, 2 assistants, 6 clerks, one physician and six persons specially appointed and 8 persons temporarily engaged, which shows an increase of one clerk and 3 specially appointed persons, and a decrease of 3 temporarily engaged.

The number of pupils was 295 in the principal, and 104 in the preparatory course, among whom were 3 Chinese, the total being 399. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 99 in the principal, and a decrease of 2 in the preparatory course. The percentage of those in each course as compared with all the pupils in the principal course, is 10.85 in the Japanese language, and Chinese literature, 27.46 in English, 19.66 in geography and history, 25.42 in mathematics, physics and chemistry and 16.61 in natural history. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 1.16 in the course of the Japanese language and Chinese literature, and of 1.44 in mathematics, physics and chemistry, while there was a decrease of 0.6 in English, of 1.77 in geography and history, and of 0.23 in natural history.

The number of graduates was 87, they being the first graduates of the school. Classified according to the courses of study which they had

taken, 7 were in the Japanese language and Chinese literature, 26 in English, 17 in geography and history, 20 in mathematics, physics and chemistry and 17 in natural history. The number of those who completed the preparatory course was 105; this shows, compared with the previous year, a decrease of 3.

The number of applicants for admission was 177 in the preparatory course, among whom were three Chinese. The number of those admitted was 106, of whom 3 were Chinese, showing a percentage of 59.89. Compared with the previous year, the number of applicants increased by one, while the number of those admitted decreased by 2, and the percentage of those admitted, by 1.14. Classified with their previous education, 41 were the graduates of normal schools and 62, of middle schools (the Chinese are exceptions). The ages of those admitted, varied from 16 years and 8 months to 24 years and 8 months, the average being 20 years and 4 months. Classified with reference to the courses of study which the 105 graduates took, 13 were in the course of the Japanese language, and Chinese literature, 27 in the course of English, 18 in the course of geography and history, 29 in the course of mathematics, physics and chemistry, and 18 in the course of natural history.

The number of those who left before graduation on account of illness was 5 in the principal course and 3 in the preparatory, while the number of those who died was one each in the principal and preparatory courses. This shows an increase of 3 in those who left and a decrease of 2 in those who died.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils and graduates in the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to the Hiroshima Higher Normal School for 1905-6.

	No. of Instructors.					Total	Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistants.	Shokubaku.	Foreign Instructors.						
Principal Course.										
Japanese Language and Chinese Literature.							32	7†	13†	13
English							81	26†	27†	27
Geography and History							58	17†	18†	18
Mathematics, physics and Chemistry							75	20†	29†	29
Natural History							49	17†	18†	18
	33	6	9	2		50				
Preparatory Course							X	...	X	...
							101	...	174	...
							3	...	3	...
Total	33	6	9	2		50	399	87	177	106
1904-5	25	4	9	2		40	302	...	176	108
1903-4	16	3	5	2		26	205	...	167	112
1902-3	8	1	2	1		12	101	...	375	102

† Those who completed the preparatory course in the previous year.

X Chinese.



The Middle School and the Elementary school attached to the Hiroshima Higher Normal School are institutions designed to furnish opportunities investigating the methods of general education, and to afford the pupils of the main school an opportunity for practical training. Both schools were started in the present year. The course of study in the said middle school extends over five years. The elementary school is in three sections:—The first section represents an elementary school of many classes, having both higher and ordinary elementary courses, a connection being maintained between this and the middle school; the second section represents an elementary school of many classes, having both higher and ordinary elementary courses; and the third section is an ordinary elementary school of a single class and two classes based on the half time system. The course of study extends over four years in each section for the ordinary elementary course, while for the higher elementary course, it extends over two years in the first section, and four years in the second.

The number of teachers in the middle school was 7; made up of 4 instructors, one assistant instructor and 2 persons specially appointed. The number of pupils was 74. The number of applicants for admission was 247, 80 of whom were admitted; the percentage of those admitted was 32.39. The number of those who left before graduation was 7, of whom one left on account of illness and the rest for family reasons.

The number of the teachers in the elementary school was 5, 3 of whom were regular teachers and 2 persons specially appointed. The number of children in the ordinary elementary course was 66, 45 of whom were boys and 21 girls; that of the higher elementary course was 42 boys, making a total of 108. Graduates from the ordinary course were three boys and three girls. The children admitted into the ordinary course were 35 boys and 8 girls, while 21 boys were admitted into the higher course.

---

## HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Higher Normal School for Girls is an institution to train teachers for the normal schools for girls, the girls' departments of normal schools and high schools for girls. It is established in Tokyo under the direct control of the Department of Education. The Curriculum is divided into the courses of literature, science and art, to which special, elective, and post-graduate courses are added. The post-graduate course is established for those who wish to study up in detail one or more subjects in the regular courses and is divided into two sections: A and B. The special course is temporarily established to train teachers to fill vacancies in the normal schools for girls, the girls' departments of normal schools and high schools for girls. It consists of the three courses of household management, of mathematics, physics and chemistry, and of the Japanese language and gymnastics. Of these, the course of household management produced graduates during the year. The elective course is established for the benefit of those who wish to take up one or more studies in the courses of literature, science, or art, with a view to qualifying themselves as teachers in the normal schools for girls, the girls' departments of normal schools, or in high schools for girls. A high school for girls, an elementary school, and a kindergarten are all attached to this institution.

The course of study extends over four years in the literature, science, and art courses, while the elective course extends over four years, with the proviso that it may be either lengthened or shortened to suit circumstances; the special courses over two years except in that of mathematics, physics, and chemistry, which extends over 2 years and 2 terms, while the post-graduate course runs for not less than one, and not more than 2 years.

Among the principal regulations either issued or revised during the year may be mentioned the following, viz., a revision was introduced into the articles relating to the post-graduate course in the school regulation, and this course was divided into two sections A and B; 3 being the maximum to be admitted into the section A; the provision relating to the grants for the post-graduate course was enacted; scholarship given to the pupils belonging to A section was limited to 15 yen a month; the regulation relating to the special course of household management was revised, and the courses of study were to cover three years; a regulation relating

to the practical training course of kindergarten work was enacted for training good conductors.

As regards its equipment great inconvenience was felt, the class rooms had been too few and the gymnasium and garden too small, but this year "the improvement of the city" made it necessary to cut off a part of the school ground. There are yet many books, charts, apparatus, specimens etc. which should be bought for reference.

During this year the officials made 23 tours by order, for the purpose of investigating science and practically training pupils or for inspecting educational affairs, 53 nominal persons being despatched to one *Fu*, 14 *Ken* and to China. Out of the 23 tours, 11 were for the purpose of practically training pupils in science.

The number of persons engaged in teaching in the main school included 26 professors, 5 assistant professors, 12 persons specially appointed and one American, the total being 44. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 3 professors, and a decrease of 2 each in the number of assistant professors and persons specially appointed; in addition, 3 professors were studying abroad, and one was in the employment of the Siamese Government. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one who is studying abroad. Other officials were one director, 2 superintendents of the pupils, 6 clerks, one physician specially appointed and 3 persons temporarily engaged, showing neither increase nor decrease compared with the previous year.

The number of pupils was 95 in the literature course, 98 in the science, and 92 in the art, with 24 in the special course of household management, 24 in the special course of mathematics, physics and chemistry, 24 in the special course of the Japanese language and gymnastics, 3 in the post-graduate course and one in the elective course, making a total of 361. This shows an increase of 9 in science, 4 in art, 3 in the special course of the Japanese language and gymnastics, 3 in the post-graduate course and one in the elective course, and a decrease of 9 in the literature and 2 each in the special course of household management, and of mathematics, physics and chemistry, the total increase being 7. Besides these, there were 4 Siamese receiving education as in the previous year.

The number of graduates was 29 in the literature course, 20 in the science, 24 in the art, 24 in the special course of the Japanese language and gymnastics, and one in the elective course, the total being 98.

Compared with the previous year, the number of graduates in the literature course was the same, in the science there was an increase of 3, in the art 4, in the special course of household management 24, and in the elective course one, while there was a decrease of 21 in the special course of the Japanese language and gymnastics, the total increase being 11. As regards the careers of the graduates turned out by this institution in the previous year, 14 were appointed instructors in normal schools, 67 instructors in high schools for girls, 3 instructors in miscellaneous schools, one was in the post-graduate course and 2 were still undecided as to a choice of occupation.

The number of applicants for admission was 321 in the literature course, 356 in the science, 142 in the art, 96 in the special course of the Japanese language and gymnastics, and 3 in the post-graduate course, making a total of 918. Of these, 23 were admitted into the literature course, and 26 each into the courses of science, and of art, 28 into the special course of the Japanese language and gymnastics and 3 into the post-graduate course, making a total of 105 and giving a percentage of 11.55. Compared with the previous year, the number of applicants for admission decreased by 94, the number of those admitted by 21, and the percentage of those admitted by 1. The decrease is due to the fact that no pupils in the special course were admitted.

The number of those who left before graduation on account of family reasons, illness, etc. was 13, of whom 3 belonged to the literature, one to the science, 2 to the art course and 7 to the special course.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates etc., in the Higher Normal School for Girls, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Higher Normal School for Girls, for 1905-6.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	<i>Shokutaku.</i>	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
Literature Course.....	26	5	12	1	44	95	29	321	23
Science Course .....						98	20	356	26
Art Course .....						92	24	142	26
Special Course of Household Management .....						24	24	...	...
Special Course of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.						24	...	...	...
Special Course of Japanese Language and Gymnastics.						24	...	96	28
Post-Graduate Course .....						3	...	3	3
Elective Course .....						1	1	1	1
Total .....	26	5	12	1	44	361	98	919	105
1904-5 .....	23	7	14	1	45	354	87	1,012	127
1903-4 .....	22	8	15	1	46	344	103	705	107
1902-3 .....	23	7	16	...	46	367	105	540	126
1901-2 .....	23	7	13	1	44	331	86	479	117

The High School for Girls attached to the Higher Normal School for Girls is an institution designed to provide opportunities for investigating the methods pursued in general female education, and to afford the pupils in the main school an opportunity for practical training in female education. The course of study extends over five years. In addition to the regular course, a special three years' course has been established, and those who wish to take up any subject in the course may be admitted as elective pupils.

The number of those engaged in teaching was 9 instructors, 7 assistant instructors, and 2 persons specially appointed, making a total of 18. The number of pupils in the regular course was 255, in the special course 89, of whom 35 were elective pupils, the total being 344. The graduates from the regular course were 41 in number, while in the special course there were but 22, of whom 5 were elective pupils, making a total of 63. The number of applicants for admission was in the regular course 47 and in the special 63, of whom 29 were elective pupils,

the total being 110; the number of those admitted was in the regular course 47; in the special course 57, of whom 27 were elective pupils, making a total of 104, the percentage of those admitted being 94.54. Compared with the previous year, the number of teachers, pupils and graduates increased respectively by 3, 2 and 10, while the number of applicants and those admitted decreased respectively by 106 and 19, and the percentage of those admitted increased by 37.6.

As regards the careers of 36 graduates of the regular course and 17 of the special course, one of the graduates from the regular course was studying in the Higher Normal School for Girls, 10 in the special course, 3 studying in other schools, 21 managing their own households while 3 married; one of the graduates from the special course was a teacher in a high school for girls, 2 were teachers in miscellaneous schools, 7 in their own households, 5 married while one died. The number of those who left before graduation was in the regular course 16, and in the special 44, of whom 24 were elective pupils, making a total of 60, showing a decrease of 12 as compared with the previous year.

The Elementary School attached to the Higher Normal School for Girls is an institution designed to afford means of investigating the methods of general education, and to secure for the pupils in the main school an opportunity of practical training in the teaching of children. It is divided into three sections. The first section represents an elementary school in connection with the High School for Girls; it is provided with ordinary and higher elementary school courses and is organized to represent a school with many classes. The second section comprises both ordinary and higher elementary school courses, and also is organized as a school with many classes. The third represents an ordinary elementary school organized into a single-classed school. The course of study extends over four years in each section for the ordinary elementary course, while for the higher elementary course in the first section, it extends over two years, and over four years for the higher elementary course in the second.

In the previous year a supplementary course, extending over one year, was added to the third section, and a half-time school was started in the said section, the pupils being divided into A and B classes.

The number of teachers was 19, 18 of whom were regular teachers and one was a person specially appointed; and of children in the ordinary elementary course 401, 115 of whom were boys and 286 girls; the number of those in the higher elementary course was 191, 35 of

whom were boys and 156 girls, the total aggregate number being 592. The number of those who completed the prescribed course of instruction was 83 in the ordinary elementary course, 17 boys and 66 girls, and 59 in the higher elementary course, 2 boys and 57 girls, the total aggregate number being 142. The number of those admitted was 108 in the ordinary elementary course, 32 of whom were boys and 76 girls, and 110 in the higher elementary course, 14 of whom were boys and 96 girls, the total aggregate number being 218. Compared with the previous year, the number of teachers increased by one, the children by 18, those who completed the prescribed course of instruction by 16, and those admitted by 13.

The Kindergarten connected with the main school is an institution designed to afford means of investigating the methods of infant training and to enable the pupils in the main school to study such training practically. It consists of two parts, viz: the main section and a branch section. In the main section, the infants are divided into three classes according to their ages. In the branch section, they are all in one class and are admitted free. Each class is under the care of a particular conductor.

The number of conductors was 6, of infants in the main section 118, 61 of whom were boys and 57 girls, of infants in the branch 39, 20 of whom were boys and 19 girls, the aggregate number being 157. The number of those whose terms of training expired during the year was 60, 32 of whom were boys and 28 girls, and the number of infants admitted during the year was 51, 24 of whom were boys and 27 girls. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one in the conductors, a decrease of 14 in the infants, an increase of 4 in those whose terms of training expired and a decrease of 16 in the infants admitted. During the year, 2 boys left the institution and one girl died.

---

## SPECIAL INSTITUTES FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

*Special Institutes for the Training of Teachers.*— These institutes were specially organized for the training of teachers in normal schools, middle schools, and high schools for girls, the number of institutes being 5 from the 1st to the 5th. The 1st institute was established in the Imperial University of Tokyo, and provided a course in the Japanese language and Chinese literature, and a course in natural history; the 2nd institute in the 1st High School, a course in physics and chemistry; the 3rd institute in the 2nd High School, a course in mathematics; the 4th institute in the 3rd High School, a course in English; and the 5th institute in the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages, a course in English. The 1st institute is under the control of the president of the University, while all the other institutes are under the management of the directors of the schools with which they are respectively connected. The course of training extends over two years. Among these institutes the fourth and the fifth together with the course of the Japanese language and Chinese literature in the first institute were discontinued on March 31st, 1906.

The teaching staff consisted of one professor and of 29 persons specially appointed, making a total of 30. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 4 professors, of 17 persons specially appointed and of 2 foreigners, making a total of 23. The decrease is due as above mentioned to the discontinuation of 2 institutes and of one course. The number of pupils was 154, of whom 24 belonged to the course of the Japanese language and Chinese literature, 26 to natural history, 25 to physics and chemistry, 29 to mathematics, and 50 to English. Compared with the previous year, the number of pupils decreased by one in the course of physics and chemistry, 2 in mathematics, and 7 in English, thus showing a decrease of 10 in the total. The number of graduates this year was 152, 23 of whom were in the course of the Japanese language and Chinese literature, 25 in natural history, 25 in physics and chemistry, 29 in mathematics, and 50 in English. These graduates belong to the pupils of the second enrollment.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of instructors, pupils, applicants and those admitted.



*Statistical Table relating to the Special Institutes for the  
Training of Teachers, for 1905-6.*

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Shokudoku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
1st Institute. { The Japanese Language & Chinese								
1st Institute. { Literature .....	...	14	...	14	24	23	...	...
1st Institute. { Natural History .....					26	25		
1st Institute. { Total .....					50	48		
2nd Institute. { Physics & Chemistry ..	...	9	...	9	25	25	...	...
3rd Institute. { Mathematics .....	1	6	...	7	29	29	...	...
4th Institute. { English .....	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...
5th Institute. { English .....	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...
Total .....	1	29	...	30	154	152	...	...
1904-5 .....	5	46	2	30	164	...	532	172
1903-4 .....	4	55	2	61	160	152	...	...
1902-3 .....	4	51	2	57	169	...	370	180

## NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The aim of the normal school being to train teachers for elementary schools, the Hokkaido, as well as each *Fu* and *Ken*, must establish at least one normal school, provided with an elementary school for the training of pupils in the methods of instruction. The course of study extends over four years in the case of male pupils, and three years in the case of female. According to local circumstances, simpler normal courses, preparatory courses, training courses for elementary school teachers, or training courses for kindergarten conductors may be established in addition to the regular courses.

During the present year, additional normal schools were established, one each in Nagano and Nara *Ken*, the girls' departments being made independent institutions. At the end of the present year, there were 3 normal schools in Niigata and Hyogo *Ken*, 2 in Tokyo and Osaka *Fu*, and Saitama, Chiba, Ibaraki, Gunma, Nagano, Yamagata, Nara, Miye, Aichi, Shimane, Okayama, and Fukuoka *Ken*, and one each in all the other *Fu* and *Ken*. In the *Fu* or *Ken*, where two, or more than two, normal schools had been established, with the exception of Aichi *Ken*, separate institutions were set apart for the training of male teachers. In those *Fu* or *Ken* where there was but one normal school, it was used exclusively for the training of male teachers in Kanagawa, Aomori, Fukui, Tottori, Yamaguchi, Oita, Miyazaki, Okinawa *Ken* and in the Hokkaido; but in the others, for teachers of both sexes. Among the schools above enumerated, there were 28 for the training of male teachers exclusively, 16 for female teachers, and 22 for teachers of both sexes. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 2 schools for the training of male and female teachers, and an increase of 2 schools each for the training of male teachers and for the training of female teachers. There were also 7 providing simpler courses, 4 preparatory courses, and 51 training courses for elementary school teachers.

The number of schools was 66, and of teachers 1,091, of whom 907 were instructors and assistant instructors. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 2 schools and of 32 instructors and assistant instructors, and a decrease of 45 other teachers. Of those instructors and assistant instructors, 799 were men and 108 women; of these 490 men and 96 women received their licences without examination,

and 309 men and 12 women received their licences after examination. Those who received their licences without examination consisted of 298 graduates of the principal course or special course of the Higher Normal Schools, 8 graduates of the Institutes for the Training of Teachers, 17 graduates of the Imperial Universities, together with 167 others. Of the women, 85 were graduates of the regular or special course of the Higher Normal School for Girls, and 11 others. The number of pupils in the regular courses was 15,780, in the simpler courses 360, in the preparatory courses 242, and in the training courses for elementary school teachers 2,542. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 215 in the regular courses, while those in the simpler courses decreased by 193, in the preparatory courses by 15 and in the training courses for elementary school teachers by 487. The number of graduates in the regular courses was 3,824; in the simpler courses 351, and in the training courses 3,453. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 97 in the regular courses, while the number of graduates in the simpler courses decreased by 33, and of graduates in the training courses for elementary school teachers by 594.

In the present year, the number of applicants for admission was 21,301 for the regular, 244 for the simpler, 1,577 for the preparatory, and 6,839 for the training courses for teachers. Of the above applicants, 4,251 were admitted to the regular, 107 to the simpler, 324 to the preparatory, and 3,434 to the training courses. As regards the proportion of those actually admitted to the number of applicants, it will be seen that the number admitted to the regular courses was 19.96 per cent., to the simpler courses 43.85 per cent., to the preparatory courses 20.55 per cent., and to the training courses 50.21 per cent. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 453 applicants for the regular, of 678 for the simpler, of 425 for the preparatory and of 1,343 for the training courses. The number of those admitted shows an increase of 68 for the regular courses, while the number for the simpler courses decreased by 108, for the preparatory courses by 29, and for the training courses by 746. The proportion of those admitted to the number of applicants increased by .73 per cent. in the regular, 20.53 per cent. in the simpler, and 2.92 per cent. in the preparatory courses, and decreased by .63 per cent. in the training courses. As regards the qualifications of the 2,926 male and 1,345 female pupils who were admitted to the regular courses, 1,104 of the former and 166 of

the latter were licensed as assistant teachers in the elementary schools, or were graduates of the training courses for elementary school teachers; 222 came from the middle schools, and 179 from the high schools for girls; 1,116 of the former and 649 of the latter received their diplomas from the higher elementary schools, together with 815 others, 464 of whom were men and 351 were women. The ages of the male pupils varied from 22 years and 9 months to 16 years, the average being 17 years and 10 months; of the female pupils, the eldest was 24 years and 6 months, the youngest 15 years, with an average of 16 years and 6 months. Classified according to the vocations of their fathers or brothers, among those who were admitted during the year, farming comprised 2,575, art industries 150, commerce 444, and miscellaneous 1,082.

The following table shows the comparative numbers of the annual applicants and the percentage of those admitted for the last five years.

#### REGULAR COURSES.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>No. of Applicants for Admission.</i>	<i>No. of those admitted.</i>	<i>No. of those admitted per cent. of Applicants.</i>
1905-6	21,301	4,251	19.96
1904-5	21,754	4,183	19.23
1903-4	21,254	4,274	20.12
1902-3	19,171	4,146	21.63
1901-2	16,175	4,025	24.83

#### SIMPLER COURSES.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>No. of Applicants for Admission.</i>	<i>No. of those admitted.</i>	<i>No. of those admitted per cent. of Applicants.</i>
1905-6	244	107	43.85
1904-5	922	215	23.32
1903-4	1,183	277	23.42
1902-3	1,709	377	22.06
1901-2	1,239	326	26.31

## PREPARATORY COURSES.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>No. of Applicants for Admission.</i>	<i>No. of those admitted.</i>	<i>No. of those admitted per cent. of Applicants.</i>
1905-6	1,577	324	20.56
1904-5	2,002	353	17.63
1903-4	1,605	340	21.18
1902-3	1,310	339	25.88
1901-2	1,265	398	31.57

During the present year, the number of those who left before graduation, in the regular courses, was 420, 2 leaving for military service, 2 for family reasons, 126 on account of illness, while 55 were expelled for unseemly conduct, and 94 for non-proficiency. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 10 in those who left before graduation and 11 in those who died.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics of the number of the schools, instructors, pupils, and graduates.

Statistical Table relating to Normal Schools.

	No. of Schools.	Instructors.						Pupils.						Graduates.		Training Courses for Elementary School Teachers.	
		Instructors and Assistant- Instructors.			Other Teachers.			Total.	Male.			Female.			Total.		No. of Pupils.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1905-6.....	66	799	108	907	160 X 1	23 X 1	183 X 1	959 X 1	1,090 X 1	12,620 X 4	3,758 X 4	16,378 X 4	3,093	1,082	4,175	2,542	3,453
1904-5.....	64	777	98	875	196 X 1	32 X 1	228 X 1	973 X 1	1,103 X 1	12,904 X 2	3,469 X 2	16,373 X 2	3,095	1,019	4,111	3,029	4,047
1903-4.....	61	759	85	844	194 X 1	30 X 1	224 X 1	953 X 1	1,108 X 1	13,011 X 1	3,121 X 1	16,132 X 1	2,939	810	3,749	3,334	4,794
1902-3.....	57	758	71	829	178 X 2	22 X 2	200 X 2	936 X 2	1,029 X 2	12,799 X 1	2,533 X 1	15,332 X 1	2,832	525	3,357	3,861	5,701
1901-2.....	54	760	56	816	195 X 1	20 X 1	215 X 1	955 X 1	1,031 X 1	11,900 X 1	2,000 X 1	13,900 X 1	2,215	503	2,718	4,082	6,498

X Foreigners.

The elementary schools established in connection with the normal schools are designed to give the pupils in the main schools practical training in the methods of educating children. All normal schools are provided with such elementary schools, except the normal schools for girls in Tochigi, Shimane, and Fukuoka *Ken*.

The number of elementary schools attached to normal schools was 64. The number of teachers was 683. The number of children was 28,253, of whom 16,067 belonged to the ordinary courses, 12,166 to the higher courses, and 20 to the supplementary courses to the same. The number of children who completed the prescribed course of instruction was 3,552 in the ordinary courses, and 1,889 in the higher courses, the total being 5,441. The number of children admitted during the year was 4,563 to the ordinary, and 4,263 to the higher courses, the total being 8,826. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 3 schools, 33 teachers, 993 children, 152 of whom completed the prescribed course of instruction, while the children who were admitted during the year decreased by 57. The percentage of attendance is 94.9 in the ordinary courses, and 95.75 in the higher courses. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 0.13 in the ordinary courses, and 0.05 in the higher courses.

The kindergartens connected with the normal schools are designed to enable the female pupils in the main schools, and those in the training courses for kindergarten conductors to study the practical methods of infant training. There was one normal school provided with a kindergarten, in Tōkyō, Kyōtō and Ōsaka *Fu* and Niigata, Hyōgo, Ishikawa, Toyama, Shimane, Okayama, Tokushima, Kagawa and Nagasaki *Ken*, the total number of kindergartens being 12. The number of conductors was 13, of infants 793, and of those whose terms of training expired 447. Compared with the previous year, this shows no change in the number of the institutions, and a decrease of 3 conductors and an increase of 7 infants and 10 infants whose terms of training expired.

---

## MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

The aim of the middle school is to give the pupils a general education of higher standard essential for men. In the Hokkaido and each *Fu* and *Ken*, one or more than one middle schools may be established according to the circumstances or the requirements of the locality. A *Gun*, city, town or village, as well as a town and village school corporation may found one, provided it does not interfere with the propagation of the elementary school education. A private individual may also found middle schools, if he observes the provisions of the Ordinance relating to Middle Schools. The course of study is fixed at five years, besides a supplementary course of one or less than one year. Candidates for admission must be over twelve years of age, and possess attainments at least equivalent to those of pupils who have completed the 2nd year course of a higher elementary school.

The number of government, public and private middle schools included 259 main and 12 branch schools, the total being 271. Of these, 2 were government institutions, 226 public institutions, and 43 private institutions. A comparison with the previous year shows an increase of one in the number of government middle schools, a new school attached to the Hiroshima Higher Normal School being opened this year. In the number of public institutions, there was no change. Two branch schools in Fukui and Ehime *Ken* were converted into separate middle schools. Nagasaki *Ken* founded a new school, while Yamanashi *Ken* closed one branch institution. As regards private middle schools, the Hokkaido and three *Ken*, viz. Kumamoto, Hiroshima, and Okayama, each established a new school, while in Tokyo *Fu* three main schools were closed, and two branch schools opened, thus showing a total increase of two schools.

As regards the number of public middle schools, it will be seen that 10 schools were opened in Ōsaka *Fu*; 9 each in Niigata and Chiba *Ken*; 8 each in Gunma, Nagano, and Hyogo *Ken*; 7 each in Shizuoka and Miyagi *Ken*; 6 each in Ibaraki, Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Ōita *Ken*; 5 each in Kyōto *Fu*, and Tochigi, Aomori, Wakayama, Fukushima, Yamaguchi, Ehime, Kōchi, and Kagoshima *Ken*; 4 each in the Hokkaido, Tokyo *Fu* and Saitama, Akita, Iwate, Yamagata, Miye, Aichi, Gifu, Fukui, Ishikawa, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kagawa and Saga *Ken*; 3 each in Kanagawa, Nara, Toyama, Shimane, Tokushima, and



Miyazaki *Ken*; 2 each in Yamanashi, Shiga and Tottori *Ken*; and one in Okinawa *Ken*. There were also 22 private middle schools established in Tōkyō *Fu*, 4 in Okayama *Ken*, 3 in Hiroshima *Ken*, and one each in the Hokkaido, Ōsaka and Kyōto *Fu* and Kanagawa, Hyōgo, Nara, Aichi, Miyagi, Saitama, Chiba, Tochigi, Shimane, Ehime and Kumamoto *Ken*.

There are two government institutions, viz., the Middle School attached to the Tōkyō Higher Normal School and the Middle School attached to the Hiroshima Higher Normal School. Some account of them was given under the heading of their respective main institutions.

The following tables show the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of instructors, pupils, graduates etc. in these schools.

*Statistical Table relating to the Middle School connected  
with the Tōkyō Higher Normal School.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Instructors.	Assistant Instructors.	<i>Shokutaku.</i>	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
1905—6.....	8	6	7	1	22	338	60	188	65
1904—5.....	8	6	7	1	22	343	60	153	80
1903—4.....	9	7	5	2	23	339	60	168	75
1902—3.....	3	11	12	2	28	331	48	129	69
1901—2.....	7	9	11	2	29	340	52	128	73

*Statistical Table relating to the Middle School connected  
with the Hiroshima Higher Normal School.*

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Instructors.	Assistant Instructors.	<i>Shokutaku.</i>	Total.			
1905—6 .....	4	1	2	7	74	247	80

The number of instructors in public and private middle schools was 5,084, of whom 3,228 were qualified, and 1,856 unqualified teachers. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 293 qualified teachers, and a decrease of 26 unqualified teachers, the total increase being 267. Of the 3,228 qualified teachers who received licences, 1,568 passed their test examination, while 1,660 received their licences without examination. Of the before mentioned 1,660, classified according to their qualifications, 430 graduated from the principal or special course of the Higher Normal Schools, 115 from the Special Institutes for the Training of Teachers, and 322 from the Imperial Universities, besides there were 793 others. The proportion of qualified to unqualified teachers is increasing year by year. In the 34th and 35th statistical years of Meiji, there were 56 licensed teachers against 44 unlicensed, in the 36th statistical year, there were 58 against 42, but in the 37th statistical year, there were 61 against 39, and in the year under review, 63 against 37. This is due partly to the enforcement of law restricting the employment of unqualified teachers, and partly to the profession attracting an increasing number of qualified teachers.

The following table shows the comparative numbers of teachers classified with reference to their qualification or non-qualification and the percentage for the last five years.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>No. of Qualified Teachers.</i>	<i>No. of Unqualified Teachers.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	
			<i>Qualified.</i>	<i>Unqualified.</i>
1905-6	3,228	1,856	63.49	36.51
1904-5	2,935	1,882	60.93	39.07
1903-4	2,765	2,005	57.95	42.05
1902-3	2,621	2,032	56.33	43.67
1901-2	2,375	1,829	56.50	43.05

The number of pupils in the regular courses in public and private middle schools was 103,231, and of those in the supplementary courses 1,325, the total being 104,556. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 4,207 in the regular courses and a decrease of 504 in the supplementary courses, the total increase being 3,703.

The number of pupils in the regular courses classified with reference to their respective school year is as follows :

	1st School Year.	2nd School Year.	3rd School Year.	4th School Year.	5th School Year.	Total.
Public .....	24,041	19,376	16,597	14,813	11,853	86,680
Private .....	4,291	3,111	3,009	3,167	2,973	16,551
Total .....	28,332	22,487	19,606	17,980	14,826	103,231
Percentage .....	28	22	19	17	14	100

The number of graduates in the regular courses was 13,657, and of those in the supplementary courses 749, the total being 14,406. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 1,007 in the regular courses and a decrease of 817 in the supplementary courses, showing a total increase of 190. The following table shows the careers of the graduates of public middle schools for the last five years as ascertained at the close of the next year after their graduation.

	1905—6.	1904—5.	1903—4.	1902—3.	1901—2.
Pupils in High Schools .....	726	794	751	848	1,053
Pupils in Special or Technical Schools, etc .....	3,346	2,833	2,377	1,720	1,285
Military Cadets, One Year Volun- teers, or Pupils in Military or Naval Schools, etc.....	928	678	411	476	481
School Instructors .....	605	424	520	569	397
Government Officials .....	204	229	121	143	52
Miscellaneous .....	901	807	891	600	369
Those whose occupations are un- decided or unknown .....	3,164	2,731	2,371	2,172	1,756
Those who died .....	53	42	38	28	21
Total.....	9,927	8,538	7,480	6,556	5,414

The number of applicants for admission was 51,585 for the regular, and 5,890 for the supplementary courses, the total being 57,475. Of the above applicants, 29,041 were admitted to the regular, and 5,259 to the supplementary courses, the total being 34,300. The percentage of the total applicants admitted was 59.68. These figures, if compared with the previous year, show an increase of 7,333 applicants for admission, and of 2,392 of those admitted; while the percentage of the applicants admitted shows a decrease of 3.95. The ages of those admitted to the regular

courses vary from 12 years to 22 years and 6 months, the average being 14 years and 2 months; if classified according to the vocations of their fathers or brothers, farming comprises 11,668, art industries 1,294, commerce 6,283 and miscellaneous 9,796. The statistical results obtained for the past five years will be given below, with regard to the number of applicants for admission and of those admitted, as well as the percentage of the same, viz. :—

<i>Years.</i>	<i>No. of Applicants for Admission.</i>	<i>No. of those admitted</i>	<i>No. of those admitted per cent. of Applicants.</i>
1905-6 .....	57,475	34,300	59.68
1904-5 .....	50,142	31,908	63.63
1903-4 .....	49,129	30,569	62.22
1902-3 .....	53,096	31,657	59.62
1901-2 .....	50,484	29,596	58.60

The number of pupils in the regular courses in public and private institutions who left before graduation was 17,214, of whom 9,561 left for family reasons, and 2,053 on account of illness, 2,132 were struck off the school registers for non-payment of tuition fees, etc., 537 were expelled on account of misbehavior, 2,931 left for other middle schools, while the number of those who died before graduation was 292. Compared with the previous year this shows a decrease of 610 in the number of those who left before graduation and an increase of 12 in that of deaths.

The number of applicants for admission to the middle schools is remarkably increasing year by year which renders the erection of additional schools desirable. There is not however any hurry to erect new schools, as such had been the case a few years ago. Enlarged equipment and internal improvements based on solid foundations are steadily developing to meet the increasing demands.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of middle schools both public and private, and of instructors, pupils and graduates.

*Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Middle Schools.*

	No. of Schools.		Instructors.					Pupils.			Graduates.	
	Pub. c.	Private.	Public.		Private.			Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.
			Qualified Teachers.	Unqualified Teachers.	Qualified Teachers.	Unqualified Teachers.	Total.					
1905—6	216 * 10	41 * 2	2,749 * 12	1,463 * 30	478 * 30	348 * 15	826 * 46	87,131 * 2	17,420 * 3	104,151 * 5	11,177	2,929
1904—5	215 * 11	38 * 2	2,511 * 15	1,501 * 33	423 * 33	329 * 19	752 * 53	84,151 * 48	16,654 * 48	100,805 * 48	10,401	3,814
1903—4	209 * 19	39 * 1	2,331 * 20	1,636 * 26	434 * 26	326 * 17	760 * 43	81,925 * 16	15,720 * 16	97,645 * 16	9,006	3,411
1902—3	200 * 21	35 * 1	2,252 * 22	1,616 * 21	368 * 21	355 * 10	723 * 32	79,052 * 1	15,643 * 1	94,695 * 1	8,014	3,087
1901—2	182 * 25	33 * 1	2,025 * 26	1,484 * 17	350 * 17	324 * 4	674 * 4	72,822 * 1	15,228 * 1	88,050 * 1	6,904	2,540
												9,444

\* Branch Schools.      × Foreign Instructors.

## HIGH SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

The aim of high schools for girls is to give a general education of higher standard essential for women. In the Hokkaido and each *Fu* and *Ken*, one or more than one high schools for girls may be established according to the circumstances or the requirements of the locality. A *Gun*, city, town or village, as well as a town and village school corporation may found one, provided it does not interfere with the propagation of the elementary school education. A private individual may also found high schools for girls, if he observes the provisions of the Ordinance relating to High Schools for Girls. The course of study in high schools for girls extends over four years, but may be extended or curtailed by one year, according to local circumstances. In addition to the regular courses, supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. For the benefit of those desiring to study such arts as are necessary for women, special art courses extending over not less than two and not more than four years may be established, in addition to the regular courses. Special courses of two or three years may also be so instituted, for the benefit of those graduates who desire to pursue some special branches of study. Candidates for admission must be over twelve years of age, and have completed the second year course of a higher elementary school, or possess an equal attainment.

The number of high schools for girls included one government, 88 public and 11 private institutions, the total being 100. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 2 private and 3 public institutions, the total number of increase being 5. The increase in the number of public institutions is due to one additional school having been opened in the Hokkaido, Yamaguchi and Kagawa *Ken*, while the increase of private institutions is due to one additional school in Kanagawa and Miyagi *Ken*.

As regards the number of public high schools for girls, it may be mentioned that in Niigata *Ken* five were established; in Ōsaka *Fu*, and Nagano, Yamagata and Fukuoka *Ken*, four; in Tōkyō and Kyōto *Fu*, and Shizuoka, Aichi, Yamaguchi and Ehime *Ken*, three; in the Hokkaido, Hyōgo, Aomori, Tochigi, Ibaraki, Miye, Shiga, Gifu, Shimane, Okayama, Nara, Yamaguchi, Kagawa, and Kumamoto *Ken*, two; while only one was opened in Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba, Gunma, Yamanashi, Miyagi,

Fukushima, Iwate, Akita, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, Wakayama, Tottori, Hiroshima, Tokushima, Kōchi, Nagasaki, Ōita, Saga, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, and Okinawa *Ken*. In Tōkyō *Fu*, there were three such schools established by private individuals, and two in Okayama *Ken*, while only one of this description was provided in Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Kōchi and Kumamoto.

The one government institution is the High School for Girls connected with the Higher Normal School for Girls. Its working has already been explained under the heading of the Higher Normal School for Girls.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of teachers, pupils, graduates, etc. in this school.

*Statistical Table relating to the High School for Girls connected with the Higher Normal School for Girls.*

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Instructors.	Assistant Instructors.	Shokulaku.	Total.				
Regular Courses .....	9	7	2	18	255	41	47	47
Special Courses. { 1st Section .....					24	5	18	16
2nd Section .....					30	14	16	14
Elective Pupils .....					35	5	29	27
Total .....					89	22	63	57
Grand Total .....	9	7	2	18	344	63	110	104
1904-5 .....	6	6	3	15	342	53	216	123
1903-4 .....	7	7	3	17	333	94	136	100
1902-3 .....	6	5	2	13	319	45	95	92
1901-2 .....	7	7	4	18	325	64	89	89

The number of instructors both in public and private institutions was 1,543; 916 of whom were qualified and 627 unqualified, 342 of the former and 218 of the latter being males; which, if compared with the previous year, shows an increase of 63 in the number of qualified male teachers, and of 53 in the number of qualified female teachers, the total increase being 116; and a decrease of 18 unqualified male teachers together with an increase of 3 unqualified female teachers.

With regard to the qualified teachers, 185 men and 132 women passed the test examination, making the total of 317; 157 men and 442 women passed the test without examination, making the total of 599. Classified according to their qualifications, 87 graduated from the principal or special course of the Higher Normal Schools; 367 from similar courses in the Higher Normal School for Girls, 9 from the Imperial Universities, and 3 from the Special Institutes for the Training of Teachers. Besides these, there were 58 men and 75 women. The proportion of qualified to unqualified teachers has been gradually increasing, as in the case of middle school instructors, the number of the former in the present year being 59 per cent. of the total number, and that of the latter 41 per cent., an increase over the previous year of 4 per cent. in the former, and a decrease of 4 per cent. in the latter.

The following table shows the number of instructors classified with reference to qualification or non-qualification for the past five years.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>No. of Qualified Teachers.</i>	<i>No. of Unqualified Teachers.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	
			<i>Qualified.</i>	<i>Unqualified.</i>
1905-6.....	916	627	59.36	40.64
1904-5.....	800	642	55.48	44.52
1903-4.....	711	621	53.37	46.63
1902-3.....	573	587	49.39	50.61
1901-2.....	411	529	43.72	56.28

The number of pupils of public and private high schools for girls was 31,574, 26,501 of whom belonged to the regular course, 3,361 to the special art course, 1,663 to the supplementary, and 49 to the special. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 3,383, which consists of 2,902 in the regular course, 326 in the special art course, 149 in the supplementary, and 6 in the special.

The following table shows the number of pupils in the regular course classified according to their school years.

	<i>1st. School Year.</i>	<i>2nd. School Year.</i>	<i>3rd. School Year.</i>	<i>4th. School Year.</i>	<i>5th. School Year.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Public.....	24,041	19,376	16,597	14,813	11,853	86,680
Private .....	4,291	3,111	3,009	3,167	2,973	16,551
Total .....	28,332	22,487	19,606	17,980	14,826	103,231
Percentage.....	28	22	19	17	14	100



The number of graduates was 7,834; 5,153 of whom belonged to the regular course, 1,183 to the special art course, 1,475 to the supplementary, and 23 to the special course, which compared with the previous year shows an increase of 1,009: 652 in the regular course, 203 in the special art course, 147 in the supplementary and 7 in the special. As regards the careers of the 5,975 pupils, 3,996 in the regular course, 1,141 in the supplementary course, 822 in the special art courses, 16 in the special courses, who graduated from the public high schools for girls in the previous year, 861 were admitted either to the special courses or to the supplementary courses of the schools in which they had hitherto studied, 23 entered the Higher Normal School for Girls, 695 attended various other schools, 790 engaged in teaching, 2,791 devoted themselves to practical pursuits or to domestic affairs, and 195 married; there were 583, of whom no exact information has yet been received, and 36 died.

The following table shows the number of graduates from the regular courses of this year compared with those of the previous year.

	1905—6.	1904—5.
Pupils in the Special or Supplementary Courses.....	833	828
Pupils in the Higher Normal School for Girls .....	15	18
Pupils in Other Schools .....	569	364
School Instructors.....	384	372
Those who devoted themselves to practical pursuits or to domestic affairs.....	1,668	1,600
Those who married .....	99	58
Those of whom no exact information has been re- ceived .....	404	222
Those who died.....	24	15
Total .....	3,996	3,477

The number of the applicants for admission was 19,790, 15,909 of whom belonged to the regular course, 2,016 to the special art course, 1,833 to the supplementary, and 32 to the special. Out of this number, 11,407 were admitted. Of these, 8,062 belonged to the regular course, 1,492 to the special art course, 1,828 to the supplementary, and 25 to the special, the percentage of those admitted was 54.22. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 4,320 in the number of applicants, 1,185 in the number of those admitted, and a decrease of 11.86 in the

percentage. The ages of those admitted into the regular courses varied from 12 years to 25 years and 10 months, the average being 13 years and 10 months. Classified according to the vocations of their fathers or brothers, agriculture claims 1,923, industry 297, commerce 2,457, miscellaneous occupations 3,385. The numbers of applicants and of those admitted and the percentages for the last five years are to be found in the following table.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>No. of Applicants for Admission.</i>	<i>No. of those admitted.</i>	<i>No. of those admitted per cent. of Applicants.</i>
1905—6	19,790	11,407	54.22
1904—5	15,470	10,222	66.08
1903—4	14,046	9,180	65.36
1902—3	11,021	7,363	66.80
1901—2	7,911	6,242	78.90

The number of pupils in the regular courses in public and private high schools for girls who left before graduation during the present year, was 2,725, 1,593 of whom left for family reasons, 560 left for other high schools for girls, 438 left in consequence of illness, 134 were struck off the registers or ordered to leave on account of their failure to pay tuition fees, etc., while the number of those who died before graduation was 67. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 27 in those who left before graduation and a decrease of 4 in those who died.

Marked development was shown in female education; there was a considerable increase in the number of applicants for admission to the high schools for girls, and one or more public high schools for girls were established in each *Fu* or *Ken* throughout the Empire. The largest number in one locality was 5 as had been mentioned. Even the private high schools for girls established in various localities were overcrowded with pupils. The number of pupils reached as many as 31,000, being less than one third of the number in middle schools. In the general education of higher standard, a regrettable difference in the number of male and female students is to be noticed; special attention must be paid in future to the education of women.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of high schools for girls, both public and private, and of instructors, pupils and graduates.

Statistical Table relating to High Schools for Girls.

	No. of Schools.		Instructors.										Pupils.				Graduates.					
			Public.						Private.													
	Public.	Private.	Qualified Teachers.		Unqual- ified Teachers.		Qualified Teachers.		Unqual- ified Teachers.		Total number of Instructors.		Public.	Pr. vate.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.				
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.												
1905—6 ...	88	11	99	319	516	184	357	1,376	23	58	34	49	164	560	980	1,540	28,136	3,438	31,574	6,855	979	7,834
						X 1	X 1	X 1				X 2	X 2	X 2	X 3	X 3						
1604—5 ...	85	9	94	263	475	204	356	1,298	16	46	31	47	140	514	924	1,438	25,495	2,696	28,191	5,975	850	6,825
						X 1	X 1	X 2				X 2	X 2	X 1	X 3	X 4						
1903—4 ...	82	8	90	231	423	191	352	1,197	26	31	26	49	132	474	855	1,329	22,813	2,573	25,386	5,133	797	5,930
						X 1	X 1	X 1				X 2	X 2	X 2	X 3	X 3						
1902—3 ...	72	7	79	182	347	191	331	1,051	20	24	26	36	106	419	738	1,157	19,185	2,019	21,204	4,039	725	4,764
						X 1	X 1	X 1				X 2	X 2	X 2	X 3	X 3						
1901—2 ...	61	8	69	114	255	155	283	807	22	20	42	49	133	333	607	940	14,975	2,240	17,215	2,778	812	3,590

X Foreign Instructors.

## HIGH SCHOOLS.

High schools are institutions where special branches of science are taught, or preparatory courses for the Imperial Universities are established.

There are 7 high schools, including those from the 1st to the 6th, and the 7th High School (Zōshikwan). They are all under the direct control of the Department of Education. The 5th High School is provided with an Engineering Department, besides the preparatory course. The other high schools are now provided with the preparatory courses only. The engineering department is however to be reorganized as an independent institution and called the Kumamoto Higher Technical School on the 1st of April of the 39th year of Meiji (1906). The Yamaguchi High School was called the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School from the 1st of April of the 38th year of Meiji, and it was reorganized into a special technical school. Its preparatory course for the universities was to remain in existence, until July of the 39th year of Meiji, for the benefit of its pupils.

The preparatory course for the universities is divided into three departments, the first for applicants for admission to the Colleges of Law or the Colleges of Literature in the Imperial Universities; the second for applicants for admission to the course of pharmacy in the College of Medicine, the College of Engineering, the College of Science, the College of Science and Engineering, and the College of Agriculture; and the third for applicants for admission to the Colleges of Medicine. All the courses of study extend over three years. The Engineering Department includes courses of civil engineering and mechanical engineering, extending over 4 years.

The principal regulations either issued or revised during the present year may be mentioned as follows:—In the First, Second, Third, Fourth High Schools and the Seventh High School, the Zōshikwan, the formal wordings of the diploma were revised, omitting the insertion of the names of the subjects of study in the courses under each department; in the First High School, the provisions relating to the prices which the pupils have to pay for books and charts, and apparatus and specimens borrowed, were revised, the charge for hire being advanced; in the Second High School, "honor students" were abolished; in the Third High School, a revision was made in the provisions relating to the hire of text books, charts, and apparatus essential for school use, forbidding

the pupils to borrow any apparatus; in the Fourth High School, alterations were introduced into the provisions governing those on the school roll, disqualifying them from receiving the entrance examination of other schools without the permission of their school director; in the Fifth High School, a revision was made in the provisions relating to its divisions, annulling the items belonging to the engineering department as it ceases to exist as such and becomes an independent institution in April, 1906; in the Sixth High School, a superintendent of the pupils was appointed for their discipline and excellent behaviour, the provisions of his duties being enacted; in the Seventh High School, the Zoshikwan, the day for paying the tuition fees was fixed, a provision for giving praise or reward was enacted, and the required form of application for a pupil wishing to receive the entrance examination of other schools, was appended.

As regards school equipment, although the best had been done so far as the finance permitted, yet the narrowness or deficiency of class rooms, experimental laboratories of various kinds, libraries, and dormitories is so much felt that not a little inconvenience has been experienced in the giving of instruction as well as in the matter of control.

In the face of this, one dormitory building and dining hall of the Fourth High School were burned down towards the latter part of the year under review. But on the other hand, an additional building for dormitory to the First High School was erected, several kinds of machinery were planted in the buildings belonging to the engineering department of the Fifth High School, etc. With regard to books, pictures, instruments, specimens, etc., though they have been provided year after year, many new ones adapted to the progress of science and art have to be purchased.

The teaching staff numbered 284, including 172 professors, 20 assistant professors, 70 persons specially appointed or temporarily employed, and 22 foreigners. Compared with the previous year, the number of professors decreased by 10, those specially appointed or temporarily employed by 4, and foreigners by 2, while that of the assistant professors increased by 4, the total decrease being 12. Besides these, there were 5 professors studying abroad and 4 professors in the service of the Chinese government and staying there in China. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of one professor and one assistant professor who are abroad for study. If the foreign instructors be classified according to their nationalities, it will be seen that there were 11 Germans, 7 Englishmen, 3 Americans and one Frenchman. The officials outside the

teaching staff were 7 directors, 42 clerks, 7 physicians and 5 persons specially appointed and 49 persons temporarily engaged, showing a decrease of one director, clerk, physician, 12 persons specially appointed and 7 persons temporarily engaged. The cause of this decrease is due to the reorganization of the Yamaguchi High School as the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School, and the preparatory course for the universities being carried on by the teaching staff and other officials of the latter.

The number of pupils was, in the preparatory courses, 4,690 ; 2,095 of whom belonged to the first department, 1,649 to the second department, 946 to the third department ; and in the engineering department it was 214, 109 of whom belonged to the course of civil engineering, there being 11 pupils in the post-graduate course ; and the rest to the course of mechanical engineering, there being 15 pupils in the post-graduate course. If compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 65 in the preparatory courses for the universities, and an increase of 23 in the engineering department. The decrease is principally due to the graduation of pupils in the preparatory course for the universities in the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School and to the non-admission of new pupils to the same course. Among these pupils there were 50 Chinese, 13 of whom belonged to the first department, 34 to the second department, 2 to the third department and one to the course of civil engineering. There were also 2 Koreans in the first department and 3 in the second department, and 3 Phillipinos in the course of mechanical engineering.

The graduates from the preparatory courses for the universities were 1,288, 618 of whom belonged to the first department, 400 to the second, and 270 to the third. From the engineering department, 27 pupils graduated, 10 of whom belonged to the course of civil engineering and 17 to that of mechanical engineering. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 13 in the preparatory courses and an increase of 13 in the engineering department. Among the graduates there were 8 Chinese, 6 in the first department, and one each in the second and third departments. As regards the careers of these graduates, save the foreigners, at the end of the year under review, 907 of the preparatory courses were admitted to the Imperial University of Tokyo, 360 to the Imperial University of Kyoto and 12 studying elsewhere, while one died. As to the graduates of the engineering department, 6 entered the

government service as technologists, 19 were engaged by companies and 2 were yet undecided as to a choice of profession.

The number of applicants who wished to take the preparatory courses for the universities was 4,709; 1,283 of them for the first department, 1,702 for the second, and 1,724 for the third. Of these, 690 were admitted to the first department, 498 to the second, 282 to the third, the total admitted being 1,470. The number of applicants for the Engineering Department was 85, of whom 46 belonged to the course of civil engineering, there being 9 pupils among them who wished to take the post-graduate course; and 39 to the course of mechanical engineering, there being 9 pupils wishing to take the post-graduate course. Of these, 68 were admitted; 34 to the course of civil engineering, including the 9 pupils who entered the post-graduate course, and 34 to the course of mechanical engineering, including the 9 pupils who entered the post-graduate course. The percentage of those admitted, was 32.08. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 627 in the number of applicants, and a decrease of 8 in the number of those admitted, and 5.02 in the percentage. Among the applicants for admission and those admitted there were 56 foreigners. In the first department, there were 20 Chinese, and 2 Koreans; in the second department, 25 Chinese and one Korean; in the third department, 3 Chinese; in the course of civil engineering, one Chinese, and in the course of mechanical engineering, 3 Phillipinoes. The ages of those who were admitted, with the exception of the foreigners above referred to and those who took the post-graduate courses, varied from 17 years to 26 years and one month, the average being 19 years and 9 months.

The following table shows the comparative statistics for three years, of applicants for admission to the preparatory courses and those admitted and their percentage as classified according to their choice of departments.

	No. of Applicants for Admission.			Those admitted.			No. of those admitted per cent. of Applicants.		
	1905-6.	1904-5.	1903-4.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1903-4.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1903-4.
1st Department...	1,283	1,209	1,282	690	655	725	53.78	54.18	56.55
2nd Department...	1,702	1,344	1,456	498	527	547	29.26	39.21	37.57
3rd Department...	1,724	1,523	1,476	282	298	340	16.35	19.56	23.03
Total .....	4,709	4,076	4,214	1,470	1,480	1,612	31.22	36.31	38.25

The result of the competitive examination held this year for 4,655 applicants for admission to the preparatory courses for the universities, which was the number after 52 foreigners and 2 re-admitted pupils were

deducted, showed that 179 absented themselves at their medical examination, 18 were disqualified for admission on account of poor physique, 87 were absent from the scientific examination and the rest, 4,371, received the examination. These were all graduates of middle schools except 2 who had passed a special preliminary examination according to "the Regulation relating to the Test Examination for Candidates for Admission to Special Schools." Out of these, 1,431 passed, all being the graduates of the middle schools.

The number of pupils who left before graduation during the present year was 266, 120 of whom left for family reasons, 54 left in consequence of illness, 22 were expelled in consequence of non-proficiency, 31 were struck off the school registers for non-payment of tuition fees, 11 were ordered to leave on account of bad conduct, and 28 left for other high schools; the number of those who died before graduation was 25. Compared with the previous year, the number of those who left before graduation decreased by 17, while those who died increased by 15.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants for admission and those admitted, in the high schools, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.



Statistical Table relating to High Schools for 1905-6.

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.			Graduates.			Applicants for Admission.			Those admitted.	
	Professors.	Assistant-Professors.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.		Preparatory Courses for Universities.	Engineering Department.	Total.	Preparatory Courses for Universities.	Engineering Department.	Total.	Preparatory Courses for Universities.	Engineering Department.	Total.	Preparatory Courses for Universities.	Engineering Department.
First High School .....	31	4	17	5	57	1,010	...	1,010	293	...	293	...	...	337	...	337
Second High School .....	23	3	10	3	39	597	...	597	153	...	153	...	...	186	...	186
Third High School .....	23	2	5	3	33	581	...	581	159	...	159	...	...	182	...	182
Fourth High School .....	23	5	6	3	37	579	...	579	158	...	158	...	...	203	...	203
Fifth High School .....	33	2	11	3	49	674	214	888	181	27	208	85	4,709	231	68	299
Sixth High School .....	20	1	12	3	36	513	...	513	116	...	116	...	...	155	...	155
Seventh High School .....	19	3	9	2	33	567	...	567	106	...	106	...	...	176	...	176
Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School (Preparatory Course for Universities) .....	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	169	122	...	122	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	172	20	70	22	284	4,690	214	4,904	1,288	27	1,315	85	4,709	1,470	68	1,538
1904-5 .....	182	16	74	24	296	4,755	191	4,946	1,301	14	1,315	91	4,076	1,480	66	1,546
1903-4 .....	186	23	82	24	315	4,890	184	5,074	1,048	18	1,066	84	4,214	1,612	58	1,670
1902-3 .....	180	21	75	25	301	4,609	172	4,781	856	19	875	118	4,456	1,589	57	1,646
1901-2 .....	164	21	73	24	282	4,191	170	4,361	747	9	756	85	4,967	1,634	68	1,702

Note: The absence of the number of instructors in the Preparatory Course for Universities in the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School is due to the fact that the said course is carried on by the teaching staff of the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School.

## IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES.

The imperial university is an institution established for the purpose of instruction in all the sciences, and of minute research in various branches of learning. There are two universities under the direct control of the Department of Education, viz: the Imperial University of Tokyo, and the Imperial University of Kyoto. Each University consists of a University Hall and Colleges. Theoretical and applied sciences are taught in the Colleges, while minute research is carried on in the University Hall.

*The Imperial University of Tokyo*:— The University consists of the University Hall and six Colleges of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Literature, Science, and Agriculture. The College of Law includes the two courses of law and politics, with 31 professorial chairs. The College of Medicine includes the two courses of medicine and pharmacy, with 30 professorial chairs. In connection with this College there is a course of state medicine. The College of Engineering includes the nine courses of civil engineering, mechanical engineering, naval architecture, technology of arms, electrical engineering, architecture, applied chemistry, technology of explosives, and mining and metallurgy, with 31 professorial chairs. The College of Literature includes the three courses of philosophy, history, and literature, with 23 professorial chairs. The College of Science includes the eight courses of mathematics, astronomy, theoretical physics, practical physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, and geology, with 24 professorial chairs. The College of Agriculture includes the four courses of agriculture, agricultural chemistry, forestry, and veterinary medicine, with 25 professorial chairs. For the training of practical farmers, subsidiary courses of agriculture, forestry, and veterinary medicine are provided in connection with the College of Agriculture. Post-graduate courses are provided in connection with the Colleges of Medicine, Literature and Science. An elective course is also provided in each College. There is also a library in connection with the University. Hospitals are connected with the College of Medicine. An institute of Historical Compilation is appointed in the College of Literature. Connected with the College of Science are the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, the Botanical Garden, the Seismological Observatory, and the Marine Laboratory. Forests, experimental farms, veterinary hospitals, and the Institute for the Training

of Agricultural School Teachers, are connected with the College of Agriculture. There are many laboratories and museums in connection with the Colleges of Medicine, Engineering, Science, and Agriculture.

As regards the length of the courses of study and the methods of examination, it may suffice to mention that in the College of Law no definite term of study is fixed, but an ordinary examination is held once in each academic year, and a final examination is held for such students as have passed the fourth ordinary examination. In the College of Medicine, the course of medicine extends over four years; at the end of second academic year the first terminal examination is held, and at the end of fourth academic year, the second terminal examination. The course of pharmacy extends over three years, with a final examination, including a graduation thesis, for those who have passed the annual examination in each academic year. In the College of Engineering, the course of study extends over three years; at the end of the first and the third term in each year, examinations are held; at the end of the third year the students are required to send in a design and an essay for their graduation. In the College of Literature, no definite term of study is fixed; the final examination only is held for those who have been in the College for three or more than three academic years, and have completed the obligatory subjects that constitute one course specified for the final examination, and also have passed their examination in languages. In the College of Science, the course of study extends over three years. A terminal examination is held at the end of each academic year, with no final examination. In the College of Agriculture, the course of study extends over three years. At the end of each academic year an examination is held, and at the end of the third year the students are required to send in an essay for their graduation. In the course of veterinary medicine a final examination is held in the principal studies pursued during the three academic years. The period for scientific research by students in the University Hall is fixed at five years; in the case of students of Medicine, Engineering, Science, and Agriculture, the first two years must be devoted to study in the Colleges to which they respectively belong. In the College of Medicine, the course of state medicine extends over four months. In the College of Agriculture, the subsidiary courses of agriculture, forestry, and veterinary medicine extends over three years.

Among the principal regulations revised during the present year

may be mentioned the following :— In the course of technology of arms in the College of Engineering, chemical experiment in the first year was given up, and the hours for drawing lessons were increased. The mechanical drawing was changed to drawing and design ; and the elements of the special drawing and design for the technology of arms were begun to be taught so that the drawing may keep pace with lectures. In the second year of the same course, experiments on electrical engineering, and mechanical engineering were commenced. In the College of Science, chemical dynamics in the course of chemistry was transferred from the third year to the second year. The method of experiments on physical chemistry taught in the third year was discontinued and the two subjects of the special lectures on organic chemistry, and the special problems of physical chemistry were started. In the course of zoology and botany, physiological chemistry with laboratory work was replaced by marine experiments in the first year, and in the second year the comparative anatomy of vertebrate animals was replaced by histology, embryology, the science of marine products and botanical excursions. In the course of zoology, parasitology was omitted in the third year, and the practical study was changed to the practical study and graduation thesis. And to these, the lectures in selected problems, lessons on special problems, and the science of marine products were added. In the College of Agriculture, pupils in the subsidiary course of agriculture, forestry or veterinary medicine may receive entrance examinations of other schools, provided they get the permission of the director of the College. The foreigners admitted to the College may be excused from attending English or German classes.

The equipment of this University is gradually approaching completion, though the school ground is becoming smaller year by year owing to the increase of buildings ; lecture rooms and other experiment rooms still remain to be constructed ; books, apparatus, specimens, etc. have still to be purchased. Among the works of construction completed or still in progress during the year are the following :—The patients' room for surgery in the hospital attached to the College of Medicine, was completed, while the lecture room for naval architecture, and civil engineering in the College of Engineering, as well as the lecture rooms for pharmacy, anatomy, and medical jurisprudence, etc. were not yet completed.

During the present year, instructors in the Colleges were sent on tours for the practical guidance of students : twice by the College of

Medicine, sixteen times by the College of Engineering, twice by the College of Science, and eighteen times by the College of Agriculture, the total number of tours being 38. They were also sent on tours for scientific investigation; once by the College of Law, five times by the College of Medicine, eight times by the College of Engineering, six times by the College of Literature, eight times by the College of Science, and twelve times by the College of Agriculture, the total number of tours being 40. They were also sent to foreign countries, four times by the College of Engineering and once by the College of Agriculture.

The teaching staff in the Colleges numbered 274, including 121 professors, 64 assistant professors, 73 persons specially appointed and 16 foreigners, showing an increase of 3 in each of professors and assistant professors and one foreigner, while the persons specially appointed decreased by 3. Besides those above mentioned, one professor and 3 assistant professors were employed by the Chinese government and 12 assistant professors were studying in foreign countries. Of the foreign instructors above mentioned, 3 were Germans, 3 Englishmen, 2 Frenchmen, 3 Americans, one Austrian, one Swiss, one Italian, one Chinese and one Russian. The officials outside the teaching staff consisted of the president, 2 secretaries, 48 clerks, 124 assistants, 4 physicians and 211 persons specially appointed, and 104 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous returns, this shows an increase of 3 assistants, one physician and 14 persons specially appointed, and one person temporarily employed, with a decrease of 2 clerks. The persons belonging to the institute of historical compilation are given under separate head.

The number of students in the University Hall was 698, and of students in the Colleges 3,270; of these the College of Law contained 1,457, the College of Medicine 495, the College of Engineering 541, the College of Literature 469, the College of Science 111, and the College of Agriculture 197. The number of pupils in the Colleges was 425, the total aggregate being 4,393. This shows an increase over the previous year of 68 students in the University Hall, and of 326 students in the Colleges, the total increase being 394. The increase of students in the Colleges is due to the increase of 199 in the College of Law, 20 Medicine, 11 Engineering, 30 Literature, 13 Science, and 53 Agriculture. The percentage of the total number of students distributed in each College, and arranged in order of decrease, is, 44.56 in the College of Law, 16.54 Engineering, 15.14 Medicine, 14.34 Literature, 6.02 Agriculture, and 3.40 Science.

During the present year, there were 88 students in the University Hall whose term of study expired. The number of graduates in the Colleges was 168 in Law, 98 in Medicine, 141 in Engineering, 80 in Literature, 17 in Science, and 29 in Agriculture, the total being 533; and of pupils who had completed their courses, 84 in Medicine, 4 in Engineering, 2 in Literature, one in Science and 95 in Agriculture, the total being 187. This shows a decrease of 42 students in the University Hall whose term of study expired, an increase of 61 graduates in the Colleges and a decrease of 11 pupils who completed their courses in the Colleges. Classified according to the Colleges, there is an increase of 15 graduates in Law, 16 in Medicine, 7 in Engineering, 16 in Literature and 8 in Agriculture, and a decrease of one in Science.

The number of applicants for admission to the University Hall during the year was 148. As regards the Colleges, 390 students applied for admission to the College of Law, 115 Medicine, 230 Engineering, 144 Literature, 47 Science and 80 Agriculture, the total being 1,006. 23 pupils applied for admission to the College of Law, 130 Medicine, one Engineering, 30 Literature, 7 Science and 605 Agriculture, making a total of 796. Of these 148 were admitted to the University Hall, 930 students and 221 pupils to the Colleges. All the applicants to the Colleges, with the exception of 5 in that of Science and 71 in that of Engineering, were admitted. As compared with the previous year, these figures show a decrease of 67 in the number of students admitted to the University Hall and an increase of 22 in the number of students and 3 in pupils admitted to the Colleges. If those admitted, 911 in all (those who were admitted to the post-graduate course being excluded) be classified according to their former education, 887 were graduates of the high schools, 16 of the Peers' School, and 8 came from the elective course of the Colleges or the Imperial University of Kyoto. The ages of those admitted are shown in the table below:—

	College of Law. Year. Month.	College of Medicine. Y.M.	College of Engineering. Y.M.	College of Literature. Y.M.	College of Science. Y.M.	College of Agriculture. Y.M.
Maximum .....	28.1	26.1	29.0	31.0	25.2	28.6
Minimum .....	19.8	20.3	18.7	19.3	19.10	19.10
Average .....	22.6	22.9	22.10	23.3	21.8	23.3

The number of those who left before graduation was 35 students in the University Hall, and 72 students and 20 pupils in the Colleges, while the number of those who died before graduation was 2 students of the

University Hall, 11 students and 4 pupils of the Colleges. These figures show that those who left were, in the University Hall, 5.01 per cent., and in the Colleges 2.2 (students) and 4.71 (pupils) of the total numbers. As regards reasons of their leaving, 33 students of the University Hall left on account of family reasons and 2 in consequence of illness. In the case of the students of the Colleges, 34 left for family reasons, and 9 in consequence of illness; 15 went to the Imperial University of Kyoto, 13 were obliged to leave because of their non-payment of tuition fees, and one was ordered to leave on account of unseemly behaviour. In the case of pupils, 11 left for family reasons, 2 in consequence of illness, 2 were obliged to leave on account of non-proficiency, and 5 because of their non-payment of tuition fees. Compared with the previous year, the number of those who left before graduation decreased by 16 in the University Hall, 18 students and 21 pupils in the Colleges. The number of those who died decreased in the University Hall by one, and in the Colleges by 8 students and one pupil.

The following table shows the number of instructors, students, pupils and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Imperial University of  
Tōkyō for 1905-6.*

	No. of Instructors.					Students and Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Professors.	Assistant- professors.	<i>Shokutaku.</i>	Foreign Instructors.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.
University Hall .....	...	...	...	...	...	698	...	698	* 88	...	88
College of Law .....	20	5	10	4	39	1,457	53	1,510	168	...	168
College of Medicine .....	23	12	3	...	38	495	67	562	98	84	182
College of Engineering ...	25	18	17	2	62	541	1	542	141	4	145
College of Literature .....	16	4	23	8	51	469	31	500	80	2	82
College of Science .....	21	7	8	...	36	111	8	119	17	1	18
College of Agriculture ...	16	18	12	2	48	197	265	462	29	96	125
Total .....	121	64	73	16	274	3,968	425	4,393	* 533 88 472	187	808
1904-5 .....	118	61	76	15	270	3,574	425	3,999	* 130 467	198	800
1903-4 .....	111	61	83	15	270	3,202	453	3,655	* 76	247	790
1902-3 .....	106	57	76	17	256	2,931	471	3,405	* 457	226	727
1901-2 .....	104	51	72	18	245	2,670	451	3,121	* 44 406 44	181	631

\* Students whose term of study in the University Hall has expired.

Note:—The students in the University Hall who are pursuing their study in the post-graduate course in the Colleges are included under the head of "University Hall."

Those who have completed the elective course in the Colleges and those who have completed the course of state medicine in the College of Medicine are included among the pupils who have graduated. But those who have completed the post-graduate course in each College are not included.

The students of the University Hall and Colleges, the pupils of the Colleges as well as the graduates, applicants for admission and those admitted in the 38th statistical year of Meiji, mentioned in the foregoing table, may be classified according to their studies as follows:—



*Table showing, for 1905-6, the number of Students, Pupils, Graduates, etc., classified according to the Subjects of Study.*

Subjects of Study.	No. of Students and Pupils.			Graduates.			Applicants for Admission.			Those admitted.		
	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.
University Hall.												
Law.....	348	...	348	52	...	52	37	...	37	37	...	37
Medicine.....	X	...	X	...	...	...	X	...	X	1	...	X
Engineering.....	99	...	99	7	...	7	36	...	36	36	...	36
Literature.....	112	...	112	5	...	5	35	...	35	35	...	35
Science.....	70	...	70	13	...	13	23	...	23	23	...	23
Agriculture.....	36	...	36	7	...	7	8	...	8	8	...	8
Total.....	696	...	696	88	...	88	147	...	147	147	...	147
College of Law.												
Law.....	910	...	910	105	...	105	213	...	213	213	...	213
Politics.....	535	...	535	63	...	63	177	...	177	177	...	177
Elective Course { Law.....	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Politics.....	X	3	3	...	...	...	X	...	X	3	...	3
Total.....	1,457	1,497	2,954	168	...	168	390	...	390	390	...	390
College of Medicine.												
Medicine.....	460	...	460	94	...	94	100	...	100	100	...	100
Pharmacy.....	34	...	34	4	...	4	14	...	14	14	...	14
Post-graduate Course { Medicine.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Medicine.....	...	60	60	...	59	59	...	109	109	...	64	64
Elective Course { Pharmacy.....	X	1	1	...	...	...	X	...	X	1	...	1
Medicine.....	...	4	4	...	12	12	...	1	1	...	4	4
Course of State Medicine.....	X	2	2	...	...	...	X	...	X	2	...	2
Total.....	495	64	559	98	13	111	...	14	14	...	14	14
Total.....	495	64	559	98	84	182	115	127	242	115	82	197

College of Engineering.									
Civil Engineering .....	115	...	115	31	...	31	30	30	30
Mechanical Engineering .....	118	...	118	31	...	31	68	37	37
Naval Architecture .....	77	...	77	21	...	21	36	34	24
Technology of Arms .....	1	×	1	...	...	...	6	6	6
Electrical Engineering .....	70	...	70	19	...	19	27	20	20
Architecture .....	32	...	32	11	...	11	15	10	10
Applied Chemistry .....	50	...	50	10	...	10	22	11	11
Technology of Explosives .....	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	2
Mining and Metallurgy .....	60	...	60	18	...	18	24	19	19
Elective (Technology of Arms .....	1	×	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Course, (Mining and Metallurgy .....	539	×	539	141	×	2	1	...	×
Total .....	2	×	3	4	×	2	230	159	159
College of Literature.									
Philology .....	192	...	192	35	...	35	47	47	47
History .....	98	...	98	13	...	13	36	36	36
Literature .....	158	...	158	32	...	32	46	46	46
Post-graduate .....	5	...	5	5	...	5	1	1	1
Course, (Literature .....	6	...	6	4	...	4	2	2	2
Elective .....	10	...	10	4	...	4	12	12	12
Course, (History .....	11	...	11	...	...	...	10	...	...
Course, (Literature .....	14	...	14	...	2	2	7	7	7
Total .....	469	...	500	95	2	95	144	144	160
College of Science.									
Mathematics .....	18	...	18	1	...	1	6	6	6
Astronomy .....	3	...	3	1	...	1	3	3	3
Physics .....	36	...	36	6	...	6	16	12	12
Chemistry .....	15	...	15	2	...	2	3	3	3
Zoology and Botany .....	17	...	17	4	...	4	9	9	9
Geology .....	17	...	17	3	...	3	7	6	6
Post-graduate .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Course, (Mathematics .....	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
Course, (Physics .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
Course, (Zoology and Botany .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Course, (Geology .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table showing, for 1905-6, the Number of Students, Pupils, Graduates, etc.,  
classified according to the Subjects of Study—continued.

College	Subjects of Study.	No. of Students and Pupils.		Graduates.		Applicants for Admission.		Those admitted.	
		Stu- dents.	Pupils. Total.	Stu- dents.	Pupils. Total.	Stu- dents.	Pupils. Total.	Stu- dents.	Pupils. Total.
College	Elective Course. { Chemistry ..	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2
	Zoology and Botany .....	...	4	4	...	...	2	...	2
	Total.....	...	5	5	...	...	4	...	4
		111	311	17	18	47	51	42	45
College of Agriculture.	Agriculture .....	71	71	6	6	31	31	31	31
	Agricultural Chemistry .....	45	45	7	7	18	18	18	18
	Forestry .....	56	56	15	15	19	19	19	19
	Veterinary Medicine.....	25	25	1	1	12	12	12	12
	Elective Agriculture.....	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...
	Course. { Agricultural Chemistry .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Veterinary Medicine.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Course. { Agriculture.....	86	86	35	35	5	5	2	2
	Forestry .....	108	108	1	1	200	200	28	28
	Veterinary Medicine .....	69	69	35	35	193	193	36	36
Grand Total...	Total.....	197	265	29	95	80	685	80	90
		3,964	4,367	634	816	1,153	1,929	1,077	1,278
		4	22	5	5	1	20	1	20
x Foreigners.									

The careers of the students graduated from the Colleges since the foundation of the University ascertained at the end of the year under review are as follows. Those who may be placed under two or more headings are included under the principal one only; and those marked with x are graduates of the present year.

	College of Law.	College of Medicine.	College of Engi- neering.	College of Litera- ture.	College of Science.	College of Agricul- ture.	Total.
Executive Officials .....	372	1	2	22	...	12	409
Judicial Officials .....	22	...	...	...	...	...	22
Officials in the Imperial Household Department .....	342	...	...	...	...	...	342
School Officials.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Government Technologists .....	...	...	5	...	...	1	6
Government or Hospital Physicians .....	61	126	120	529	240	106	1,182
Members of the Imperial Diet...	x 1	x	4 x	30 x	10 x	6 x	51
Advocates .....	...	38	515	...	64	239	856
Technologists in the service of firms, etc .....	x	1 x	38	x	1 x	12 x	52
Members of banking institutions or commercial companies ...	...	398	...	...	...	41	439
Medical Practitioners .....	x	59	...	...	...	x	59
Practitioners in Veterinary Medicine .....	5	1	...	...	1	2	9
Those in the service of foreign governments or companies ...	107	...	...	...	...	...	107
Miscellaneous .....	...	x	520	...	8	7	535
Students in the University Hall.	...	62	...	...	...	x	62
Students sent abroad for study.	193	10	23	4	4	5	230
Students in the post-graduate course of the Colleges .....	x 10	260	...	...	...	x	62
Students in other Colleges .....	...	1	...	...	...	x	1
Those entered the military service .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Those whose occupations are undecided or unknown.....	...	...	29	15	2	9	55
Those died .....	47	...	55	22	1	13	103
Total .....	x 1	70	35	56	23	3	1
	286	29 x	29 x	23 x	3 x	5 x	473
	64 x	30 x	4	13	2	9	153
	10	...	...	...	...	...	86
	...	1	...	11	...	x	4
	...	...	...	10	...	x	10
	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	3	x	1	2	3	1 x	11
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	232	22	20	35	26	23	368
	x 66	6 x	3 x	16 x	3 x	6 x	100
	121	128	104	27	45	59	504
	x	2	x	1	...	x	3
Total .....	1,779	10,85	1,452	757	429	532	6,034
	x 168	x 98	x 141	x 80	x 17	x 29	x 544

The Library attached to the University is the place where the books are stored for the use of officials, students, and pupils of the University. At the end of the present year, the University Library contained 347,858 volumes, of which 199,444 were Japanese and Chinese works, and 148,414 European, showing an increase, compared with the previous year, of 944 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works, and of 6,300 volumes of European works, the total increase being 7,244. Although there was an increase of 15,921 volumes either bought or presented during the year, this increase is due to the fact that 8,677 volumes have been decreased owing to the sale of books; more than one copy of the same work being contained in the library. There was also a collection belonging to the College of Agriculture, consisting of 33,034 volumes, of which 18,071 were Japanese and Chinese works, and 14,963 European, showing an increase over the previous year of 766 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works, and of 714 volumes of European works, the total increase being 1,480. The number of days on which the library was open during the present year was 301, including 242 week-days, 59 Sundays, and days during the summer vacation. The number of visitors was 34,068 and of books used by them 152,923. Compared with the previous year, the number of days on which the library was open neither increased nor decreased, while the number of visitors decreased by 366, and of books used by them 14,994. The average number of visitors on a week-day was 136, a decrease of 2 compared with the previous year; and the average number on a Sunday or a day during the vacation was 18. The average number of books used on a week-day was 608, showing a decrease of 65, compared with the previous year; and the average number on a Sunday or a day during the vacation was 96 showing a decrease of 5.

The Hospital attached to the College of Medicine is an institution established for medical and surgical practice and clinical lectures. Consequently, in and out-patients are treated there, and laboratories are provided for the scientific investigation of students. In the hospital, courses for the training of nurses are established. The higher course extending over 2 years aims at training head nurses of the institution, while the ordinary course lasting but one year provides for the training of ordinary nurses. The number of out-patients treated in the University Hospital during the year was 261,410, of whom 65,965 were new patients, and 195,445 patients for second treatment, showing an increase

of 10,543 in the number of new patients and of 25,187 in the number of patients for second treatment, the total increase being 35,730. The actual number of in-patients was 4,931 and the nominal number 161,404, among these 2,312 were treated free, making a total of 91,238 in the nominal number. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 112 in the actual number and 5,537 in the nominal, and those treated free increased by 203 in the actual number, and by 3,184 in the nominal.

The subjects dissected in the lecture-rooms for anatomy, pathology, medical jurisprudence, psychiatry, and in the hospital numbered 394, of which 250 were males and 144 females. If they were more minutely classified, 124 males and 92 females were the remains of the in-patients who died in the hospital, 19 males and one female were sent from the prison, 90 males and 34 females from the Yōikuin (orphans' asylum), one male and 3 females from the Sugamo Hospital, being the remains of patients died of mental diseases; 8 males and 9 females on which *post mortem* examination was held, and 13 others, 8 of whom were males and 5 females.

The Tokyo Astronomical Observatory connected with the College of Science is an institution where astronomical observations are taken, almanacs prepared, and students of the College of Science and of the University Hall afforded the means of getting practical knowledge. Besides the taking of astronomical observations, the institution had undertaken the correction of the chronometer since last year, and finished the computation of the tide hours. In preparing the almanacs of 1906, they availed themselves of the result of the computation. The Almanac for 1907 having been completed during the year, the sheet almanac was sent in February to the Jinbusho (office for controlling affairs relating to the Imperial Ancestral Temple), followed by a more complete one in March to be adopted as the original copy of the almanac for the year. The completion of the above almanac was followed by the work of new computation for 1908. Notices of meridian were also sent without delay to the Departments of War and Communications, and the Central Meteorological Observatory, as in the previous year. According to the usual custom of observations, this institution sent meteorological reports written in European languages to all observatories in the foreign countries. The report is called the annual report of the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory.

The Botanical Garden attached to the College of Science contains

numerous kinds and varieties of plants grown for the benefit of students and pupils of botany, entomology, and pharmacy. The number of plants both indigenous and foreign includes more than 3,000 species. Besides the beds of plants arranged according to species, and two green houses, one in European style, and the other, in Japanese, there are also lecture-rooms for botany in this garden. In Tochigi *Ken* there is a branch garden called the Nikko Bun-en. This garden is situated in Hotoke-iwa in the town of Nikko, Kamitoga *Gun*, Tochigi *Ken*, and covers an area of more than 2,600 *tsubo*. The ground was bought in the 35th year of Meiji. As the mountains of Nikko are rich in plants, especially those of high attitudes, the garden was founded for two purposes, for the assistance of instructors, students and pupils in their investigation of mountain plants, and for the collection of plants of that district and of other high mountains at home and abroad. Though but recently laid out, many plants both indigenous and foreign have been and are still being planted in this garden.

The Botanical Garden not only exchanges seeds with many schools, botanical gardens, and botanists in foreign countries, but also publishes lists of seeds every year which are distributed to schools, gardens, and botanists at home and abroad.

Rules for the admission of visitors have been drawn up, and the Garden is opened all through the year, except January 1st. The number of visitors was 119,019; this total includes 19,197 instructors, students, and pupils of the University who were admitted free and 99,822 others; the daily average was 327. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 13,531 in the number of those who bought tickets of admission and a decrease of 1,863 admitted free, a total increase of 11,668, and an increase of 25 in the daily average.

The Marine Laboratory connected with the College of Science, is an institution established to assist instructors, students, and pupils in their investigation of marine products. It is situated in the town of Misaki, Miura *Gun*, province of Sagami, on the site of the old castle of Arai, Oajiro. The richness of the surrounding bays in marine specimens, and the conveniences for fishing have been of great advantage in carrying on research work. The results of the work done have already been published, and the laboratory is gradually becoming known abroad.

It may be mentioned that during the year in the spring, summer, and winter vacations, 3 professors and one assistant professor in the

College of Science, 2 assistants in the College of Medicine, 3 *Rigakushi*, 3 students in the University Hall, 17 students, 2 pupils and one graduate student in the College of Science, 24 pupils in the 1st Special Institute for the Training of Teachers and 7 teachers in the local schools went down the laboratory for the purpose of zoological and botanical investigations. There were also many visitors, at other times. Besides these, one foreigner stayed there for the purpose of investigation. A meeting of the Marine Laboratory Association was held as usual for three weeks from the 1st of August. Applicants for admission numbered 27 and included instructors in normal and middle schools and high schools for girls; of these only fourteen were admitted to the practical course of instruction necessary for secondary education. The total number of visitors during the year was 822, including 14 foreigners.

The Institute of Historical Compilation in the College of Literature is an institution established for the purpose of compiling various historical materials including Japanese history, and old Japanese records. In the previous year, provisions relating to the officials were drawn up in accordance with No. 95 of the Imperial Ordinance. The officials consist of 4 compilers, 8 assistant compilers, and 3 special clerks.

During the year, the 4th volume of the 4th series, the 5th volume of the 6th series, the 7th and 8th volumes of the 12th series of the historical materials together with the 3rd, 4th, and 5th volumes of the old documents of the Kōyasan Temple, part one of the "House Series" were compiled and published. The researches for the historical materials had been continued from the previous year, the houses of nobility, temples, shrines, etc. had been visited, and the minutest investigation made. In addition, officials made various tours to Kyoto *Fu* and Fukuoka, Oita, Saga, Kanagawa, Aichi, Nara, Saitama, Miye, and Nagasaki *Ken*. The old documents, records, genealogies, pictures, etc. which had been collected since the previous year were generally copied, some of the more important being photographed. As regards the documents preserved in the Shōsoin (a temple at Nara), officials had the honor of visiting it every year, and had the permission of copying the said documents. The copying has now been completed. The fourth exhibition of the materials collected by the institute was held in October, the number of the visitors being 2,419.

The Institute for the Training of Agricultural School Teachers was established in connection with the College of Agriculture, for the purpose of training teachers in supplementary agricultural schools. The course



of study extends over one year. The number of pupils was 30, of graduates during the year 30, of applicants for admission 217, and of those admitted 30. Compared with the previous year, there was no change in the number of pupils, graduates, or those admitted, but there was an increase of 5 in the number of applicants for admission. The instructors employed in this Institute belong to the College of Agriculture.

*The Imperial University of Kyoto:—* The University consists of a University Hall, and Colleges. The Colleges are the College of Law, the 1st College of Medicine, the 2nd College of Medicine, the College of Literature, and the College of Science and Engineering. Among these the College of Literature is not yet opened. The 1st College of Medicine is called the Kyoto College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Kyoto; the 2nd College of Medicine is called the Fukuoka College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Kyoto and is situated in Fukuoka. The College of Law has 21 professorial chairs. The 1st as well as the 2nd College of Medicine, includes only one course of medicine, with 19 and 14 professorial chairs respectively. The College of Science and Engineering includes 6 courses of science, chemical technology, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, and mining and metallurgy, with 28 professorial chairs. Those desirous of attending the lectures or experiments on one or more subjects prescribed in the college courses may be admitted as elective students in the Colleges, but only when there are vacant seats. The University possesses a library for the use of instructors and students, and hospitals in connection with the Colleges of Medicine.

The terms of attendance and the methods of examination are prescribed as follows:— In the College of Law, the shortest term is fixed at three academic years. The examination consists of four examinations in the subjects of study, and of an essay. A student who satisfies the examiners in one of them and also in his essay receives a diploma. In the College of Medicine, the course of study extends over four years and two examinations are held, the first at the end of second academic year, and the second at the end of the fourth academic year. In the College of Science and Engineering, the shortest term is fixed at three academic years, and the longest six years and the examination consists of examinations in the subjects of study and a graduation examination. Those who pass the former are qualified to receive the latter, which consists of their graduation thesis and oral examination, or of written and oral examinations. The students in the University Hall stay one or more than one year.

Among the various regulations either drawn up or revised during the year under review may be mentioned the following:—An item was introduced into the regulations of the College of Science and Engineering, forbidding the students to stay more than 6 years, and the provision for the students on the roll was enacted; the formal wordings of the diploma were revised, the subjects studied being inserted under the particular courses, as the Course of Science or the Course of Chemical Technology; the rules relating to the training of nurses in the hospital attached to the Fukuoka College of Medicine were revised and the subjects taught were increased in number. The period of their obligatory service was made two years whereas it had been but one.

The equipment of the University is rapidly improving and the buildings are all but completed. During this year, the following buildings were added, viz: the lecture room for hygiene, the room for practical bacteriology, the lecture room for medical jurisprudence, the room for practical medical chemistry, the lecture hall, and the room for experiments, all these in the College of Medicine; the room for operation, the room for lecture, the room where preparation is made for operation, the waiting room for patients, the operation room for women's diseases and its attached engine room to meet the requirements of the operation room, the laboratory for ophthalmology, the waiting room for the patients who belong to surgery, the waiting room for the patients who belong to paediatrics, the patients' room for those who are under the suspicion of suffering from contagious diseases etc., all these belonging to the attached hospital. The chief operation room for medical jurisprudence and hygiene, belonging to the Medical College of Fukuoka were completely finished this year. Books, instruments, specimens, and other requirements have been continually purchased year after year, but many of these have to be supplemented in order to keep pace with the progress of science.

During the year, 49 professors made 49 tours, and 15 assistant professors made 15 tours, for the purpose of making scientific investigation, and of giving practical knowledge to the students.

The teaching staff in the Colleges included 67 professors, 28 assistant professors, and 85 persons specially appointed, the total number being 130, showing an increase of 9 in the number of professors, and a decrease of one assistant professor, and 5 those specially appointed. Besides these, there were 18 assistant professors studying abroad, and one

professor in the employment of the Chinese government. Compared with the previous year this shows a decrease of 4 persons studying abroad. The officials outside the teaching staff consist of one president, 2 secretaries, 26 clerks, 79 assistants, 52 persons specially appointed and 55 persons temporarily engaged, which compared with the previous year, shows a decrease of 8 assistants, 2 persons specially appointed and 2 persons temporarily engaged.

The number of students in the University Hall was 65, in the Colleges 1,331; 465 of these belonged to the College of Law, 298 to the Kyoto College of Medicine, 249 to the Fukuoka College of Medicine, and 319 to the College of Science and Engineering. The number of pupils in the Colleges was 32; 20 of these belonged to the College of Law, 2 to the Kyoto College of Medicine and 10 to the College of Science and Engineering. The total number was 1,396 which shows, compared with the previous year, a decrease of 47 students in the University Hall, and an increase of 217 students and one pupil in the Colleges, the total increase being 171. The increase of students in the Colleges was due to the increase of 54 in the College of Law, 47 in the Kyoto College of Medicine, 28 in the College of Science and Engineering, and 88 in the Fukuoka College of Medicine. If the percentage of the total number of students apportioned among the Colleges be shown, the College of Law has 34.94, Medicine 41.10, and Science and Engineering 23.96.

During the year, the number of graduates in the Colleges was 137, 55 of these belonged to the College of Law, 31 to the Kyoto College of Medicine and 51 to the College of Science and Engineering; and 2 pupils of the College of Law completed their course. Compared with the previous year, these figures show a decrease of 4 students of the Colleges, and an increase of one pupil. In classifying the graduates it will be seen that there was neither increase nor decrease in the College of Law, an increase of 7 in the Kyoto College of Medicine, and a decrease of 11 in the College of Science and Engineering.

The number of applicants for admission and those admitted was the same, making the total 411 as follows:— 15 to the University Hall, 124 to the College of Law, 80 to the Kyoto College of Medicine, 90 to the Fukuoka College of Medicine, and 87 to the College of Science and Engineering. The number of pupils was 15 made up as follows:— 10 to the College of Law, 2 to the Kyoto College of Medicine, and 8 to the College of Science and Engineering. Compared with the previous year,

this shows a decrease of 171 students, consisting of 51 to the University Hall and 120 to the Colleges, and 2 pupils. As to the previous educational careers of the new students, 366 were graduates of the high schools, 10 of the Peers' School, 2 of the Tokyo Higher Normal School and 3 others. The ages of these students are shown in the following table :

	College of Law. Year. Month.	Kyoto College of Medicine. Y. M.	Fukuoka College of Medicine. Y. M.	College of Science & Engineering. Y. M.
Maximum.....	35. 3	32. 5	30. 1	29. 11
Minimum .....	19. 8	19. 7	20. 8	20. 3
Average .....	25. 1	25. 2	23. 10	23. 6

The number of those who left before graduation during the year included 15 students and 8 pupils; while 7 students and one pupil died before graduation. Of these students and pupils, 6 left on account of family reasons, 5 on account of illness, 7 were ordered to leave on account of unbecoming conduct, 3 on account of non-payment of tuition fees and 2 entered the Imperial University of Tokyo. The percentage of the total number of students and pupils who left before graduation was 1.69. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 3 students and an increase of one pupil who left before graduation, and of 2 students and one pupil who died before graduation.

The following table shows the number of instructors, students, pupils, and graduates, and the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to the Imperial University of Kyōto for 1905-6.

	No. of Instructors.					Students and Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Professors.	Assistant-Professors.	Shokutaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.
University Hall .....	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	65	...	...	...
College of Law .....	14	5	5	...	24	465	20	485	55	2	57
College of Medicine { Kyōto .....	18	8	1	...	27	298	2	300	31	...	31
{ Fukuoka .....	11	2	14	...	27	249	...	249	...	...	...
College of Science and Engineering ...	24	13	15	...	52	319	10	329	51	...	51
Total .....	67	28	35	...	130	1,396	32	1,428	137	2	139
1904-5 .....	58	29	40	...	127	1,226	31	1,257	141	1	142
1903-4 .....	51	24	36	...	112	849	39	888	146	10	156
1902-3 .....	49	19	24	1	93	613	28	641	35	6	41
1901-2 .....	43	20	18	1	82	460	31	491	39	1	40

Table showing, for 1905-6, the Number of Students, Pupils, etc., classified according to the Subjects of Study.

	No. of Students and Pupils.		Graduates.		Applicants for Admission.		These admitted.	
	Students.	Pupils.	Students.	Pupils.	Students.	Pupils.	Students.	Pupils.
University of Law	20	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
Medicine	7	7	...	...	2	...	2	...
Science and Engineering	29	29	...	...	8	...	8	...
Total	65	65	...	...	15	...	15	...
College of Law and Politics	465	465	55	...	124	...	124	...
Elective Students (Law and Politics)	...	14	...	2	...	6	...	6
Total	465	479	55	2	124	6	124	6
College of Medicine	298	298	31	...	80	...	80	...
Kyoto { Elective Students (Medicine)	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Fukuoka { Medicine	249	249	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	547	548	31	...	170	...	170	...
College of Science and Engineering	41	41	8	...	11	...	11	...
Chemical Technology	36	36	4	...	6	...	6	...
Civil Engineering	59	59	13	...	14	...	14	...
Mechanical Engineering	87	87	13	...	28	...	28	...
Electrical Engineering	60	60	11	...	17	...	17	...
Mining and Metallurgy	36	36	2	...	11	...	11	...
Science { Chemical Technology	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	2
Elective { Civil Engineering	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Students { Mining and Metallurgy	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	319	327	51	...	87	3	87	3
Grand Total	1,396	1,419	137	2	396	10	396	10
	...	9	...	...	5	...	5	...

x Foreigners.

The careers of the students graduated from the Colleges since the foundation of the University are as follows. Those who may be classified under one or more heads are included under the more important. × marks graduates of the year under review.

	College of Law.	Kyoto College of Medicine.	College of Science and Engineering.	Total.
Executive Officials .....	× 19 5	...	...	19 5
Judicial Officials .....	× 42 14	...	...	42 14
School Officials .....	8	1	× 6	35 6
Government Technologists.....	...	...	× 83 3	83 3
Government or Hospital Physicians...	...	× 30 29	...	30 29
Advocates.....	× 8 1	...	...	8 1
Technologists in various companies ...	...	...	× 94 25	94 25
Members of banking institutions or commercial companies .....	× 25 11	...	...	25 11
Those engaged in commercial pursuits	× 6 6	...	...	6 6
Medical Practitioners .....	...	× 2 1	...	2 1
Journalists .....	× 1 5	...	...	...
Students in the University Hall.....	× 3 3	× 1	× 3	8 7
Those went abroad.....	× 1 2	...	× 6 2	9 3
Those entered the military service ...	× 1 1	...	...	1 1
Those whose occupations are undecided or unknown .....	× 16 12	...	× 12 11	28 23
Those died .....	5	...	× 4 1	9 1
Total.....	× 139 55	× 33 31	× 228 51	400 137

The Library attached to the University is an institution in which are preserved the books belonging to the University to be lent to the officials, students, and pupils. The University Library contained at the end of the year under review 139,334 volumes, of which 76,591 were Japanese and Chinese works, and 62,743 European works, showing an increase over the previous year of 2,547 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works, and 7,043 volumes of European works, the total increase being 9,590. There was also a collection belonging to the Fukuoka College of Medicine, consisting of 8,040 volumes, of which 2,079 were Japanese and Chinese

works, and 5,961 European, showing an increase over the previous year of 143 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works and of 1,858 volumes of European works, the total being 2,001.

The number of days on which the library was open during the year was 315, consisting of 272 week-days, and 43 days, including Sundays and other holidays. The number of visitors was 13,473, 13,022 on week-days, 451 on Sundays and other holidays. Of these, 13,327 were students and pupils, and 146 were persons who had special permission, the daily average being about 47 on week-days, and about 10 on Sundays and other holidays.

The Hospitals attached to the Colleges of Medicine are established for the investigation of medical science, and for the treatment of patients with a view to instruction. There are courses of training for nurses and midwives in the hospital attached to the Kyoto College of Medicine. In the hospital attached to the Fukuoka College of Medicine, there is a course of training for nurses.

The number of out-patients treated in the hospital attached to the Kyoto College of Medicine during the year was 122,696, of whom 30,256 were new patients and 92,440 for second treatment, showing an increase of 849 for the former and of 5,195 for the latter, as compared with the previous year. The number of free patients was 38,375; of these 8,988 were new patients, and 29,387 for second treatment. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 1,539 patients; 961 new and 578 for second treatment. The actual number of in-patients was 3,406, while the nominal number was 107,558; 1,563 of the former and 63,917 of the latter being free. These figures, compared with the previous year, show an increase of 274 in the actual number, and 14,337 in the nominal number.

The number of out-patients treated in the hospital attached to the Fukuoka College of Medicine during the year was 145,737, of whom 24,491 were new patients and 121,246 were for second treatment, showing an increase of 3,949 for the former, and of 71,039 for the latter, the increase being 74,988, as compared with the previous year. The number of free patients was 16,882; 603 new patients and 16,279 for second treatment, showing an increase of 119 for the former, and of 14,281 for the latter, the total increase being 14,400 as compared with the previous year. The actual number of in-patients 4,084, and the nominal number 104,336; 883 of the former and 31,531 of the latter were treated



free. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 23 in the actual number, and an increased of 5,038 in the nominal number.

Of the subjects dissected partially or wholly during the year for the sake of scientific investigations, those treated in the Kyoto College of Medicine numbered 242, of whom 159 were males and 83 females. Those treated in the Fukuoka College of Medicine numbered 172, of whom 132 were males and 40 females. These figures show an increase of 23 in the case of the Kyoto College and 71 in the case of the Fukuoka College, when compared with the previous year.

## SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The special schools are designed to give a high grade education, and persons possessing the following qualifications may be admitted to these schools: persons who have completed the prescribed course of instruction in middle schools or in high schools for girls, with a four, or more than four years' course, and persons who have attainments equal to, or higher than the requirements of the above standard. The number of special schools includes 8 government, 3 public, and 39 private establishments, the total being 50. Besides these, there are 10 government, one public, and 2 private special technical schools, an account of which will be given under the heading of Technical Schools. The special schools of medicine at Chiba, Sendai, Okayama, Kanazawa and Nagasaki, the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages, the Tokyo Fine Art School, and the Tokyo Academy of Music are government institutions under the direct control of the Department of Education. The special schools of medicine at Chiba, Sendai, Okayama, Kanazawa and Nagasaki are institutions established for instruction in advanced medical sciences and arts.

*Special Schools of Medicine*:— Each school is provided with two courses of study, medicine and pharmacy, except that at Okayama in which the course of pharmacy is omitted. The course of study extends over four years in medicine, and three years in pharmacy.

Among the chief revisions introduced into the regulations during the year may be mentioned: The days of examinations for graduation were made earlier in the three special schools of medicine at Chiba, Okayama, and Kanazawa, while in the special school at Nagasaki the carrying forward of the examination days was done for those pupils only who ought to be in the military service, and these examinations were held in July instead of September as usual, so that the urgency of the situation could be met; in the four special schools of medicine at Chiba, Sendai, Okayama and Kanazawa, a revision was introduced to their regulations, students who did not attend the classes more than one third of their school hours being debarred from sitting at the examination; in the special school of medicine at Nagasaki, the whole school regulations were revised and the new ones were used as a temporary regime; and in the special schools of medicine at Okayama and Nagasaki, the formal wordings of the diploma

were revised, the subjects studied and the names of the teachers being struck off, etc.

As regards the school equipment, the class rooms and laboratories had become too small as had been reported in the previous year, requiring new and additional buildings, but the limited circumstances of finance prevented the undertaking of the same. Besides this, many books, pictures, apparatus, etc. adapted to the progress of science and art have to be purchased.

The number of instructors was 94, including 51 professors, 17 assistant professors and 26 persons specially appointed or temporarily employed. This shows a decrease of 3 professors and 4 persons specially appointed or temporarily employed, while the assistant professors increased by 2, as compared with the previous year. In addition, 3 professors were studying abroad, showing an increase of 2 over the previous year. The other officials consist of five directors, 15 secretaries, 4 persons specially appointed and 45 persons temporarily employed, which, compared with the previous year, shows a decrease of one clerk and an increase of two persons temporarily employed.

The number of pupils was 2,582, 2,393 of whom, including 4 Chinese, were in the course of medicine, and 189 were in the course of pharmacy. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 127 in the course of medicine and a decrease of 4 in the course of pharmacy. Besides these, there were some on the school roll as listeners who consisted of 8 Chinese and 2 Koreans in the course of medicine and 3 Chinese in the course of pharmacy.

The number of graduates was 409 in medicine, and 52 in pharmacy, the total being 461. The above figures show, if compared with the previous year, an increase of 14 in medicine, and 15 in pharmacy. As regards the careers of the graduates at the end of the present year, 73 were appointed military or naval surgeons, one was appointed military pharmacist, 134 were attached to hospitals as physicians, 50 started in the profession on their own account, 10 were employed as hospital pharmacists, 8 set up in business as pharmacists, 35 were appointed government or company technologists, one became school instructor, 35 are continuing their studies, 2 went abroad to prosecute their studies, 51 entered the military service or joined the army as one-year-volunteer, and 2 died, while with regard to the remaining 59, no exact information has yet been received as to their occupation.

The number of applicants for admission during the present year was 2,510 for the course of medicine (among these there was one Chinese) and 132 for the course of pharmacy (there being one Chinese among them), the total being 2,142; those admitted in the first numbered 643, one of them being a Chinese, and those in the second 77, there being one Chinese, the total being 720. The percentage of the total number of applicants admitted was 33.61. These figures show, if compared with the previous year, an increase of 447 applicants, 30 admitted and a decrease of 7.1 in the percentage of those admitted. The ages of the applicants admitted, excepting foreigners and those entering the post-graduate course, varied from 17 years and one month to 33 years, the average being 21 years and three months.

The number of those who left before graduation was 98, 51 of whom left for family reasons, 20 on account of sickness, 17 were ordered to leave on account of non-payment of tuition fees, and 4 for non-proficiency, 5 were expelled for unbecoming conduct, one left for other schools, while the number of those who died before graduation was 20. This shows a decrease of 16 in the number of those who left, and an increase of 12 in the number of those who died, compared with the previous year.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates, etc., together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to Special Schools of Medicine for 1905-6.

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.			Graduates.			Applicants for Admission.			Those admitted.		
	Professors.	Assistant-Professors.	<i>Shokunin</i> or <i>Naib.</i>	Total.	Medicine.	Pharmacy.	Total.	Medicine.	Pharmacy.	Total.	Medicine.	Pharmacy.	Total.	Medicine.	Pharmacy.	Total.
Chiba Special School of Medicine ...	9	4	7	20	506	60	566	90	11	101	575	25	600	132	22	154
Sendai Special School of Medicine .....	11	2	3	16	429	37	466	55	12	67	374	22	396	118	13	131
Okayama Special School of Medicine...	9	3	2	14	481	...	481	67	...	67	441	...	441	129	...	129
Kanazawa Special School of Medicine...	12	4	9	25	476	57	533	95	16	111	377	72	449	131	29	160
Nagasaki Special School of Medicine...	10	4	5	19	501	35	536	102	13	115	243	13	256	133	13	146
Total .....	51	17	26	94	2,393	189	2,582	409	52	461	2,010	132	2,142	643	77	720
1904-5 .....	54	15	30	99	2,266	193	2,459	395	37	432	1,586	109	1,695	608	82	690
1903-4 .....	52	16	30	98	2,158	167	2,325	316	38	354	1,367	71	1,438	554	65	619
1902-3 .....	52	14	36	102	2,021	162	2,183	329	31	360	1,245	96	1,341	557	68	625
1901-2 .....	52	15	32	99	1,889	139	2,028	307	34	341	1,079	105	1,184	519	52	571

During the year, the number of out-patients treated for the instruction of the pupils in the special schools of medicine was 68,139; of these, 6,159 were new patients, and 61,980 were patients for second treatment. The actual number of in-patients was 1,614, while the nominal number was 49,500. The out-patients were divided among the various sections as follows:— medicine 29 per cent., surgery 24 per cent., ophthalmology 29 per cent., gynaecology and obstetrics 10 per cent., paediatrics 6 per cent., dermatology one per cent., and otology, rhinology and laryngology one per cent. The in-patients were divided as follows:— medicine 30 per cent., surgery 29 per cent., ophthalmology 20 per cent., obstetrics and gynaecology 18 per cent., and paediatrics 3 per cent. The number of subjects dissected during the year, was 231, 145 of which were males and 86 females, 81 males and 54 females were sent from the hospital, 20 males and one female from the prisons, 15 males and 11 females were dissected for *post mortem* examination, and 49 others being 29 males and 20 females.

*The Tokyo School of Foreign Languages*:— This institution is founded for the purpose of teaching the modern tongues of the East and West, and it aims at producing practical linguists. The curriculum is divided into 8 courses, viz., English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Chinese and Korean. The course of study extends over three years. Besides the regular course, there is a shorter one of two years for all branches. Applicants wishing to study one or more subjects in each course, may sometimes be admitted as elective pupils. Graduates wishing to carry on their studies may stay for two years as post-graduate students.

The revisions were introduced to the regulations. Short courses in the Russian, Chinese, and Korean languages running for but one year were started in April, 1906, chiefly with a view to practical application, and the provisions for these short courses were enacted, and private provisions were established for the pupils who wish to remain on the school roll, while travelling or visiting foreign countries or acting as interpreters.

The number of professors was 16, of assistant professors 6, besides 14 persons specially appointed and 11 foreigners, the total being 47. A comparison with the previous year shows that the number of professors increased by one, and that of assistant professors decreased by 2 and persons specially appointed by 3. Besides these, one assistant professor

was studying abroad. The foreigners above mentioned, classified according to their nationality, included an Englishman, an American, a Frenchman, a German, an Italian, a Spaniard, a Russian, 2 Chinese and 2 Koreans. The other officials consist of one director who has the additional duty of a professor, 5 clerks, one physician specially appointed and 4 persons temporarily engaged, showing an increase of 2 persons under the last category.

The number of pupils was 992, 514 of whom belonged to the regular course, 127 to the post-graduate, 33 to the elective, 3 of them being Chinese, and 318 to the special course, one of them being a Chinese. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 9 in the regular course, 5 in the post-graduate, one in the elective and a decrease of 11 in the special. The percentage of pupils attending the different courses was as follows: 20.5 in the English course, 19.5 in the German, 18.7 in the Chinese, 13.2 in the Russian, 12.5 in the French, 8.2 in the Korean, 6 in the Spanish and 1.4 in the Italian. A comparison with the previous year shows that the Chinese course, which had been first, by losing 2.2 fell to the third position; the English, which had been second, by gaining 2 rose to the first position; and the German, which had been third, by gaining 1.9 advanced to the second position, while the Russian and Korean courses made a slight increase.

The number of graduates in the present year was 173 in the total, 86 of whom were in the regular, 13 in the elective and 74 in the special course. Compared with the previous year, this shows a total increase of 19. There was a decrease of 32 in the regular course, while in the elective and special courses there was an increase of 7 and 21 respectively. Besides these, there were 54 graduates from the post-graduate course.

As regards the careers of graduates of the regular course at the end of the present year, 9 were appointed government officials, 18 accepted positions in banking or other companies, 13 were appointed instructors in schools, 3 went abroad as members of banking or other companies, 20 acted as interpreters in the army or navy, 12 continued their studies, 3 settled in business and 8 were still undecided as to a choice of occupation.

During the present year, the number of applicants for admission to the regular course was 591, to the post-graduate course 63, to the elective course 9 and to the special course 649, the total being 1,312. Of the above applicants for admission, the numbers of those admitted were 173, 63, 9, and 314 respectively, the total being 559, and the percentage of the

applicants admitted 42.6. These figures show, if compared with the previous year, an increase of 84 in the number of applicants, and a decrease of 89 in the number, and 10.17 in the percentage of those admitted. The ages of those admitted to the regular course varied from 16 years and 8 months to 32 years and one month, the average being 20 years and 7 months.

The number of those who left before graduation was 70 in the regular, 9 in the post-graduate, 7 in the elective, and 256 in the special course, the total being 342; of the first 3 courses, 5 were ordered to leave on account of non-proficiency, 21 were struck off the rolls for non-payment of tuition fees, 12 left in consequence of sickness, 48 for family reasons, besides there were 3 deaths, one in each course. Compared with the previous year, the number of those who left before graduation decreased by 32 and the number of deaths decreased by one.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants for admission, and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.



Statistical Table relating to the Tokyo School of Foreign  
Languages for 1905-6.

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant- Professors.	Shoku'naku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
English .....	16	6	14	11	47	95	19	223	28
French .....						72	13	108	30
German .....						77	8	72	25
Russian .....						81	...	49	29
Italian .....						11	7	...	...
Spanish .....						38	8	...	...
Chinese .....						80	27	99	32
Korean .....						60	4	40	29
Total .....						514	86	591	173
Post-graduate Course .....						127	54	63	63
Elective Course .....						30	13	6	6
						3		3	3
Special Course .....						317	74	648	313
						1		1	1
Total .....	16	6	14	11	47	992	173	1,312	559
1904-5 .....	15	8	17	11	51	1,000	177	1,228	648
1903-4 .....	12	8	15	9	44	933	125	1,202	635
1902-3 .....	12	9	13	11	45	821	142	1,215	641
1901-2 .....	12	8	14	11	45	642	93	787	523

x Chinese.

*The Tokyo Fine Art School*:— This institution is established for the purpose of training experts in arts, and also teachers of painting and drawing for the normal schools, middle schools and high schools for girls, as well as art teachers of sculpture, designing, metal work and lacquer work for technical schools; and is provided with the required courses in Japanese painting, European painting, sculpture, designing, graving on metals, metal casting and lacquer work. The courses of study extend over five years, the first term of the first year being devoted to the preparatory course, the last two terms of the fifth year the graduation work, which leaves four years to the main course. For the benefit of those who wish to take up the practical part in one or more subjects in any of the main courses, an elective course was established. For the benefit of the graduates who may desire to continue their studies in special branches of art or science, the post-graduate course extending over not more than three years has been established. A training course extending from one year to two years has been established for teachers of drawing in normal schools, middle schools, high schools for girls and technical schools as well as for art teachers of designing, sculpture, metal or lacquer work in technical schools who may wish to supplement their studies in art or science.

In April this year, the alumni held an exhibition for the Soldiers' Relief Fund drawing many visitors. In July, the work accomplished by the pupils for their graduation and other specimens of art were exhibited to the guests on the day of the graduation ceremony and for the next two days the persons who had friends or relatives connected with the school were permitted to see them. The work done by this institution for the experiment of the pupils and at the request of the government offices or private individuals included flower vases, tablets, albums, ornamented specimens of art, gold or silver cups etc. to the number of 32.

The teaching staff included 21 professors, 16 assistant professors and 11 persons specially appointed or temporarily employed, making a total of 48, which compared with the previous year, shows an increase of 3 in the number of professors and 6 in that of assistant professors, while those specially appointed or temporarily employed decreased by 6. Besides these, there were one professor and 2 assistant professors studying abroad, being a decrease of one professor and an increase of one assistant professor. Other officials consist of one director, 2 clerks, 3 persons

specially appointed and 13 persons temporarily employed, showing a decrease of one person belonging to the last category.

The number of pupils included 173 in the course of painting, 38 in designing, 25 in sculpture, and 39 in industrial fine arts; also 106 in the elective, including 4 foreigners, 22 in the post-graduate course, and 4 in the training course of drawing, the total being 407. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 75 in painting, 16 in designing, 3 in sculpture, 13 in industrial fine arts, 8 in the post-graduate, and one in the training course of drawing; and a decrease of 72 in the preparatory, and 7 in the elective course; the total increase being 37.

The number of graduates included 12 in painting, 2 in designing, 3 in sculpture, 2 in industrial fine arts and 21 in the elective course, the total being 40. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 5 in painting, 2 in designing and 2 in sculpture, while there was a decrease of 2 in the elective, and 5 in the training course of drawing, the total increase being 2. As regards the careers of the graduates at the end of the present year, 6 were appointed instructors in the middle schools, 2 in the technical schools, 15 settled in business for themselves, 10 were admitted to the post-graduate course, 3 engaged in business, 2 employed in firms, one studying abroad, one entered the military service as one-year-volunteer, while 68 who completed the preparatory course passed into the regular course, there being an increase of 6 over that of the previous year.

The number of applicants for admission was 212; 3 of whom belonged to the course of painting, 134 to the preparatory course, 12 to the post-graduate course, 59 to the elective course and 2 to the training course of drawing. Out of these, 169 were admitted; 3 to the course of painting, 130 to the preparatory course, 12 to the post-graduate course, 22 to the elective course and 2 to the training course of drawing, the percentage of those admitted being 80.48. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 49 in the applicants, 46 in those admitted, and 4.8 in the percentage. If classified according to the former education of those who were admitted to the preparatory course, 51 were graduates of public or private middle schools, 2 of normal schools, 6 of industrial schools, and 9 graduates of miscellaneous industrial schools. Those who passed to the regular courses consisted of 44 in the course of painting, 10 in the course of designing, 5 in the course of sculpture and 9 in the course of industrial fine arts, making a total of 68. The ages varied from 18

years and one month to 26 years, the average being 21 years and two months.

The number of those who left before graduation was 45, 34 of whom left on account of family reasons, 8 on account of illness, 3 were struck off the school register, while the number of those who died before graduation was 4. These figures show, if compared with the previous year, a decrease of 4 in the number of those who left before graduation and an increase of one in the number of deaths.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants for admission, and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Tokyo Fine Art School for 1905-6.*

		No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
		Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokutaku or Yutori.	Total.				
Regular Course.	Painting. { Japanese Painting...					78	6	* 14	* 14
	{ European Painting...					95	6	* 30	* 30
	Total .....					173	12	* 44	* 44
	Designing .....					38	2	* 10	* 10
	Sculpture .....					25	3	* 5	* 5
	Industrial { Graving on Metals..	21	16	11	48	9	1	* 3	* 3
	{ Metal Casting .....					8	...	* 2	* 2
	{ Lacquer work .....					22	1	* 4	* 4
	Total .....					39	2	* 9	* 9
	Preparatory Course.....					...	68	134	130
Elective Course .....						102		56	19
Post-graduate Course .....						† 4	21	† 3	† 3
Training Course of Drawing .....						22	...	12	12
Grand Total.....		21	16	11	48	407	40	210	169
1904-5 .....		18	10	17	45	370	38	161	123
1903-4 .....		18	13	15	46	337	42	161	117
1902-3 .....		18	13	11	42	324	60	166	127
1901-2 .....		15	13	13	41	313	52	130	115

† Foreigners.

\* Those who completed the preparatory course.

*The Tokyo Academy of Music* :— This institution is established for the purpose of teaching and investigating the art of music. It has five courses consisting of the preparatory, main, post-graduate, normal, and elective courses. The main course is subdivided into three sections of vocal music, instrumental music, and musical composition. The normal course is also divided into two sections, A and B, the former to train instructors in normal schools, middle schools, and high schools for girls, and the latter teachers in elementary schools. The post-graduate course is designed to give the graduates appropriate training in vocal and instrumental music, and also in the composition of songs and music. The elective course is established for the benefit of those who wish to take up one or more subjects in any section. The course of study extends over one year in the preparatory, three years in the main, two years in the post-graduate, three years in the normal course A, and one year in the normal course B.

During the year, the following revisions were made in the school regulations :— The provision which entitled the pupils in the normal course to borrow books, charts, and instruments was struck off; the provision which bestowed scholarship to 30 pupils in each school year of the normal course was changed to that which gave 60 for all the years of the normal course; the school year of the normal course B which used to begin in September every year was hereafter to begin in April, together with the normal course A; the provision which expelled a pupil for his delay in paying the tuition fees for two weeks was changed to thirty days etc.

Concerts were held in July at the time of the graduation ceremony of the main course, normal course B and elective course, and at the celebration of the completion of the preparatory courses as well as in March at the time of the graduation ceremony of the normal course A. In April there was also a concert of *Koto* music and in October another concert was given. In June and November the pupils of the elective course belonging to the branch school organized a concert. In May when a German Prince paid a visit to the institution, the officials and pupils together held a concert. These not only encouraged the pupils to train their arts but also assisted greatly in the propagation of music.

The number of instructors included 8 professors, 8 assistant professors, 20 persons specially appointed or temporarily employed, and 3 foreigners, the total being 39. Compared with the previous year, there

was a decrease of one in the number of assistant professors, and of one in the number of foreigners. Besides these, one professor was studying abroad. The foreigners above mentioned included one German, one American, and one Russian. The other officials outside the teaching staff consisted of 4 clerks and 7 persons temporarily employed, showing an increase of one clerk. The director of the school is now in China where he has been called by the Chinese government and the vacancy is filled from another quarter by a man who has the directorship as his additional duty.

The number of pupils in the main course was 52, 20 of whom were boys and 32 girls; there were 26 in the preparatory course, 10 of whom were boys; 21 in the post-graduate course, 8 of whom were boys; 49 in the normal course A, 19 of whom were boys; 10 in the normal course B, 6 of whom were boys; 335 in the elective course, 123 of whom were boys, including 7 foreigners, 212 of whom were girls, including 3 foreigners; the full total being 493. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 2 in the main course, 8 in the post-graduate course and 43 in the elective, while there was a decrease of 5 in the preparatory and 27 in the normal courses, the total increase being 21.

The number of graduates was 49, 19 of whom were boys and 30 girls. Classified according to their courses of study, 8 boys and 5 girls belonged to the main, 6 boys and 8 girls to the normal course A, 5 boys and 13 girls to the normal course B, and 4 girls to the elective course. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 7 in the main and a decrease of 6 in the normal courses. As regards the careers of those who graduated, 29 took up teaching, namely, 2 men and one woman in normal schools, 2 men in middle schools, 2 men and 8 women in high schools for girls, 4 men and 10 women in elementary schools; 6 men and 4 women passed into the post-graduate course, and 8 men and 7 women were undecided as to a choice of occupation. Besides these, 8 boys and 15 girls completed the preparatory course, showing an increase of 5 over the previous year.

The number of applicants for admission was 745, 23 of whom wished to enter the main course, 141 the preparatory, 233 the normal, 10 the post-graduate, and 338 the elective. The number of those admitted was 230: 20 to the preparatory, 26 to the normal, 10 to the post-graduate, and 174 to the elective. The percentage of those admitted was 30.87. This shows, when compared with the previous year, a decrease of 190 in

the number of applicants and an increase of 22 in the number of those admitted and of 8.62 in the percentage. Of 5 males and 15 females, who, having completed the preparatory, passed to the regular course, 3 left on account of either family reasons or of illness.

The number of those who left before graduation during the year was 190, 90 of whom left for family reasons, and 20 on account of illness; one was ordered to leave on account of non-proficiency and 76 were struck off the school register on account of non-payment of tuition fees, 3 going abroad for study or similar occupation, while the number of those who died before graduation was 3. Compared with the previous year, the number of those who left increased by 36 and deaths decreased by one.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants for admission, and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Tokyo Academy of Music for 1905-6.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	<i>Shokutaku</i> or <i>Yutori</i> .	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
Main Course. { Vocal Music .....						11	5	7 *	6
{ Instrumental Music. ....						41	8	16 *	14
Total .....						52	13	23 *	20
Preparatory Course .....	8	8	20	3	39	26	23	141	20
Normal Course { A .....						49	14	166	18
{ B .....						10	18	67	8
Total .....						59	32	233	26
Elective Course .....						325	4	332	168
Post-graduate Course .....						10	×	6	×
						21	...	10	10
Grand Total .....	8	8	20	3	39	493	49	745	230
1904-5 .....	8	9	20	4	41	472	48	935	208
1903-4 .....	6	9	22	5	42	476	57	739	272
1902-3 .....	8	8	24	5	45	423	25	598	223
1901-2 .....	6	5	26	5	42	331	35	415	249

× Foreigners.

\* Those who completed the preparatory course.

*Public and Private Special Schools* :— Among these are included 5 for medicine and pharmacy, 10 for politics, law, or political economy, 11 for literature, and 16 for religion, the total being 42.

Their names are :— The Special School of Medicine established by Kyoto *Fu*, the High School of Medicine established by Osaka *Fu*, the Special School of Medicine established by Aichi *Ken*, the Special School of Medicine connected with the Tokyo Jikei Hospital (private), the Kumamoto Special School of Medicine (private), the Waseda University (private), the University Department of the Keiō Gijuku (private), the Chuō University (private), the Meiji University and its branch school (private), the Hōsei University (private), the Senshū Gakko (private), the Nippon University (private), the Kyoto Hosei University (private), the Kwansai University (private), the Taiwan Kyōkwai Special School (private), the Tetsugakkwan University (private), the Kokugakuin (private), the Higher Department of the Aoyama Gakuin (private), the Higher Department of the Meiji Gakuin (private), the Nippon Women's University (private), the Special Department of English of the Aoyama Jogakuin (private), the Joshi Eigakujiku (private), the Dōshisha Special School (private), the Higher Department of the Tokyo Gakuin (private), the Tōyō Colonization School (private), the Sōdo Sect University (private), the Tendai Sect University (private), the Shin Sect University (private), the Nichiren Sect Daigakurin (private), the Jōdo Sect University (private), with its branch school for the Special Course, the Tokyo Sanichi Theological School (private), the Theological Department of the Aoyama Gakuin (private), the Theological Department of the Meiji Gakuin (private), the University of Buddhism (private), the High Middle School of the Shingon Sect (private), the Dōshisha Theological College (private), the Osaka San-ichi Theological School (private), the Special Department of the Tōhoku Gakuin (private), the Higher Department of the Shinshū Kangakuin (private), and the Seikyōsha Theological School (private).

In the year under review, there was an increase of 2 schools, due to the establishment of the Tōyō Colonization School (private), the Higher Department of the Tokyo Gakuin (private), and the Seikyōsha Theological School (private), although the branch school belonging to the Nichiren Sect Daigakurin (private) was abolished. In the previous year the branch school of the Meiji University was not counted, whereas the literature departments of the Waseda University and the Keiō-gijuku University were



counted as separate schools, but this year the former was included while the latter were not counted as separate institutions.

- The number of instructors was 1,469, 125 of whom gave instruction in medicine and pharmacy, 865 in politics, law, or political economy, 253 in literature, and 226 in religion. The number of pupils was 20,580, 2,025 of whom studied medicine, and pharmacy, 15,741 politics, law, or political economy, 1,782 literature, and 1,032 religion. The number of graduates in the present year was 261 in medicine and pharmacy, 1,663 in politics, law, or political economy, 329 in literature, and 132 in religion, the total being 2,385. Compared with the previous year, the number of instructors increased by 181, of pupils by 800, and of graduates by 562.

The following table shows the number of special schools, both public and private, and of instructors, pupils, and of graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to Special Schools for 1905-6.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.			Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Medicine and Pharmacy .....	3	2	5	82	40	122	1,392	627	2,019	203	58	261
Politics, Law, and Political Economy.....	...	9	9	...	841	841	...	14,018	14,018	...	1,594	1,594
Literature .....	...	11	11	...	218	218	...	1,782	1,782	...	329	329
Religion .....	...	15	15	...	194	194	...	1,033	1,032	...	132	132
Total .....	3	37	40	82	1,293	1,375	1,392	18,359	19,751	203	2,113	2,316
	*	2	2	1	93	94	2	827	829		69	69
1904-5 .....	3	36	39	66	1,138	1,204	1,433	18,341	19,774	182	1,641	1,823
	*	2	2	1	83	84	1	5	6			
1903-4 .....	3	28	31	69	990	1,059	1,467	14,047	15,514	180	1,864	2,044
				1	56	57	1	1	1			

\* Branch Schools.      × Foreigners.

## TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The technical schools are institutions established for the purpose of training those who intend to engage in productive labour such as manufacture, agriculture, and commerce. There are five kinds of technical schools, viz., industrial, agricultural, commercial, and nautical schools and supplementary schools for technical instruction. The schools for sericulture, forestry, veterinary medicine, and marine products are looked upon as agricultural schools; the apprentices' schools are a kind of industrial schools. A technical school which gives higher education is called a special technical school and comes under the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance for special schools.

The schools of that class number 3,031, 12 of which are government institutions under the direct control of the Department of Education, 2,887 public institutions and the remaining 132 private institutions.

Ten out of the twelve government institutions are of superior grade, namely, the Sapporo Agricultural College, the Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry, the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, the Kobe Higher Commercial School, the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School, the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School, the Tokyo Higher Technical School, the Osaka Higher Technical School, the Kyoto Higher Technical School and the Nagoya Higher Technical School. The two others are the Apprentices' School attached to the Tokyo Higher Technical School and the Supplementary Industrial School attached to the Institute for the Training of Industrial School Teachers. The working character of these schools may be described as follows.

*The Sapporo Agricultural College* :— This institution is provided with the main and preparatory courses, besides those of practical agriculture, civil engineering, and forestry. The main course is designed to give higher instruction relating to agriculture, both theoretical and practical, and plantation; the preparatory course to give instruction in general subjects necessary for admission to the main course; the course of civil engineering to give higher education relating to this subject; the course of forestry to give higher education relating to forestry; and the course of practical agriculture to give secondary education relating to agriculture. The course of study extends over four years in the main

course, two years in the preparatory, three years in civil engineering, forestry, and practical agriculture. For the benefit of those desiring to pursue practical farming, a course for practical students has been organized. For the benefit of those graduates in the main course who are desirous of making advance in subjects of study in which they have already completed a course, a post-graduate course, not exceeding two years is provided.

The principal changes in the regulations during the year were as follows:— Military drill was made one of the subjects of study in the main course; ethics and military drill were made the subjects in the courses of civil engineering and of forestry; the beginning of the school year in every course with the exception of the course of practical agriculture was changed to the 11th of July; if the number of those who completed the preparatory course does not reach the maximum limit of persons to be admitted to the main course, those who are qualified to enter the special schools, and the graduates of other schools whose grades are equal to the preparatory course may at the same time, be admitted without any examination; fees for entrance were raised; the provisions relating to the deferment of study and the special rules to be observed by pupils were revised; and the provisions for the keepers of experimental farms were enacted, etc.

The teaching staff included 14 professors, 5 assistant professors and ten persons specially appointed, the total being 29. Compared with the previous year this shows a decrease of 3 in assistant professors and an increase of one in those specially appointed. Besides these, one professor and 2 assistant professors were studying abroad, showing an increase of one professor over the previous year. The other officials were one director, five clerks, 7 persons specially appointed and 17 persons temporarily employed, which, compared with the previous year, shows an increase of one person specially appointed and 2 persons temporarily employed.

The number of pupils was 467; 111 of whom, including 2 foreigners, belonged to the main course, 92, including 4 foreigners, to the preparatory course, 84, including one foreigner, to the course of civil engineering, 79 to the course of forestry, and 101, including 10 foreigners, to the course of practical agriculture. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 5 in the main course, 6 in the preparatory course, 10 in civil engineering, and 10 in forestry, while there was a decrease of

10 in the course of practical agriculture and one in the course for practical students, the total increase being 20.

The number of graduates was 25 in the main course, 18 in practical agriculture, 14 in civil engineering, 17 in forestry, and one each in the course for practical students and the post-graduate course, the total being 76. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 17 in the main course, 7 in civil engineering, 2 in forestry, one in the post-graduate course and a decrease of 2 in practical agriculture and 3 in the course for practical students, the total increase being 22. 31 students were promoted from the preparatory to the main course as in the previous year.

Of 74 graduates from the main course, the courses of practical agriculture, civil engineering, and forestry, 9 entered the government service, 8 of whom as technologists, 10 were appointed as instructors in schools, 14 were engaged in firms, 6 engaged in industry, 4 went abroad, and 13 entered the military service as one-year-volunteers while 8 were undecided as to a choice of occupation.

The number of applicants for admission during the present year was 381; 2 of whom being foreigners, belonged to the main course, 161, including 2 foreigners, belonged to the preparatory course, 68, including one foreigner, to the course of civil engineering, 77 to the course of forestry, and 73 to the course of practical agriculture. Out of these, 148 were admitted: 2 foreigners to the main course, 46, including 2 foreigners, to the preparatory course, 33, including one foreigner, to the course of civil engineering, 30 to the course of forestry, and 37 to the course of practical agriculture, the percentage being 38.84. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 41 in the number of applicants, and 13 in those admitted, the percentage increasing by .69. Besides these, there were 31 who had completed the preparatory course and passed into the main course. The ages of those admitted varied in the preparatory, from 17 years and 3 months to 22 years and 3 months, the average being 19 years and 9 months; in the courses of civil engineering, forestry and practical agriculture, the eldest was 25 years and 8 months and the youngest 17 years and 2 months, the average being 19 years and 10 months. As to the previous education of those admitted, with the exception of those who entered the course of practical agriculture, they were all graduates of the middle schools.

The number of those who left before graduation was 53, 22 of whom went on account of family reasons, 8 illness, and 2 went abroad, one

entered the military service as accountant cadet and 20 were struck off the register, while the number of those who died before graduation was 4. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 11 in those who left before graduation and one in those who died.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Sapporo Agricultural College for 1905-6.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	<i>Shokulaku.</i>	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
Main Course .....	14	5	10	...	29	109	25*	31*	31
Preparatory Course.....						x 2	x	x	2
Civil Engineering .....						x 4	x	x	1
Forestry ..						x 38	14	67	32
Practical Course .....						x 1	x	1	1
Post-graduate Course .....						79	17	77	30
Course for Practical Students.						91	18	73	37
						x 10	1	...	...
						...	1	...	...
Total.....	14	5	10	...	29	467	76	381	148
1904-5 .....	14	9	9	...	31	447	54	422	161
1903-4 ..	14	8	10	1	33	387	36	329	160
1902-3 .....	13	10	9	...	32	336	27	408	140
1901-2 .....	10	12	12	...	34	285	47	276	148

x Foreigners.      \* Those who completed the preparatory course.

*The Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry:*— This institution is established for the purpose of imparting advanced knowledge in agriculture, forestry, and veterinary medicine. The curriculum includes the three courses of agriculture, forestry, and veterinary medicine, each course extending over three years. An elective course provides for those desiring to take up one or more subjects of study, and a post-graduate

course extending over two years for those desiring to supplement one or more subjects of study after graduation.

The principal revisions introduced to the school regulations were, that the graduates of each course shall have the privilege of using the title of *Tokugyōshi*, those of agriculture *Nōgaku-Tokugyōshi*; those of forestry *Ringaku-Tokugyōshi*, and those of veterinary medicine *Jūigaku-Tokugyōshi*.

As regards equipment, a few class-rooms and laboratories are becoming unsatisfactory as the number of pupils and classes have increased. But one room for chemicals and another room attached to it have been built and a plot of land (1,702,260 *tsubo*) in the government grounds at Gonyojin-mura in Iwate-gori has been turned into school property. This should prove a great advantage to the pupils and assist materially in their practical training. Books, charts, and apparatus have been bought, the collection of which is gradually approaching completion.

The teaching staff included 10 professors, 8 assistant professors, and 8 persons specially appointed, the total being 26. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one professor, 4 assistant professors, and one person specially appointed, and a decrease of one foreigner. Besides these, one professor was studying abroad. The other officials were one director, 5 clerks, 2 physicians specially engaged and 12 persons temporarily employed which, compared with the previous year, shows a decrease of one clerk, one physician specially engaged and 3 persons temporarily employed.

The number of pupils was 220, 85 of whom belonged to the course of agriculture, 81 to forestry, and 54 to veterinary medicine. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 28 in agriculture, 23 in forestry, 16 in veterinary medicine, and 67 in the total.

The number of applicants included 128 for the course of agriculture, 118 for forestry, 74 for veterinary medicine, the total being 320. Of these 30 were admitted to the course of agriculture, 30 to forestry and 20 to veterinary medicine, making a total of 80. The percentage of those admitted was 25. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 13 in the number of applicants, of 3 in the number of those admitted, and a decrease of .08 in the percentage. If classified according to their previous education, 64 belonged to the graduates of the middle schools and 16 to the graduates of the agricultural schools of A grade. Their ages varied from 17 years and 3 months to 25 years and 4 months,

the average being 20 years and 2 months.

The number of those who left before graduation was 7, 5 on account of family reasons, one was struck off the school register on account of his non-payment of the tuition fee, while one died at home during his deferment of study. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 2 in the number of those who left.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, applicants and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry for 1905-6.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokutaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.			
Course of Agriculture .....						85	128	30
Course of Forestry .....	10	8	8	...	26	81	118	30
Course of Veterinary Medicine .....						54	74	20
Total .....	10	8	8	...	26	220	320	80
1904-5 .....	9	4	7	1	21	153	307	77
1903-4 .....	8	3	3	...	14	81	236	84

*The Tokyo Higher Commercial School:*— This institution is established for the purpose of imparting advanced commercial education. The curriculum is divided into a main and a preparatory course, extending over three years in the former, and one year in the latter. Besides the regular courses above mentioned, a professional department of two years is established to give instruction in such subjects as may be necessary for graduates of the school, desiring to pursue their studies further in any one particular branch bearing on commerce. The Institute for the Training of Commercial School Teachers is annexed to this institution.

The teaching staff included 19 professors, 6 assistant professors, 23 persons specially appointed, and 11 foreigners, the total being 59.



Compared with the previous year this shows a decrease of 4 in those specially appointed and an increase of 2 in foreigners. Besides these, one professor was prosecuting his studies abroad. The above mentioned foreigners include 3 Englishmen, one Frenchman, German, American, Italian, Spanish, Swiss, Belgian and Chinese. The other officials were one director, 8 clerks, one physician, 3 persons specially appointed and 8 persons temporarily employed, showing a decrease of one person of the last description.

The number of pupils was 1,208, 772 of whom belonged to the main, including 19 Chinese, 319 to the preparatory course, including 20 Chinese and 117 to the professional department. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 17 in the main course, 12 in the preparatory, and a decrease of 9 in the professional department, the total increase being 20.

The number of graduates was 204 in the main course, including 3 Chinese, and 22 in the professional department. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 58 in the main course, and 3 in the professional department. Besides these, 251, including 16 Chinese, completed the preparatory course and passed into the main course. Of those who graduated from the main course, 2 were appointed instructors in schools, one entered the naval service as accountant, 3 government service, 16 were engaged by banking institutions, 48 by firms, 16 by merchants, 3 engaged in business on their own account, one went abroad, 8 were admitted to the professional department, and 27 were still undecided as to a choice of occupation, while 3 died. Of the 22 graduates turned out from the professional department, one was appointed an official, and 2 instructors in schools, 3 were engaged by banking institutions, 3 by commercial companies, and one by a merchant, one entered the military service as one-year-volunteer and 11 whose professions were unknown.

The number of applicants in the main course was 3, including 2 Chinese, in addition to those who passed from the preparatory course, in the preparatory course 1,539, including 19 Chinese, and in the professional department 114, making a total of 1,656. Of these, 3 were admitted to the main course, including 2 Chinese, 277, including 19 Chinese, to the preparatory, and 114 to the professional department, the total being 394. The percentage of those admitted was 23.79. As compared with the previous year, the increase in the number of applicants was 227, of those admitted 17, and a decrease in the percentage 2.59. Besides these, there

were 235 who having completed the preparatory course, passed into the main course, and 16 Chinese. The ages of those admitted to the preparatory course varied from 17 years to 23 years and 7 months, the average being 19 years and 4 months.

The number of those who left before graduation was 136, 112 of whom left on account of family reasons, 9 on account of illness, 2 whose names were struck off the register owing to their non-payment of the tuition fees, 13 who were obliged to leave the school on account of non-proficiency, while the number of those who died before graduation was 12. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 49 in those who left before graduation and of 7 in those who died.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants, and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Tōkyō Higher Commercial School for 1905-6.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those Admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokutaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
Main Course .....	10	6	23	11	59	753	201	1	1
Preparatory Course.....						× 19 × 3 × 2 × 2	× 3 × 2 × 2	× 2 × 2	× 2 × 2
Professional Department.....						× 299 × 235 × 1,520 × 258	× 16 × 19 × 114	× 19 × 114	× 19 × 114
						117	22	114	114
Total.....	19	6	23	11	59	1,208	204	1,656	394
1904-5 .....	19	6	27	9	61	1,788	146	1,429	377
1903-4 .....	20	6	25	10	61	1,062	129	1,381	322
1902-3 .....	19	6	28	8	61	957	71	1,283	298
1901-2 .....	14	5	27	6	52	839	89	1,364	317

× Chinese.

The Institute for the Training of Commercial School Teachers is established, in accordance with the regulations for the training of technical school teachers, for the benefit of those who are to be teachers of

commercial schools, or supplementary commercial schools, and is connected with the Tokyo Higher Commercial School. The course extends over a period of two years, and instruction is given by persons belonging to the main school. The number of pupils was 32, and they were all supported by the institution. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 4 pupils. As regards the careers of 26 graduates at the end of the year, there were 17 teachers of commercial schools, 6 teachers of other schools, one each in the employ of a bank, a firm, and in the military service as one-year-volunteer. The applicants for admission numbered 222, 31 of whom were admitted, the percentage being 13.96.

*The Kobe Higher Commercial School* :— This institution is established for the purpose of imparting advanced commercial education. The school is provided with main and preparatory courses. The course of study extends over one year in the preparatory, and three years in the main course. The preparatory course is divided into two sections, the first section being intended for graduates of middle schools, or those persons who had passed the test examination in accordance with the provision for testing the applicants for admission to the special schools, and the second for graduates of commercial schools of A grade.

As regards equipment, the warming apparatus of rooms, and all other works which had been undertaken, were completed although much still remains to be done.

The teaching staff included 10 professors, 2 assistant professors, 9 persons specially appointed, and 6 foreigners, the total being 27. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 2 professors, and 3 foreign instructors and a decrease of one person specially appointed. Besides these, there was one professor studying abroad. The foreigners above mentioned included 2 Americans, and one Englishman, Frenchman, German and Chinese. The other officials were one director, 5 clerks, one physician, two persons specially appointed and 3 persons temporarily employed, showing a decrease of one person of the last description as compared with the previous year.

The number of pupils was 425, 288 of whom belonged to the main course, 137 to the preparatory course. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 145 in the main and a decrease of 49 in the preparatory course.

The number of applicants for admission was 578, one of whom was for the main course, 440 for the first and 137 for the second section of the

preparatory course; one was admitted to the main course, 82 to the first and 41 to the second section, the total being 124. The percentage of the applicants admitted was 21.45. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 110 in the number of applicants, 49 in the number of those admitted, and 3.7 in the percentage. 155 who completed the preparatory, entered the main course, showing an increase of 12 over the previous year. The ages of the applicants admitted to the preparatory course varied in the first section from 17 years and 2 months to 23 years and 6 months, the average being 19 years and 3 months, and in the second section from 16 years and 2 months to 23 years and 5 months, the average being 19 years and one month.

The number of those who left before graduation was 24, 9 of whom left on account of illness, 11 for family reasons, 3 were struck off the school register on account of non-payment of tuition fees, one entered the military service, while 4 died before graduation. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 12 in those who left before graduation and of 3 in those who died.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, applicants and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Kôbe Higher Commercial School for 1905-6.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokutaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.			
Main Course .....						288		
Preparatory Course { 1st Section ... }	10	2	9	6	27	141	561	130
{ 2nd Section ... }						45	127	43
Total .....	10	2	9	6	27	425	578	124
1904-5 .....	8	2	10	3	23	329	688	173
1903-4 .....	6	1	6	1	14	169	708	172

*The Nagasaki Higher Commercial School:*— This institution is established for the purpose of imparting advanced commercial education. The course of study extends over 3 years.

It was founded in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 96, issued in March, 1905. In June of the same year, the provisions relating to the length of courses, the subjects to be taught and their grade were enacted by the Departmental Ordinance No. 8 and minor rules were accordingly settled. In June, the pupils of the first school year were called, and the next month, the competitive examinations were held both at Tokyo and Nagasaki, admitting those who displayed adequate knowledge. The school was opened in September.

As regards equipment, the school building was rapidly nearing completion, but the library and the building for the exhibition of merchandises were not built, yet temporary arrangements were being made whereby some of the class rooms could be utilised. Books, charts, specimens etc., which are essential for pursuing investigations had been bought, but there are many others equally important yet to be acquired, the completion of which is gradually increasing.

The teaching staff included 5 professors and 7 persons specially appointed, making a total number of 12. Other officials were one director, 2 clerks, one physician specially appointed and 2 persons temporarily employed.

The number of pupils was 112. The applicants for admission this year were 437, 113 of whom were admitted, the percentage being 25.86. Classified in accordance with the previous education, 111 of them were the graduates of the middle schools and 2 of commercial schools of A grade. The ages varied from 17 years and 9 months to 21 years and 8 months, the average being 19 years and 11 months. Four pupils were obliged to leave before graduation on account of either illness or family reasons.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, applicants for admission and those admitted.

*Statistical Table relating to the Nagasaki Higher Commercial  
School for 1905-6.*

	No. of Instructors.			Pupils.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Shokutaku.	Total.			
Main Course .....	5	7	12	112	437	113

*The Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School:*— This institution is established for the purpose of imparting commercial education of high grade. Its courses of study extend over three years.

The Yamaguchi High School was reorganized in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 40 issued in February 1905, and the name changed to that of the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School. In the same month, the provisions relating to the length of the school courses, the subjects to be taught and their grade were fixed by the Departmental Ordinance No. 3. The minor rules were enacted accordingly and in April it was started anew as a special technical school. The preparatory courses for the universities were left in existence for the benefit of the pupils till the end of July, 1906. Some account of the pupils, graduates etc. had been stated under the head of the High Schools.

As regards the school equipments, no inconvenience was felt in receiving pupils, as the buildings and grounds of the old Yamaguchi High School were adapted. But the change of the school required many internal improvements and alterations. Books charts, specimens, etc. essential for a commercial education had to be purchased in some numbers.

The teaching staff included 15 professors, one assistant professor, 6 persons specially appointed, and 2 foreigners, making a total of 24. Besides these, there was one assistant professor who was studying abroad. The officials outside the staff consisted of one director, 3 clerks, one physician and 2 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the former regime, the number of the professors decreased by 2, while the number of the assistant professors increased by one, and the persons specially

employed by 3. The foreigners above mentioned were one Englishman and one German.

The pupils in the commercial department were 95 in number. The applicants for admission numbered 250, of whom 101 were admitted. The percentage of those admitted was 40.4. They were all graduates of the middle schools and their ages varied from 17 years and one month to 23 years and one month, the average age being 22.

The number of those who left before graduation was 5, one of them for family reasons, one on account of illness and 3 were expelled, while one died.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils in the commercial department, the applicants for admission and those admitted.

*Statistical Table relating to the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School for 1905-6.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokutaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.			
Commercial Department.....	15	1	6	2	24	95	250	101

*The Tokyo Higher Technical School* :— This institution is established for the purpose of training those who wish to take up technical pursuits. The curriculum is divided into six sections, viz., dyeing and weaving, foundry work, applied chemistry, mechanics, electricity, and industrial designing. The section of dyeing and weaving is subdivided into two courses of dyeing and weaving, while the section of electricity has two separate courses for electrical mechanics and electrical chemistry. The course of instruction in each section extends over three years. The graduates of the school who are of good character and diligent in study may stay for two years as the graduate students, while graduates of any industrial school or those engaged in any kind of industry may take up any subject in the course of study as elective pupils.

Persons, whose names are not in the school register, may be permitted to attend as listeners the lectures on any of the special subjects. There is an apprentices' school in connection with this institution. The

Institute for the Training of Industrial School Teachers is also annexed to this institution, and with that Institute is connected the Supplementary Industrial School.

Among the chief alterations made in the school regulations may be mentioned the following: The entrance examinations which had been entrusted to the principals of middle schools in the provinces were discontinued while applicants, under certain conditions, could be admitted by test not followed by any examination; the conditions which give preference to others for admission were fixed; the tuition fees were raised and fees for the test were fixed; those who serve in the army as one-year-volunteers were allowed to remain on the school roll; the tuition fees for foreigners were raised; the provision which obliged the graduate students to pay the expenses arising from their practice in the workshops; the provisions for special pupils were enacted and foreigners were admitted as such. These special students were divided into two sections, the preparatory pupils and regular pupils, special education being given them.

As regards equipment, class-rooms, workshops, etc. had been almost completed to meet every purpose of instruction although a gymnastic ground can not be provided owing to the narrowness of the school grounds. Inventions of machinery are made continually and the school has been doing its best to purchase machines which are essential for the purpose of practice and experiment. During this year, several plants of machinery were laid down. The principal of these are, in the section of dyeing and weaving, the finishing roll employed to give lustre to woollen cloth; in the section of mechanics, a steam turbine contributed by Mr. Taguchi of the Mitsubishi Dock Yard Nagasaki, and in the section of electricity two dynamos.

The teaching staff included 23 professors, 21 assistant professors, 28 persons specially appointed or temporarily employed, and 2 foreigners, the total being 74. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 2 professors and 11 persons specially appointed or temporarily employed, and a decrease of one foreigner. Besides these, one professor and 2 assistant professors were studying abroad; one assistant professor was in the service of the Chinese Government, showing a decrease of one assistant professor who was studying abroad, as compared with the previous year. The foreigners above mentioned included one American and one Swiss. The other officials were one director, 5 clerks, one physician



and 2 persons specially appointed and 10 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of one clerk, 2 persons specially appointed and 11 persons temporarily employed.

The number of pupils was 560, 484 of whom belonged to the main course, 8 to the post-graduate, 37 to the elective, including 25 foreigners, and 31 to the special preparatory. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 6 in the section of dyeing and weaving, 2 in the foundry work and 2 in the electricity, while there was a decrease of 5 in the section of applied chemistry and 8 in the mechanics—all these are under the main course. But there was an increase of 6 in the post-graduate course, one in the elective, and 31 in the special preparatory. Classified according to the nationalities, the foreigners above mentioned consisted of 45 Chinese, 2 Siamese, 5 Hindoos and 4 philipinoes, the total being 56, which, compared with the previous year, shows an increase of 35.

The number of graduates was 145 in the main, 10 in the elective and 6 in the special course, the total being 161. This shows, if compared with the previous year, an increase of 9 in the section of dyeing and weaving, 7 in applied chemistry, one in foundry work, 19 in mechanics and 9 in electricity, while there was a decrease of 3 in industrial designing, the total increase being 42.

As regards the careers of those who graduated in the main and elective courses, 32 entered the government service as technologists, 6 were engaged as instructors in schools, 74 as technologists in companies, 12 settled in business on their own account; 12 entered other schools, 2 went abroad, 22 entered the military service or joined the army as one-year-volunteers, while there was one whose occupation was still unknown.

The number of applicants for admission during the year was 947 in the main, 12 in the post-graduate, 34 in the elective, and 45 in the special course, making a total of 1,038. The number of those admitted was 170 to the main, 12 to the post-graduate, 11 to the elective, and 45 to the special course, making a total of 238. The percentage of those admitted was 22.93. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 177 in the number of applicants, 57 in the number of admission; and 1.91 in the percentage of those admitted. Classified in accordance with the previous education of those admitted to the main course, 164 of them were the graduates of the middle schools, 6 of the industrial schools. The ages varied from 17 years and 7 months to 26 years, the average being 20 years and 2 months.

The number of those who left before graduation was 34, 4 of whom left on account of illness, 23 for family reasons, 7 had their names struck off the school register, while the number of those who died before graduation was 8. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 4 in those who left before graduation and 5 in those who died.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Tōkyō Higher Technical School for 1905-6.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-Professors.	Shokuku or Yatoi.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
Section of Dyeing (Dyeing and Weaving ... { Weaving ... Total.....						28 62 90	9 14 23	27 49 76	10 20 30
Foundry Work.....						21	5	14	7
Applied Chemistry.....						66	23	146	23
Mechanics.....						184	62	405	64
Section of { Electrical Mechanics.. Electricity. { Electrical Chemi-try.. Total.....	22	21	28	2	74	80 18 98	18 9 27	265 30 295	33 5 38
Industrial Designing .....						25	5	11	8
Elective Course .....						12	10	34	11
Post-graduate Course .....						× 25	6 ×	14 ×	14
Special Preparatory Course .....						8 × 31	... × 31	12 × 31	12 31
Grand Total.....	22	22	28	2	74	560	161	1,038	238
1904-5 .....	20	21	17	3	61	524	119	861	181
1903-4 .....	21	21	25	3	70	494	109	731	196
1902-3 .....	19	22	22	3	66	446	101	741	187
1901-2 .....	15	19	24	2	60	393	100	562	158

× Foreigners.

The Apprentices' School attached to the Tokyo Higher Technical School is an institution established for the instruction of artisans in metal work, wood work, and weaving. The curriculum is divided into three sections, viz., wood work, metal work, and weaving. The section of wood work is subdivided into the two courses of carpentry and joinery.

and the section of metal work, into the two courses of forging and finishing. The course of study in carpentry, metal work, and weaving extends over three years, but in the course of joinery it lasts for only one or two years.

The teaching staff included one professor and 3 assistant professors, the total being 4. The number of pupils was 45 in the wood work section, 70 in the metal work section, and 8 in the weaving section, the total being 123. The number of those who completed the prescribed course during the year, was 12 in the wood work and 15 in the metal work section, the total being 27. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 2 in the number of assistant professors, an increase of 5 in the number of pupils and a decrease of 6 graduates. The number of applicants for admission was 42 in the wood work section, 106 in the metal work section, and 10 in the section of weaving, the total being 158. The number of those admitted was 18 in the wood work section, 35 in the metal work section, and 6 in the section of weaving, making a total of 59. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 35 in the number of applicants and a decrease of 6 in the number of those admitted. Those who left before graduation was 26, all of whom left on account of family reasons, while 2 died before graduation. This shows, if compared with the previous year, a decrease of 16 in those who left before graduation.

The Institute for the Training of Industrial School Teachers attached to the Tokyo Higher Technical School is an institution established to train those who are to be directors or teachers of industrial schools. The curriculum includes a main and an abbreviated course. The former is divided into six sections, viz., mechanical work, architecture, dyeing and weaving, foundry work, applied chemistry, and industrial designing. The latter includes metal work, wood work, dyeing, weaving, the manufacture of porcelain, and lacquering. The term of study extends over three years and two terms in the main, and one year and two terms in the abbreviated course. There is a supplementary industrial school connected with this Institute.

The Principal revisions introduced into the regulations during this year were as follows : The graduates of the normal schools or the middle schools who wish to enter the main course if they are superior pupils, are given qualifications to receive the test not followed by any examination ; the length of the abbreviated courses which had been two years or

less was shortened to one year and two terms; in the regulations of the supplementary industrial school an item was added stating that if a pupil completes the subjects which he had selected without absenting himself even once, a certificate of diligence should be granted, etc.

The number of pupils was 103 in the main, and 10 in the abbreviated course, the total being 113. The number of graduates was 33 in the main, and 8 in the abbreviated course, the total being 41. The number of applicants for admission during the present year was 170 for the main, and 14 for the abbreviated course, the total being 184. Of these, 27 were admitted to the main and 6 to the abbreviated course, the total being 38. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 3 in the number of pupils, and an increase of 13 in graduates, one in applicants for admission, and 2 in those admitted. The number of those who left before graduation was 2 on account of illness, and 3 for other reasons, while the number of those who died before graduation was 3. Classified in accordance with the previous education of those who were admitted to the main course, 15 of them were the graduates of the middle schools, and 12 of the normal schools. The ages varied from 18 years and 2 months to 25 years and one month, the average being 21 years and 10 months. As regards the careers of 28 who graduated in the main and abbreviated courses, 17 were engaged as instructors in schools, one as technologist in a company, 8 settled in business on their own account, and one went abroad for study, while there was one whose occupation was still unknown.

The Supplementary Industrial School attached to the Tokyo Higher Technical School is an institution established for the purpose of giving instruction to artisans, and at the same time investigating the organization and the educational methods of supplementary industrial schools. The curriculum is divided into an ordinary course, and an industrial course. In the industrial course, mechanical work, architecture, dyeing, weaving, industrial chemistry, electricity, and industrial designing are included. The subjects of study other than those belonging to the ordinary course being optional, pupils are allowed to study either one or more than one subject. The length of the course of study extends over not less than four weeks, and not more than one academic year. Instruction is given in the evening, and on Saturday afternoons.

The number of pupils was 268, of graduates 130, and of applicants for admission 355 who were all admitted. Compared with the previous

year, the number of pupils increased by 44, that of graduates by 17, and of applicants for admission and those admitted by 31.

During the year under review, lectures relating to industry were given on seven occasions in this supplementary school, showing an increase of 2 over the previous year. The object was to gain knowledge in science as well as to learn facts relating to morality and social intercourse. The audiences were large, the hall being crowded at each lecture. The orators consisted of the instructors of the school and noted persons in the government and private individuals, whilst the subjects chosen for the year were "About the Advancement of Photography in Modern Europe," "Explanation of the 20 Russian Articles brought back from Port Arthur," "The Sparks caused by Electricity," "The Japanese Treasure and Artisans," "Peter the Great as an Artisan," "The Principle of Diligence and Nino-miya Sontoku," "Mechanical Industry in the United States," "Mechanical Industry in Great Britain," "A Sublime Simple Life," "The Conditions of Typical Workshops in the United States," "The Understanding of the World," "A Remark on the Smoke rising out of the Chimney-top; Economy of Fuel and Directions for Stokers," "The Life Ancient and Modern," "Views whilst a Prisoner," and "Experiences in an Artisans' Life," etc.

*The Osaka Higher Technical School:*— This institution is established for the purpose of imparting the higher arts and sciences to those who engage in industries. The curriculum is divided into eight sections, viz., mechanics, applied chemistry, dyeing, foundry work, brewing, metallurgy, naval architecture, and marine engineering. The course of study extends over three years in each section. For the benefit of those who desire to study one or more subjects in each course, an elective course of not more than one year is provided. In addition, there is a post-graduate course, extending over not more than one year, for the benefit of those who may desire to continue their studies after graduation.

Among the various changes made in the regulations during the year the following may be mentioned: In the three courses of mechanics, naval architecture, and marine engineering, the method of practice and science advancing together were dispensed with, and a distinction was made between the term "science" and the term "practice." The terms of practice were the first term of the first year and the last two terms of the third year, and the rest were the terms of science; applied electrical chemistry was started in the section of applied chemistry, and the combining of

special applied chemistry with general applied chemistry was called applied chemistry ; the art of weaving on looms was added to the section of dyeing ; special organic chemistry was put among the subjects taught in the section of brewing ; in the section of metallurgy a distinction was made between mining and dressing, etc.

As regards equipment, the school grounds, class rooms, workshops etc. have become too small, enlargement and construction of additional buildings being urgent. Only the brewery was enlarged this year, while the workshops belonging to the sections of applied chemistry, foundry work and metallurgy are to be built the following year. Originally the workshop for mechanics was intended to accommodate 120 of the pupils belonging to the section of mechanics, but the number of the pupils increased yearly and moreover the pupils belonging to the sections of naval architecture and marine engineering were obliged to visit the same building for their practical training, thus the actual number of pupils was double that of the fixed number, a fact which gave rise to many troubles. Such things as books, charts, instruments etc. which need to be continually replenished are not few in number.

The number of instructors included 14 professors, 17 assistant professors, 13 persons specially appointed and 2 foreigners, the total being 46. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 2 in the number of assistant professors, and one in the number of persons specially appointed. One professor and one assistant professor were studying abroad, showing a decrease of one professor. The foreigners above mentioned included one American, and one Englishman. The other officials were one director, 3 clerks, one physician specially appointed and 10 persons temporarily employed, showing a decrease of one person of the last description as compared with the previous year.

The number of pupils was 457 in the main course, including 16 Chinese, 2 in the post-graduate, and 6 in the elective, the total being 465. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of one in the section of mechanics, 10 in applied chemistry, one in foundry work, 11 in brewing, 7 in metallurgy, 3 in naval architecture and 6 in marine engineering, while there was a decrease of one in dyeing and 2 in the post-graduate, the total increase being 36.

The number of graduates during the year was 111 in the main course and 5 in the elective. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 8 each in the section of mechanics, and in brewing, and 2 in

metallurgy, one each in dyeing, foundry work, and naval architecture, 9 in marine engineering and 5 in the elective course, while there was a decrease of 2 in the section of applied chemistry, making a total increase of 33.

As regards the careers of those who graduated during the year, 26 entered the government service as technologists, 2 were appointed as school instructors, 61 were engaged by companies as technologists, 10 went into business on their own account, 2 joined the army, one went abroad and one was admitted to the post-graduate course, while the occupations of 7 are still unknown, and one died.

The number of applicants for admission was 427 for the main course, including 14 Chinese, 12 for the elective course, and 2 for the post-graduate course, the total being 441; of this number, 190 were admitted, 181 to the main, including 6 Chinese, 7 to the elective, and 2 to the post-graduate course. The percentage of those admitted was 43.08. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 80 in the number of applicants, and of 36 in the number of admission and .42 in the percentage. The ages of those admitted differ from 17 years and 2 months to 25 years and 4 months, the average being 18 years and 10 months.

The number of those who left before graduation was 32, 22 of whom went on account of family reasons, 5 on account of illness, 5 whose names were struck off the school register on account of the non-payment of tuition fees, while the number of those who died before graduation was 6, showing an increase of 9 in those who left before graduation over the previous year.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Osaka Higher  
Technical School for 1905-6.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	<i>Shokutaku.</i>	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
Mechanics.....						130	39	165	49
Applied Chemistry .....						× 2	×	4 ×	2
Dyeing .....						50	11	58	23
Foundry Work.....						× 9	×	6 ×	3
Brewing .....						18	5	7	7
Metallurgy .....						16	3	6	6
Naval Architecture.....						× 1	×	1	1
Marine Engineering .....						70	16	41	30
Total.....	14	17	13	2	46	44	10	38	17
Post-graduate Course .....						× 2	×	2 ×	1
Elective Course .....						54	13	89	20
						× 1			
						59	14	29	23
						× 1			
						441	111	413	175
						× 16	×	14 ×	6
						2	...	2	2
						6	5	12	7
Grand Total .....	14	17	13	2	46	465	116	441	190
1904-5 .....	14	15	12	2	43	429	83	361	154
1903-4 .....	16	18	10	...	44	395	78	375	145
1902-3 .....	14	15	13	...	42	353	33	428	153
1901-2 .....	12	17	10	...	39	205	29	198	118

× Chinese.

*The Kyoto Higher Technical School*:— This institution is established for the purpose of training in the arts and sciences those who wish to follow technological pursuits, or take up teaching in schools of this description. The curriculum is divided into the three courses of dyeing, weaving and designing, the course of study extending over three years in each course. The pupils of this school are divided into two sections: to the first belong graduates of the middle schools, those who have passed the tests prescribed by the regulations relating to applicants for admission to the special schools, or those who have passed the preliminary entrance examination to the high schools; in the second section are those who



have completed the prescribed course of instruction in the industrial schools. If the graduates of the school wish to study more deeply their special subjects, they may be allowed to remain on the school roll as the graduate students, the term of study being two years or less than two.

Among the chief alterations introduced into the regulations during the year, may be mentioned: The enactment by means of the Departmental Ordinance No. 10 issued in June, 1905, of the provision relating to the length of the courses of study, courses themselves, subjects to be taught and their grade, as well as graduate students; a revision was made in the school regulations relating to the lessons, and a provision relating to graduate students was appended; provisions relating to the handling of the work done by the school, and relating to the job works entrusted to the school, were fixed.

As regards equipment, what had been previously conceived gradually began to take definite shape, yet there are many books, charts, instruments etc. still to be purchased.

The teaching staff included 7 professors, 7 assistant professors, 12 persons specially appointed, and one American, the total being 27. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of one assistant professor, and an increase of 2 persons specially appointed. The other officials were one director, 2 clerks, one physician specially appointed and 9 persons temporarily employed, showing an increase of 4 persons of the last description as compared with the previous year.

The number of pupils was 182 in the first section, including 5 foreigners, and 64 in the second, the total being 246. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 3 in the course of dyeing, one in designing, and 22 in weaving, the total increase being 26.

The number of graduates in the present year was 35, 17 of whom belonged to the course of dyeing, 18 to the course of designing, these being the first graduates of the school. The reason why the school had no graduates in the course of weaving was because this course was started in September, 1903, that is the next year after the school was opened.

As regards the careers of graduates at the end of the present year, 8 were appointed government technologists, 9 were school teachers, 15 were technologists in companies, one settled in business on his own account, one entered the military service and one was studying abroad.

The number of applicants was 130; 98 of whom, including 5 foreigners, belonged to the first section and 32 to the 2nd section. The

number of those admitted was 99, 70 of whom, including 5 foreigners, belonged to the first section, 29 to the second section, and the percentage was 76.15. Compared with the previous year this shows no change in the number of applicants and an increase of one in the number of those admitted and 0.77 in percentage. Classified in accordance with the previous education of those admitted, 58 of them were the graduates of the middle schools, 29 of the industrial schools, one of a normal school, with 11 others. The ages varied from 17 years and 6 months to 24 years and 3 months, the average being 20 years and 6 months.

Those who left before graduation number 31, of whom 12 left on account of illness, 14 for family reasons, and 5 were ordered to leave the school on account of the non-payment of the tuition fees, while the number of those who died before graduation was one, showing an increase of 14 in those who left before graduation as compared with the previous year.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants for admission, and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Kyōto Higher Technical School for 1905-6.*

		No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
		Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokutaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
1st Section	Dyeing .....						60	17	24	19
	Designing .....						3	3	3	3
	Weaving.....						63	16	34	26
2nd Section		7	7	12	1	27	54	...	35	20
	Dyeing .....						2	2	2	2
	Designing .....						21	...	14	11
	Weaving.....						23	2	8	8
Total.....		7	7	12	1	27	246	35	130	99
1904-5 .....		7	8	10	1	26	220	...	130	98
1903-4 .....		5	5	11	1	22	140	...	121	90
1902-3 .....		3	2	6	1	12	63	...	112	69

× Foreigners.

*The Nagoya Higher Technical School:*— This institution was established for the purpose of giving to those who wish to pursue industries, essential education of high grade. The curriculum is divided into five courses of civil engineering, mechanics, architecture, weaving, and dyeing, and the pupils are to choose one of them as their speciality, each course running for three years.

The school was founded by the Imperial Ordinance No. 96 issued in March, 1905, and the provisions relating to the courses of study, their length, subjects to be taught and grade, were fixed by the Departmental Ordinance No. 9 issued in June of the same year. At the same time minor rules were enacted and immediately pupils for the first year of the courses of civil engineering, architecture, weaving, and dyeing were notified of their admission. The applicants were examined with a competitive examination and the numbers previously fixed upon were admitted and the school was opened on the 1st of September. No pupils were admitted to the course of mechanics on account of its class-rooms not having completed by that time.

As regards equipment, the school ground which is situated far from the bustle of the city and on a high, healthy and quiet place, is also quite spacious, but the school buildings are not yet completed; the books, charts, instruments, specimens etc., in hand do not meet the present requirements.

The teaching staff included 5 professors, 3 assistant professors, and 9 persons specially appointed, making a total of 17. The other officials are one director, 3 clerks, one physician specially appointed and 9 persons temporarily employed.

The number of pupils was 74, 29 of whom belonged to the course of civil engineering, 20 to that of architecture, 15 to the weaving, and 10 to the dyeing.

The number of applicants was 273, 151 of whom belonged to the course of civil engineering, 50 to that of architecture, 48 to the weaving and 24 to the dyeing. Of these, 75 were admitted; 30 of whom belonged to the course of civil engineering, 20 to that of architecture, 15 to the weaving and 10 to the dyeing, the percentage being 27.47. Classified according to former education, 268 were graduates of the middle schools, 5 were graduates of industrial schools, whilst those who passed the competitive examination were all graduates of the middle schools. Their ages varied from 17 years and 5 months to 25 years and 2 months, the average being 20 years and 4 months.

There was one pupil who left before graduation during the year and he belonged to the course of civil engineering: family reasons were the cause of his leaving.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, applicants for admission and those admitted.

*Statistical Table relating to the Nogoya Higher Technical School for 1905-6.*

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	<i>Shokutaku.</i>	Total.			
Civil Engineering.....					29	151	30
Architecture .....	5	3	9	17	20	50	20
Weaving .....					15	48	15
Dyeing .....					10	24	10
Total .....	5	3	9	17	74	273	75

*The Government Apprentices' School and the Government Supplementary Industrial School:*— The former is the Apprentices' School attached to the Tokyo Higher Technical School, while the latter is the Supplementary Industrial School attached to the Institute for the Training of Industrial School Teachers. Some account of them was given under the heading of their respective main institutions.

The following tables show the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants for admission and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Apprentices' School  
attached to the Tokyo Higher Technical School for 1905-6.*

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant- professors.	<i>Shokutaku</i> or <i>Yatai</i> .	Total.				
Wood Work .....	}	1	3	4	45	12	42	18
Metal Work .....					70	15	106	35
Weaving .....					8	...	10	6
Total .....	1	3	...	4	123	27	158	59
1904-5 .....	1	5	...	6	118	33	123	65
1903-4 .....	...	5	7	12	128	33	110	63
1902-3 .....	1	5	8	14	128	34	121	62
1901-2 .....	...	4	8	12	134	38	110	72

*Statistical Table relating to the Supplementary Industrial School  
attached to the Institute for  
the Training of Industrial School Teachers.*

	Instructors or <i>Shokutaku</i> .	Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
1905-6 .....	...	268	130	355	355
1904-5 .....	...	224	113	224	224
1903-4 .....	...	207	75	303	272
1902-3 .....	...	131	176	288	263
1901-2 .....	7	74	24	81	59

*Public and Private Technical Schools:*— Among these are included the following institutions, viz., industrial schools, apprentices' schools, agricultural schools (including schools of forestry, sericulture, veterinary

medicine), schools of marine products, commercial schools, nautical schools, supplementary schools for agriculture, for marine products, for industry, for commerce, and supplementary nautical schools. The year under review was most remarkable for the increase of these schools, particularly of agricultural schools. Schools of B grade were in many cases reorganized as A grade. Some of the supplementary schools were remodelled as separate schools of B grade.

As regards equipment, the salutary results of many years' endeavours became noticeable. Many of the old institutions have become nearly perfect and even those which were recently established or enlarged were nearing perfection in endeavouring to meet present day demands.

As regards the training of pupils, much attention has been paid to their behaviour and physical development; and improvements have been made in the arrangement of subjects of study and the methods of teaching. In the practical courses, increased experience and knowledge have brought about more satisfactory results in the training given.

The connection between the school and local industries is becoming closer every year. Firms as well as individuals are beginning to understand the salutary effect of these institutions. The number of visitors to the schools is increasing, where they admire the novelty and utility of the machinery, apparatus, specimens, etc., inspect the methods of instruction and the pupils' hand-work, make inquiries into the question of the demand and supply of materials, etc., at other times being shown the results of experiments and receiving advice as to their practical utility. On the other hand, lectures are often given in the schools for the sake of people engaged in all sorts of industries as a means of encouragement and to benefit them more fully. Apparatus, specimens, seeds, products, etc. are given or lent them, whilst exhibitions are held of manufactures, products, etc. Thus the schools have been doing much directly, no less than indirectly, for industrial enterprise. Occasionally the instructors make tours by order, in accordance with the request of firms or companies, delivering useful addresses. At times prominent men in business or industry, or those engaged in educational work are asked to address the pupils, and the latter under the leadership of the instructors often visit factories, farms, banks, firms, fisheries, etc. to get some practical knowledge in their own line of study. Thus local industries help the school in giving the pupils a knowledge of the practical working of the theories learnt, while the latter help local industries by pointing out any defects that may

be discovered in the actual working. Especially in the first half of this statistical year the exigencies of the situation required, as in the previous year, the manufacture of army goods or their supply, and not a few opportunities occurred of drawing theory and practice together, combining them into one perfect whole of usefulness.

The number of public and private technical schools for the year, included 30 industrial schools, 120 agricultural schools (one special agricultural school, 64 schools of A grade and 55 of B grade), 46 apprentices' schools, 10 schools of marine products, 61 commercial schools (2 special commercial schools, 47 schools of A grade, and 12 of B grade), 7 nautical schools (all of A grade), and 2,745 supplementary schools for technical instruction; the total being 3,019. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 6 apprentices' schools, 2 agricultural schools, 3 schools of marine products, one commercial school, and 1,062 supplementary schools for technical instruction, 13 industrial schools, 987 agricultural schools, 26 schools of marine products and 9 commercial schools), the total increase being 1,074.

The number of instructors was 3,972, of pupils 160,862, and of graduates 26,048, showing an increase over the previous year of 514, 50,258, and 5,525 respectively.

The number of applicants for admission to the industrial schools, apprentices' schools, agricultural schools, schools of marine products, commercial schools and nautical schools was 2,671, 2,484, 11,148, 613, 9,742, and 1,271, and the number of those actually admitted 2,597, 1,955, 7,709, 427, 6,723, and 559 respectively. The total number of applicants was 28,929, and of those admitted 19,970. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 7,162 in applicants for admission and 4,160 in those admitted; the percentage of those admitted to the applicants was 69.03, showing a decrease of 3.57 as compared with the previous year.

The numbers of applicants and of those admitted and the percentages for the last five years are to be found in the following table.

Years.	No. of Applicants for Admission.	No. of those admitted.	No. of those admitted per cent. of Applicants.
1905-6.....	28,929	19,970	69 03
1904-5.....	21,767	15,804	72.60
1903-4.....	20,732	15,082	72.60
1902-3.....	20,448	14,335	72.75
1901-2.....	17,126	12,951	70.10

The following table shows the number of public and private technical schools, and of instructors, pupils, and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.



Statistical Table relating to Technical Schools for 1905-6.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.			Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Industrial Schools.....	29	1	30	393	46	439	3,387. 2 × 43	89. 2 × 43	4,279 × 45	614	250	864
Special Agricultural Schools.....	...	1	1	...	23	23	...	198	198	...	33	33
Agricultural Schools of A grade.. *	61	2	63	704	20	724	9,277	769	10,046	2,361	67	2,428
Agricultural Schools of B grade.. *	51	3	54	229	10	239	3,597	135	3,730	993	51	1,044
Total .....	112	6	118	933	53	986	12,874	1,100	13,974	3,354	151	3,505
Schools of Marine Products.....	10	...	10	59	...	59	688	...	688	166	...	166
Special Commercial Schools.....	1	1	2	31	16	47	333	38	371	34	...	34
Commercial Schools of A grade	37	10	47	538	173	711	9,997	3,451	13,448	1,359	454	1,853
Commercial Schools of B grade	10	2	12	63	9	72	1,852	150	2,012	605	21	626
Total .....	48	13	61	632	198	830	12,182	3,679	15,861	2,038	475	2,513

Nautical Schools of A grade .....	7	...	7	66	...	66	1,453	...	1,453	101	...	101
Apprentices' Schools .....	43	3	46	250	15	265	3,210	118	3,328	736	11	747
Supplementary Schools for Technical Instruction .....	2,636	109	2,745	995	275	1,270	115,829	5,405	121,234	17,275	877	18,152
Total .....	2,885	132	3,017	3,328	587	3,915	149,623	11,194	160,817	24,284	1,764	26,048
1901-5 .....	1,835	107	1,942	2,900	511	3,411	102,566	8,041	110,607	18,950	1,572	20,522
1903-4 .....	1,505	80	1,585	2,612	419	3,031	85,753	6,030	91,783	14,276	863	13,439
1902-3 .....	792	51	843	2,243	283	2,526	53,508	4,088	57,596	7,486	368	7,854
1901-2 .....	360	27	387	1,766	194	1,960	31,953	2,712	34,665	5,286	347	5,633

\* Branch Schools. × Foreigners.

Note:—Statistical figures relating to the schools of forestry, sericulture, veterinary medicine and stock breeding are included in the columns belonging to agricultural schools.

## INSTITUTES FOR THE TRAINING OF TECHNICAL SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The institutes are established in accordance with the regulations for the training of technical school teachers, for the benefit of those who are to be teachers of technical schools. They consist of the Institute for the Training of Agricultural School Teachers attached to the College of Agriculture in the Imperial University of Tokyo, the Institute for the Training of Commercial School Teachers attached to the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and the Institute for the Training of Industrial School Teachers attached to the Tokyo Higher Technical School. Some account of them was given under the heading of their respective main institutions.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants for admission and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Institute for the Training of  
Technical School Teachers for 1905-6.*

	No. of Instructors,				
	<i>Shokutaku or Yatoi,</i>	Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
Institute for the Training of Industrial School Teachers .....	...	113	41	184	33
Institute for the Training of Agricultural School Teachers .....	...	30	30	217	30
Institute for the Training of Commercial School Teachers .....	...	32	26	222	31
Total .....	...	175	97	623	94
1904-5 .....	...	184	58	395	61
1903-4 .....	...	176	85	424	97
1902-3 .....	...	150	52	315	81
1901-2 .....	46	131	83	386	94

*Table showing, for 1905-6, the Number of Pupils, Graduates, etc.  
classified according to the Subjects of Study.*

		No. of Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.	
Institute for the Training of Industrial School Teachers.	Main Course.	Mechanical Work .....	24	9	69	6
		Architecture.....	29	7	36	8
		Dyeing and Weaving .....	24	8	22	7
		Foundry Work .....	3	1	3	...
		Applied Chemistry.....	12	5	26	2
		Industrial Designing .....	11	3	14	4
		Total.....	103	33	170	27
	Abbreviated Course.	Metal Work.....	2	3	2	2
		Wood Work.....	5	2	7	2
		Dyeing .....	1	2	...	...
		Weaving .....	...	...	1	...
		Lacquer Work.....	2	1	4	2
		Total.....	10	8	14	6
Institute for the Training of Agricultural School Teachers.....		30	30	217	30	
Institute for the Training of Commercial School Teachers.....		32	26	222	31	

## MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS.

Under this heading are included all those institutions in which is given instruction similar to that of elementary schools, middle schools, high schools for girls, special schools, technical schools, etc.

The number of such institutions was 734 public schools and 1,284 private schools, the total being 2,018. The number of miscellaneous schools of elementary school grade was 862, of middle school grade 92, and of girls' high school grade 101, the rest of various denominations numbering 963. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 6 of middle school grade and an increase of 97 schools of elementary school grade, 15 of girls' high school grade, and 10 of various denominations, the total increase being 116. The number of instructors was 6,754, of pupils 133,292, and of those who completed the course of study 30,809, showing an increase of 624 instructors, 12,223 pupils and 4,960 who completed the course of study, as compared with the previous year. The schools of elementary grade are generally held in elementary schools, chiefly with a view to the teaching of sewing.

Some of these schools are well established and their equipment perfect, but there are many which are still far from satisfactory.

The following table shows the number of miscellaneous schools, instructors, pupils, and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to Miscellaneous Schools for 1905-6.*

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.			Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Schools of elementary school grade .....	666	196	862	253	582	835	23,823	12,499	36,322	3,860	2,622	6,482
Schools of middle school grade .....	...	92	92	...	887	887	12,447	12,447	12,447	1,519	...	1,519
Schools of girls' high school grade .....	3	98	101	11	1,070	1,081	...	...	...	...	637	637
Others .....	65	898	963	88	3,522	3,610	199	8	8	27	2,043	2,070
Total .....	734	1,284	2,018	352	6,061	6,413	26,756	104,142	130,898	4,552	25,458	30,010
1904-5 .....	668	1,234	1,902	384	5,427	5,811	25,233	95,343	120,576	3,784	22,060	25,844
1903-4 .....	678	1,308	1,986	381	5,186	5,567	25,124	89,249	114,373	3,629	21,226	24,844
1902-3 .....	423	1,234	1,657	326	4,870	5,196	18,129	87,651	105,780	2,495	19,667	22,162
1901-2 .....	274	1,200	1,474	191	4,450	4,641	13,062	82,689	95,751	1,590	17,084	18,674

× Foreigners.

## SCHOOL HYGIENE.

School hygiene is improving year by year, the necessary precautions of cleaning and disinfection being enforced. School grounds, school houses, apparatus, etc. are adapted for sanitary purposes, and attention is paid to correct any defect in the methods of teaching that may be injurious to health, still in many respects the sanitary condition is not satisfactory owing to the difficulty of enforcing hygienic principles in the homes of the pupils. The chief measures taken to promote hygienic principles, the particulars of school medical attendance, the results of the medical examination of students, pupils, and children, and the statistics of the cases of illness, classified with reference to their kinds, among the regular pupils in the Higher Normal Schools, the Higher Normal School for Girls, and normal schools may be summarized as follows.

The chief measures taken by the Hokkaido, *Fu*, and *Ken* with reference to school hygiene were the frequent calls of the school physicians; the medical examination of the pupils and children, frequently undertaken in accordance with the provisions; meetings of the physicians to discuss how the sanitary condition of the schools may best be promoted; and collecting the parents or brothers of the pupils and children to attend lectures given on hygiene. If any pupils or children were attacked by any contagious disease, expedient remedies were given and the process of disinfection was rigorously pursued. Such a disease as trachoma still prevails in many places, and to the great regret of the authorities no effort has ever succeeded in exterminating it.

As regards school physicians, special persons were appointed in the schools under the control of the Department of Education, while for public schools physicians practising in the neighborhood were called in, for the purpose of making sanitary inspection, and of examining the physique of students, pupils and children. The number of school physicians engaged in private schools is also increased, but in the case of some elementary schools, owing either to a lack of funds or the absence of properly qualified men, one physician often has many schools under his charge.

The number of public schools in which school physicians are engaged included 8,912 elementary schools, 66 normal schools, 226 middle schools, 88 high schools for girls, one special school, 282 technical schools, and

17 miscellaneous schools and blind and dumb schools, the total being 9,592, and the increase compared with the previous year 335. In 23,639 elementary schools however only 8,912 had school physicians, the percentage being 38, which shows how imperfect hygienic conditions are at present. But in other public schools outside the elementary schools, they had their school physicians.

The actual number of physicians engaged in public schools was 4,967, showing an increase of 193 compared with the previous year. The percentage of school physicians in charge of less than 500 pupils or children was 56; in charge of between 500 and 1,000 pupils or children, 32; in charge of between 1,000 and 1,500 pupils or children, 9; and in charge of more than 1,500 pupils or children, 3. The greatest number of schools entrusted to one physician was 15.

The total annual grant to school physicians was *yen* 137,322, which shows, if distributed over the actual number, an average annual grant of *yen* 27.647 per capita. Compared with the previous year, the above figures show an increase of *yen* 896, in the annual grant, and a decrease of *yen* .929 in the average per capita.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics of the public schools which have their own physicians, and of the physicians, etc.



*Table showing the Number of Schools in which Physicians are engaged,  
and of the Physicians, etc.*

	1905-6.			1904-5.			1903-4.			1902-3.			1901-2.		
	No. of Schools having their own Physicians.	School Physicians.	Annual Grant. Yen	No. of Schools having their own Physicians.	School Physicians.	Annual Grant. Yen	No. of Schools having their own Physicians.	School Physicians.	Annual Grant. Yen	No. of Schools having their own Physicians.	School Physicians.	Annual Grant. Yen	No. of Schools having their own Physicians.	School Physicians.	Annual Grant. Yen
Elementary Schools .....	8,912 *	8,889 60	97,773	8,624 *	8,618 60	97,370	8,981 *	8,970 73	106,580	8,601 *	8,679 35	104,218	7,181 *	7,902 16	94,015
Normal Schools .....	66	75	7,936	64	73	7,742	61	68	7,614	57	63	7,120	54 *	67	6,664
Middle Schools .....	226	241	18,495	225	236	18,334	226	236	18,002	221	232	27,431	203 *	211	15,045
High Schools for Girls .....	88 *	89 2	4,792	85 *	86 2	5,219	82 *	78 4	4,514	72 *	72 3	4,062	57	60	3,196
Special Schools .....	1	1	10	1	1	10	1	1	10	2	2	40	2	2	40
Technical Schools .....	282 *	238 48	8,201	249 *	222 32	7,682	221 *	206 20	7,169	201 *	191 17	6,631	155 *	149	5,760
Miscellaneous Schools and Blind and Dumb Schools .....	17 *	7 10	115	9 *	5 4	69	8	8	89	9 *	2 7	50	3	3	62
Total .....	9,592 *	9,540 120	137,322	9,257 *	9,241 98	136,426	9,580 *	9,567 97	143,978	9,166 *	9,241 62	139,552	8,291 *	8,394 30	124,785

\* Those who are not granted allowance.

*Table showing the Number of School Physicians classified with their Qualifications, the Time of their Inspection, and the Number of Schools, Pupils or Children under their Charge.*

	1905—6.	1904—5.	1903—4.	1902—3.	1901—2.
No. of School Physicians classified with their qualifications.					
Graduates of the College of Medicine of the Imperial Universities	115	117	117	96	87
Graduates of the Medical Department of the former Tokyo University	381	390	379	393	396
Graduates of the Medical Department of the High Schools, or of the former Higher Middle Schools	837	799	862	781	713
Graduates of Medical Schools in Osaka, Kyoto or Aichi, or of the A. class Medical Schools	1,025	973	1,071	1,010	975
Those who completed the course of state medicine in the College of Medicine of the Imperial University of Tokyo	86	73	91	81	88
Those who hold licences as Medical Practitioners	2,523	2,422	2,421	2,221	1,962
Total	4,967	4,774	4,941	4,582	4,221
No. of School Physicians classified with the time of their inspection.					
Those who inspected less than 12 times	3,020	2,756	2,789	2,654	2,469
" " more than 12 and less than 24 times	1,235	1,309	1,324	1,217	1,082
" " more than 24 and less than 36 times	410	373	428	398	373
" " more than 36 and less than 48 times	115	154	169	135	143
" " more than 48 times	185	179	231	175	154
Those who take the charge of one school	2,758	2,634	2,699	2,482	2,310
" " 2 schools	1,055	1,040	1,044	982	888
" " 3 schools	554	523	584	534	473
" " more than 3 schools	600	577	614	584	550
No. of School Physicians classified with the number of pupils or children under their charge.					
Those who take the charge of less than 500 persons	2,771	2,720	2,909	2,582	2,503
" " more than 500 and less than 1,000 persons	1,587	1,492	1,502	1,427	1,216
" " more than 1,000 and less than 1,500 persons	437	386	374	397	359
" " more than 1,500 persons	172	176	156	176	143
Greatest No. of schools under the charge of one school physician	16	17	22	23	19
Greatest No. of pupils or children under the charge of one school physician	10,522	5,833	10,480	14,174	5,933

The equipment for the medical examinations of students, pupils, and children is not yet complete, but is gradually improving. Especially the *postbellum* measures necessitated precise results of such examinations, but in the schools where physicians were required to attend to a large number of pupils or children, the necessity of having assistants made the examination imperfect, and although the method of examination and the standard with which to judge had been given, the reports received of the examination about the state of the spinal column as well as the kinds of constitution were mostly unsatisfactory. Some of the statistical reports were obscure and contained many errors which were mostly corrected after much correspondence. The statistical reports of elementary schools were however too numerous to be corrected thoroughly, and some of them were omitted.

The following statement gives a summary of the results of the medical examination of students, pupils, etc., held in April of the present year.

The number of students and pupils examined in the institutions under the control of the Department of Education included 14,600 males and 809 females. Results show that of the males, 56.2 per cent. had strong constitutions, 42.1 per cent. medium and 1.7 per cent. weak, while the percentages of females stand at 88.8, 8.9 and 2.3 respectively. As regards eyesight, the percentage of males was 61.5 with normal sight of both eyes, and 38.5 with defective sight (defective sight means here, as elsewhere : one eye normal, long sighted, near sighted ; both long sighted or near sighted) ; while in the case of females, the percentage was 86.4 with normal sight of both eyes, and 13.6 with defective sight.

The following table shows the comparative statistics of the average height, weight and chest measurement of those who were examined, their ages ranging from 15 to 25. The height and chest measurement are given in centimeters, and the weight in kilogrammes.

Age.	1905-6.						1904-5.					
	Height.		Weight.		Chest Measurement.		Height.		Weight.		Chest Measurement.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
15 years of age .....	152.6	145.6	41.5	44.2	73.4	68.4	150.8	150.8	39.5	40.5	72.3	70.8
16 " .....	154.8	146.5	45.0	36.2	78.1	59.4	155.3	152.2	44.7	42.6	75.7	71.0
17 " .....	159.4	149.5	48.3	45.0	79.1	73.5	158.8	149.9	49.2	45.1	80.2	72.2
18 " .....	161.0	149.1	51.8	45.0	79.8	73.9	162.0	148.9	51.2	47.0	80.5	72.8
19 " .....	161.7	149.8	52.7	46.5	80.0	74.5	161.3	148.6	51.5	46.5	80.6	72.5
20 " .....	161.9	149.3	53.3	47.5	80.7	74.1	161.6	146.2	52.4	48.5	80.7	73.4
21 " .....	161.4	150.2	53.2	49.3	80.8	64.7	161.5	149.0	52.6	47.1	81.1	73.5
22 " .....	161.2	149.2	53.5	47.2	80.8	74.6	161.6	150.1	53.4	49.6	80.2	74.6
23 " .....	161.6	149.7	53.6	47.6	81.4	75.1	161.4	148.6	53.1	46.1	80.7	74.1
24 " .....	161.1	148.2	53.5	44.4	81.1	74.7	160.6	148.3	53.1	47.6	80.9	73.5
25 " .....	161.1	151.1	53.4	50.4	80.8	77.5	160.8	147.1	52.7	46.8	80.9	73.8

The number of pupils and children examined in public and private schools was 944,921 (of whom 576,444 were males and 368,477 females). The percentage of those examined as to constitution was in the case of males 37.2 with strong constitution, 54.7 medium, and 8.1 weak; in the case of females 31.1 with strong constitution, 58.8 medium, and 10.1 weak; as regards eyesight, 86.6 per cent. males and 90.6 per cent. females had both eyes normal, while 13.4 per cent. males and 9.4 per cent. females had defective eyesight.

The following table shows the comparative statistics of the average height, weight and chest measurement of those who were examined, their ages ranging from 7 to 25. The height and chest measurement are given in centimeters, and the weight in kilogrammes.

1904-5.

1905-6.

Age.	Height.		Weight.		Chest Measurement.		Height.		Weight.		Chest Measurement.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
7 yrs of age	106.5	105.2	17.5	16.8	54.1	52.5	106.6	105.5	17.4	16.7	54.2	52.6
8 "	110.9	109.7	19.0	18.2	55.9	54.0	110.7	109.6	18.9	18.2	55.9	54.0
9 "	115.2	114.0	20.8	20.0	57.7	55.6	115.2	114.2	20.7	19.9	57.7	55.8
10 "	119.9	118.9	23.3	21.8	59.6	57.4	119.8	118.6	22.7	21.8	59.4	57.4
11 "	124.6	123.9	24.7	24.0	61.5	58.9	124.5	123.4	24.8	24.1	61.3	58.8
12 "	128.6	128.3	26.8	26.7	63.1	61.0	128.0	128.5	27.0	26.7	63.0	61.1
13 "	133.6	133.9	29.7	29.9	65.1	63.9	133.3	133.8	29.7	30.1	65.1	63.1
14 "	139.5	138.8	33.4	34.2	67.6	66.8	139.6	139.0	33.5	34.1	67.7	66.7
15 "	146.4	143.8	38.6	38.6	70.8	70.3	146.4	143.3	38.5	38.8	71.7	69.8
16 "	152.5	146.5	43.6	42.7	74.1	73.2	152.3	146.1	43.6	42.4	74.3	73.3
17 "	156.9	147.8	47.9	44.9	77.3	75.6	156.9	147.3	47.5	44.8	77.1	75.2
18 "	158.9	147.8	50.3	46.7	79.1	77.0	158.6	147.9	50.2	46.7	79.1	76.6
19 "	160.0	147.9	52.3	47.4	80.6	78.0	159.5	147.8	52.1	48.0	80.5	77.7
20 "	160.3	148.0	53.4	48.4	81.6	79.0	160.1	148.4	53.3	48.5	81.3	78.5
21 "	160.0	150.0	54.4	48.0	82.1	79.7	160.3	147.9	54.1	48.0	82.0	78.1
22 "	160.4	145.6	54.5	47.3	82.4	79.7	160.1	146.2	54.3	47.7	82.4	78.8
23 "	159.9	143.1	54.4	47.0	82.6	74.2	159.5	146.4	54.5	48.4	82.5	77.8
24 "	159.9	141.5	53.5	43.8	79.2	79.0	159.7	147.1	51.0	47.2	82.0	80.2
25 "	159.1	151.5	53.5	56.0	82.0	85.0	159.3	...	52.5	...	81.0	...

*Table showing, for 1905-6, the Percentage of Male Children or Pupils examined in respect of Physical Constitution and Eyesight in Public and Private Schools.*

	No. of Children or Pupils examined.	Physical Strength.			Both Eyes.	Eyesight.					
		Strong.	Medium.	Weak.		Left Eye.		Right Eye.			
						Normal.	Long- sighted.	Short- sighted.	Normal.	Long- sighted.	Short- sighted.
Elementary Schools .....	448,942	33.3	57.9	8.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools .....	90,993	40.3	44.9	5.8	84.9	2.1	0.1	10.8	2.1	0.1	10.8
Normal Schools .....	12,331	65.0	33.0	2.1	85.3	1.6	0.2	13.3	1.3	0.2	13.6
Technical Schools .....	22,991	50.7	43.5	5.9	87.0	2.1	0.2	10.5	2.3	0.3	10.2
Special Schools .....	1,187	54.3	44.6	1.0	74.4	2.4	0.3	22.9	2.9	0.1	22.6
Total .....	576,444	37.2	54.7	8.1	86.6	2.1	0.1	12.3	2.0	0.1	11.1
1904-5 .....	581,267	44.1	48.8	7.1	87.1	2.0	0.3	10.5	2.0	0.3	10.6
1903-4 .....	459,502	44.3	48.9	6.8	88.0	1.8	0.2	9.7	1.8	0.2	9.8
1902-3 .....	524,524	34.8	55.1	10.1	87.9	1.9	0.5	9.6	1.8	0.5	9.7
1901-2 .....	328,474	32.9	53.3	13.8	87.9	1.9	0.6	9.6	1.8	0.6	9.7

Table showing, for 1905-6, the Percentage of Female Children or Pupils examined in respect of  
Physical Constitution and Eyesight in Public and Private Schools.

	No. of Children or Pupils examined.	Physical Strength.			Eyesight.					
		Strong.	Medium.	Weak.	Both Eyes.	Left Eye.		Right Eye.		
						Normal.	Long- sighted.	Normal.	Long- sighted.	
Elementary Schools .....	335,999	29.4	60.0	10.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools for Girls .....	27,326	45.9	48.0	6.1	90.1	2.0	0.2	2.0	0.2	7.5
Normal Schools .....	3,689	62.6	36.4	1.1	93.2	1.4	...	1.1	...	5.7
Technical Schools .....	1,409	59.4	37.5	3.3	94.9	1.5	...	1.5	...	3.8
Special Schools .....	45	46.7	53.5	...	48.9	4.4	...	6.7	...	44.5
Total .....	368,477	31.1	58.8	10.1	90.6	1.9	0.2	1.9	0.2	7.2
1904-5 .....	357,831	38.9	52.7	8.4	91.4	1.7	0.2	1.5	0.2	6.7
1903-4 .....	263,471	38.9	52.8	8.3	90.8	1.6	0.4	1.7	0.4	6.8
1902-3 .....	305,603	27.9	59.6	12.5	90.2	1.9	0.4	2.1	0.4	7.3
1901-2 .....	171,201	57.5	24.5	18.0	90.4	1.9	0.1	2.0	0.1	7.3



As regards the classification of the cases of illness among the pupils in the regular course of the Higher Normal Schools, the Higher Normal School for Girls, and normal schools, it will be seen as stated in the previous Report, they were ordered to report all the cases among the pupils since the 36th statistical year. This is due to the decision of the "meeting" of the advisers on school hygiene and which was enacted by the Departmental Ordinance No. 3 in the 34th year of Meiji, according to which the method of taking the statistical classification of cases among the pupils in the regular course of normal schools, the higher normal schools, the Higher Normal School for Girls had been settled.

It would be advisable to get similar reports from all schools, but in the case of day scholars it is almost impossible. Even in schools which are equipped with dormitories, exact reports are not always procurable. Such is the case with middle schools, high schools for girls, etc. But in normal schools, all pupils live in the school dormitories, and moreover, the medical attendance is comparatively strict and cautious.

The table showing cases of illness classified with reference to their kinds, is the same as that adapted in the Department of War, the Department of the Navy and the Department of Home Affairs, so that comparisons may easily be made between them.

The following is a summary of the statistics of the year. Cases of illness among the pupils in the regular course of the Tokyo Higher Normal School numbered one old and 454 new, the total being 455 (relapses or changes of symptoms are each counted as one). Of these, 449 recovered, while 2 left the school on account of illness and 4 are still under treatment. The average number of cases each day was 18. The average length of treatment per case was 12 days. The average number of cases per thousand pupils was 55 a day; while those in normal condition throughout the year 93. The average daily attendance was 324. This shows, compared with the previous year, an increase of one in the total number of patients, and no difference in the number of recoveries, while the number of deaths decreased by 2. There was an increase of 2 in those who left on account of illness and of one in treatment, the average number of patients per day and the average number of days of treatment being the same. The decrease in the average number of cases in one day per thousand was 4, while the increase in the number of those in normal condition was 5, and in the average daily attendance 15.

Cases of illness among the pupils in the regular course of the Hiro-

shima Higher Normal School numbered one old and 175 new, the total being 176. Of these, 175 recovered, and one is still under treatment. The average number of cases was 6 per day, and the average length of treatment per case 9 days. The average number of cases per 1,000 pupils was 20 a day; 138 pupils were in normal condition throughout the year; the average daily attendance was 292. The institution was founded in the 35th statistical year of Meiji, and all the courses in the regular course were for the first time engaged in by the pupils in the year under review.

Cases of illness among the pupils in the regular course of the Higher Normal School for Girls numbered 550; 16 of these were old patients, and 534 new. Of these 537 recovered, one left on account of illness, 3 were in *jiko* (by *jiko* it is meant here as elsewhere that the symptoms changed or another illness attacked patients or the symptoms grew worse, etc.), and 9 are still under treatment. The average number of cases was 30 a day, the average number of days of treatment per case 21, the average number of cases a day per thousand pupils was 139; 76 pupils were in normal condition throughout the year; the average daily attendance was 285. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 49 in the total number of cases, 40 in the number of those who recovered, 3 in *jiko*, and 7 in the number of those still under treatment, while there was an increase of one in those who left on account of illness. There was an increase of 4 per day in the number of cases, of 4 in the average number of days of treatment, of 20 in the average number of cases a day per thousand pupils, and of 20 in the number of those in a normal condition throughout the year, while there was a decrease of 4 in the average daily attendance.

Cases of illness among the male pupils in the regular course of normal schools in the Empire numbered 12,961, 226 of whom were old and 12,735, new. Of these 12,442 recovered, 85 died, 88 left on account of illness, 152 were in *jiko*, and 194 are still under treatment. The average number of patients in a day was 560, the average number of days of treatment per patient 13, and the average number of patients in a day per thousand pupils was 47; 4,391 pupils were in a normal condition throughout the year, and the average daily attendance was 12,034. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 81 in the total number of patients, of 176 in the number of those who recovered, 10 in those who died, 5 in the number of those who left on account of illness, and 5 in *jiko*, while the number of those still under

treatment decreased by 125. The average number of cases a day decreased by 5, but the average length of treatment per case was the same. The average number of patients a day per thousand pupils decreased by one and the average daily attendance decreased by 96, while the number of those in a normal condition increased by 136.

Cases of illness among the female pupils in the regular course of the normal schools in the Empire numbered 3,121; 24 of these were old cases, and 3,097 new; 3,031 recovered, 7 died, 21 left on account of illness, 12 were in *jiko* and 50 are still under treatment. The daily average of patients was 159, and the average length of treatment per patient 15 days. The average number of patients in a day per thousand pupils was 43, the number of those who were in a normal condition throughout the year 1,403, and the average daily attendance 3,641. Compared with the previous year, the total number of patients, and those who recovered increased by 114, and 69 respectively, while there was a decrease of 14 in the number of deaths and of 2 in *jiko*. The number of those who left on account of illness shows no change, and the number of those who are still under treatment increased by 10. The average number of patients a day, the average length of treatment per patient, the average number of patients per thousand pupils in a day, those who were in a normal condition, and the average daily attendance increased by 21, 1, 2, 71, and 250 respectively.

If the cases of illness in the Higher Normal Schools, the Higher Normal School for Girls, and normal schools, be classified according to their kinds, it will be found that the following were most prevalent. In the Tokyo and Hiroshima Higher Normal Schools (though there were some differences between the two) first came catarrh of larynx, trachea and bronchus under the category of diseases of the respiratory system; then came diseases of mouth and pharynx, acute and chronic catarrh of the stomach and intestines under the category of diseases of the digestive system; and cerebral affection and neurasthenia under the category of diseases of the nervous system; *kakke* and cold under the category of general diseases, and last came diseases of conjunctiva under the category of ophthalmic diseases. The pupils in the second year supplied the largest number of cases and suffered the greatest number of days of treatment.

In the Higher Normal School for Girls, the following were most prevalent: acute and chronic catarrh of the mouth, pharynx, stomach

and intestines under the category of diseases of the digestive system ranked first ; while cold under the category of general diseases ; diseases of larynx under the category of diseases of the respiratory system ; *kakke* under the category of general diseases ; neurasthenia under the category of diseases of the nervous system ; and diseases of conjunctiva under the category of ophthalmic diseases, etc. followed in order. The pupils in the fourth year supplied the largest number of cases, and those in the second year came next in order.

In normal schools, the following were most prevalent, though there was some difference between men and women : diseases of mouth and pharynx, acute and chronic catarrh of the stomach and intestines under the category of diseases of the digestive system came first, followed in order by bronchial diseases under the category of diseases of the respiratory system ; cerebral affection and neurasthenia under the category of diseases of the nervous system ; *kakke* and rheumatism under the category of general diseases ; diseases of conjunctiva under the category of ophthalmic diseases, etc. The male pupils in the second, third and fourth year, and female pupils in the third year supplied the largest number of cases.

Bronchial diseases and cold are chiefly due to the want of functional training of the skin so as to adjust the temperature of the body. As to the complaints of the stomach and intestines, coarse diet must no doubt be the principal cause, yet the want of exercise and hasty meals must greatly aggravate them. The cerebral affection and neurasthenia are due to the abuse of mental and bodily faculties as well as to coarse diet improperly taken. The conjunctival diseases of the eye no doubt find their origin in the abuse of sight aided by the foul atmosphere of apartments and improper attitudes of the body. To eradicate these, proper remedies should be applied.

## LIBRARIES.

The number of libraries includes one government, 30 public, and 70 private establishments. By the government establishment is meant the Imperial Library under the control of the Department of Education.

The Imperial Library is an institution where an extensive collection of ancient and modern books and records, both native and foreign, is kept, and is at the disposal of the public for perusal and consultation.

As regards equipment, the new building after the style of a foreign library was completely finished this year as the salutary outcome of many years' undertaking. Thus inconvenience which had long been felt now existed no more. The reading rooms and store rooms of the library are not devoid of interest, being, as they are, in excellent order. During the latter half of this year, the preparations of sifting had been going on, and the old building was closed in February, 1906. At the beginning of March, all the books belonging to A department were properly arranged for the use of visitors and on the 20th of the same month the opening ceremony was held. Three days after, or on the 23rd of the same month, it was opened to the public. The reading room can now accommodate 300 at one time. The visitors, numbering between 600 and 700 a day, find much comfort now compared with the old days when the room could accommodate only 200 or so. Besides this, many improvements have been made in different ways. The store room had in some measure, spare places which give convenience in the matter of good arrangement. The first list of additional volumes of foreign books, and the classified list of Japanese and Chinese books, works referring to the departments of engineering, military science, fine arts, natural and artificial productions, etc. were issued.

The number of the officials was the same as in the previous year, consisting of one president, one librarian, 9 assistant librarians, 3 clerks, and 5 persons specially employed.

The library contains 399,642 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works, and 63,320 volumes of European works, the total being 462,962 volumes. Of these, the public are allowed free access to 241,334 volumes, 192,970 Japanese and Chinese works and 48,364 European. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the total number of 12,607 volumes, of which 10,436 were Japanese and Chinese works, and

2,171 European ; the number of volumes offered to the public for perusal increased by 7,065 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works and 1,979 volumes of European works, the total increase being 9,044.

The number of days on which the library was open to the public was 293 and the number of visitors 126,424, the daily average being about 431. Compared with the previous year, the number of days on which the library was open, and the number of visitors decreased by 39, 10,940 respectively, while the daily average increased by 18. The number of persons allowed to take the books out of the library was 2,975, showing a decrease of 560 as compared with the previous year. The reason of the decrease in the number of days and of the visitors was due to the closing of the library for some time, but the daily average shows some increase.

The number of books read by visitors during the year was 637,545, showing a decrease of 44,638 volumes, and the daily average 2,227, showing an increase of 173 as compared with the previous year. The number of volumes taken out of the library was 14,945. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 4,090 volumes. The decrease is due to the same cause as mentioned above. The number of books used, compared with the number of the visitors is, as it was in the previous year, a little over 5 volumes.

If the number of books read and the classes of books, be compared, it will be seen that the greatest number, or 20.6 per cent., consisted of works on mathematics, science and medicine ; next come works on literature and languages, the percentage being 19.5 ; next works on history, biography, geography and travel, with a percentage of 16.1 ; next works on *staatswissenschaft*, law, political economy, financial administration, sociology, and statistics, with a percentage of 13.8 ; next works on engineering, tactics, fine arts, polytechnics, or industry, with a percentage of 13.2 ; next works on miscellaneous subjects, with a percentage of 9.2 ; and next works on philosophy and education, with a percentage of 6. The smallest number, or 1.6 per cent., consisted of works on shintoism and religious subjects. Compared with the previous year, this shows no difference in the first class of books, an increase of .1 in each of the second and third classes, and 1.7 in each of the 7th and 8th classes ; and a decrease of .8 in the 4th class, of 1.8 in the 5th class and of 1. in the 6th class. Although there was some difference of number, yet the comparative average remained the same, thus showing the prevalent tendency among

the visitors. It should however be noticed that the decrease in the 5th class was remarkable, while there was an increase in the 7th and 8th classes.

*Statistical Table relating to the Imperial Library.*

	No. of Volumes. *			No. of Days on which the Library was open during the year.	No. of Visitors.	Average No. of Visitors. per day.
	Japanese and Chinese.	European.	Total.			
1905—6 .....	192,970	48,364	241,334	293	126,424	431.15
1904—5 .....	185,905	46,385	232,290	332	137,364	413.75
1903—4 .....	177,599	45,276	222,875	334	144,526	432.71
1902—3 .....	173,807	43,285	217,092	332	138,650	417.62
1901—2 .....	171,084	40,578	211,662	334	133,803	400.61

\* Those offered to the public for perusal.

The number of public and private libraries was 100, of which 30 belong to the former, and 70 to the latter category, showing an increase of one private library, as compared with the previous year. This was due to the opening of two private libraries in Niigata *Ken*, and one each in Shiga, Yamaguchi and Fukuoka *Ken*; and the abolition of 2 private libraries in Okayama *Ken* and one each in Wakayama and Kagawa *Ken*. If these number be apportioned to the *Fu* and *Ken*, there are 9 private libraries in Niigata *Ken*, 8 public in Akita *Ken*, one public and 4 private in Chiba *Ken*, 5 private each in Shiga and Shimane *Ken*, 3 public and 2 private in Yamaguchi *Ken*, one public and 3 private each in Fukushima, Hyogo and Nara *Ken*, 3 private each in Nagano, Fukui, and Fukuoka *Ken*, one public and 2 private in Hiroshima *Ken*, 2 public each in Miyagi and Tokushima *Ken*, 2 private each in Tokyo *Fu*, and Aomori, Miye, Wakayama, and Kagoshima *Ken*, one public and one private each in the Hokkaido, Kyoto *Fu*, and Ibaraki, Shizuoka, Aichi and Miyazaki *Ken*; one public each in Osaka *Fu*, and Tochigi, Toyama, and Kumamoto *Ken*, and one private each in Gunma, Yamaguchi, Iwate, Yamagata, Ishikawa, Kagawa, Ehime, Kōchi and Ōita *Ken*. According to the statistical investigations made at the end of the year, no libraries have yet been established in Kanagawa, Saitama, Gifu, Tottori, Okayama, Nagasaki, Saga and Okinawa *Ken*.

The total number of volumes contained in these libraries was 1,035,676, of which 995,784 volumes were Japanese and Chinese works, and 39,892 European works. The number of days on which these libraries were open to the public was 25,080, and visitors 578,092, while the daily average was 23.09. Compared with the previous year, the increase in the number of volumes was 174,828, 2,673 in the number of days on which the libraries were open, and 11,854 in the number of visitors, while the daily average of visitors decreased by 2.18.

Public and private libraries have recently increased rapidly in number. Compared with five years ago, the increase is remarkable, their number and the number of volumes doubled, while visitors multiplied five-fold. But some of these are small and incomplete; besides there are still some *Ken* which do not possess even one library, a fact to be greatly regretted.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics of the number of libraries, books, and visitors.



Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Libraries.

	No. of Libraries.			No. of Volumes.						No. of Days on which Libraries were open during the year.			No. of Visitors.			Average No. of Visitors per day.
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.			Private.			Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	
				Japanese and Chinese.	European.	Total.	Japanese and Chinese.	European.	Total.							
1995—6 .....	30	70	100	382,408	23,577	405,985	613,376	16,315	629,691	8,749	16,331	370,917	207,175	578,092	23.09	
1904—5 .....	30	69	99	325,459	19,629	345,088	499,740	16,520	516,260	8,467	13,940	369,795	196,443	566,238	25.27	
1903—4 .....	28	57	85	292,359	18,111	310,470	442,284	17,512	459,796	7,186	12,466	236,260	183,805	420,065	21.38	
1902—3 .....	20	46	66	227,802	14,494	242,296	349,669	12,613	362,282	5,227	9,189	108,178	80,898	189,076	13.12	
1901—2 .....	14	35	49	156,747	8,445	165,192	234,330	8,048	242,378	4,097	6,668	70,041	70,041	107,790	10.01	

## COMMITTEE FOR TESTING THE QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS FOR LICENCES.

The duty of the said Committee is to control all business connected with the testing of the qualifications of teachers for licences, under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education.

The tests are of two kinds, viz., by examination and without examination. The tests by examination are held at least once in each year, while those without examination are held at any time, as occasion may require. The tests by examination are divided into two parts, namely, a preparatory and a final examination. The preparatory examination is held in the provincial halls, where applications have been made, while the final examination is held in the Department of Education or in a place appointed by the authority. The former may sometimes be dispensed with according to the nature of the subjects to be examined in.

The Committee consists of president, manager, 4 permanent members, and 3 clerks. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of one clerk. During the year, 74 persons were ordered to act as temporary members of the Committee, and in addition, a foreigner was temporarily appointed to conduct the affairs of the examination. The subjects examined at the test examination remained unchanged, but a subject of manual training was added. The preparatory examination was held in August, 1905, while a part of the final examination was held in November and another part in February the following year. The schools which produced the greatest numbers of applicants for the test unaccompanied with examinations were the private Gymnastic School of the Nippon Athletic Society and the private University of Waseda. In this year the following schools produced graduates for the first time after the graduates had had the privilege of applying for the test unaccompanied with examinations, viz: the Special Courses of Sewing and Household Management of the Kyoto High School for Girls and the Higher Department of Aoyamagakuin, the former being a public institution and the latter a private institution.

As regards the qualifying test of instructors in normal schools, middle schools and high schools for girls, the number of applicants for licences by examination, and without examination was 4,381 and 531 respectively,

calculated with regard to the number of subjects, while the actual numbers were 4,067 and 426 respectively, the total nominal number being 4,912, and the actual number 4,493. The nominal number of those who passed the prescribed tests, and of those who passed without examination were 424 and 485, while the actual numbers were 410 and 396 respectively, the total nominal number being 909, and the actual number 806. The nominal percentages of those who passed the tests by examination, and of those who passed without examination were 9.68 and 91.34, while the actual percentages were 10.08 and 92.96 respectively. Compared with the previous year, the nominal numbers of applicants for licences by examination and without examination show a decrease of 162 and an increase of 49 respectively, while the actual number increased by 14 in the former case, and by 63 in the latter, the total nominal number decreasing by 113, and the actual number increasing by 77. The nominal number of those who passed the tests by examination increased by 12 and the actual number by 7, while the nominal number of those who passed without examination increased by 57, and the actual number by 60, the total nominal and actual numbers increasing by 69 and 67 respectively. The nominal percentage shows an increase of .61 in the case of those who passed the tests by examination, of 2.54 in the case of those who passed without examination, while the actual number increased by .14 per cent. in the former case, and by .4 per cent. in the latter.

If the applicants for the test be classified according to the subjects of study, the percentage will be found to be highest in mathematics, 15.59; next come the Japanese language, and Chinese literature, 12.81. In the case of ethics, and pedagogics it is 10.22; history, 8.79; foreign languages, 8.59; natural history 8.37; household management and sewing, 7.96; handwriting, 7.31; geography, 5.23; gymnastics, 5.05; drawing, 2.79; law and economics, 2.61; physics and chemistry, 1.67; and music, book-keeping, agriculture, commerce, and manual training, 3.01. Compared with the previous year, there exists no great difference: almost all the changes consist of the number of applicants for foreign languages ranking before the number of those for house-hold management and sewing, and a larger number of applicants for hand-writing.

If those who passed the test be classified with reference to the subjects of study, the percentage will be found to be highest in gymnastics, being 14.75. Next come ethics and pedagogics, with 13.53; the Japanese language and Chinese literature, with 13.31; mathematics with

9.57; history with 9.24; foreign languages with 9.02; natural history and geography each with 5.50; household management and sewing with 4.51; handwriting with 4.18; law and economics with 2.97; drawing with 2.53; physics and chemistry with 1.65; and the rest with 3.74. Compared with the previous year there was not much difference in proportion.

The following table shows the number of the applicants for the test and of those who have passed since the 34th statistical year of Meiji.

*Statistical Table showing the Number of Applicants and of those who passed the Prescribed Tests for Licences as Instructors in Normal Schools, Middle Schools and High Schools for Girls.*

	No. of Applicants.			Those passed.			No. of those passed per cent. of Applicants.		
	by Examination.	without Examination.	Total.	by Examination.	without Examination.	Total.	by Examination.	without Examination.	Total.
Nominal Number.									
1905-6 .....	4,381 X	529 2 X	4,910	424 X	485 2 X	907	9.68	91.31	18.31
1904-5 .....	4,543 X	480 2 X	5,023	412 X	476 2 X	838	9.07	88.80	16.72
1903-4 .....	4,798 X	339 12 X	5,137	422 X	314 12 X	736	8.80	92.88	14.53
1902-3 .....	4,776 1 X	378 3 X	5,154	479 1 X	301 3 X	780	10.05	79.79	15.20
1901-2 .....	4,521 X	304 2 X	4,825	474 X	262 2 X	736	10.48	85.62	15.29
Actual Number.									
1905-6 .....	4,067 X	421 2 X	4,491	410 X	394 2 X	804	10.08	92.96	17.94
1904-5 .....	4,053 X	361 2 X	4,414	403 X	334 2 X	737	9.94	92.56	16.73
1903-4 .....	4,323 X	288 11 X	4,611	416 X	266 11 X	684	9.62	93.31	15.04
1902-3 .....	4,330 1 X	281 3 X	4,611	467 1 X	239 3 X	706	10.81	85.21	15.38
1901-2 .....	3,964 X	337 2 X	4,301	465 X	220 2 X	685	11.73	93.31	16.35

X Foreigners.

Statistical Table showing the Number of Persons who passed the Tests for Qualifications of  
Instructors in Normal Schools, Middle Schools and High Schools for Girls  
classified with reference to the Subjects of Study, for 1905-6.

	Normal Schools, Middle Schools and High Schools for Girls.		Normal Schools & High Schools for Girls.		Middle Schools, and High Schools for Girls.		Dept. of Normal Schools for Girls.		Girls' Dpt. of Normal Schools for Girls.		High Schools		Total.
	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	
Ethics ..... { Applicants ...	157	69	63	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	73
..... { Those passed..	16	62	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	352
Pedagogics ..... { Applicants ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96
..... { Those passed..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124
Japanese Language & Chinese Literature { Applicants ...	282	55	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
..... { Those passed..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
..... { Applicants ...	34	52	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
..... { Those passed..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	618
English ..... { Applicants ...	201	49	66	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
..... { Those passed..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121
..... { Applicants ...	7	46	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
..... { Those passed..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
French ..... { Applicants ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
..... { Applicants ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
..... { Those passed..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

*Statistical Table showing the Number of Persons who passed the Tests for Qualifications of Instructors in Normal Schools, Middle Schools and High Schools for Girls classified with reference to the Subjects of Study, for 1905-6.*

	Normal Schools, Middle Schools and High Schools for Girls				Normal Schools, Middle Schools, and High Schools for Girls				Girls' Dept. of Normal Schools and High Schools for Girls				High Schools for Girls				Total.
	Exam. without	Exam. by	Exam. without	Exam. by	Exam. without	Exam. by	Exam. without	Exam. by	Exam. without	Exam. by	Exam. without	Exam. by	Exam. without	Exam. by	Exam. without	Exam. by	
History .....	20	23	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	30	25	55
{ Applicants ...	20	23	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	30	25	55
{ Those passed..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese History & Oriental History...	139	139	35	1	2	15	3	1	16	2	212	1	212	1	212	1	212
{ Applicants ...	139	139	35	1	2	15	3	1	16	2	212	1	212	1	212	1	212
{ Those passed..	11	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	16
Occidental History...	77	77	22	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	109	1	109	1	109	14	123
{ Applicants ...	77	77	22	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	109	1	109	1	109	14	123
{ Those passed..	10	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	12
Geography .....	134	134	38	1	1	11	2	—	23	—	217	8	217	6	217	6	223
{ Applicants ...	134	134	38	1	1	11	2	—	23	—	217	8	217	6	217	6	223
{ Those passed..	11	11	6	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	25
Mathematics .....	79	79	24	3	—	12	2	—	11	—	132	1	132	5	132	5	137
{ Applicants ...	79	79	24	3	—	12	2	—	11	—	132	1	132	5	132	5	137
{ Those passed..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arithmetic, Algebra & Geometry .....	312	312	99	—	7	41	6	—	54	—	538	12	538	—	538	—	550
{ Applicants ...	312	312	99	—	7	41	6	—	54	—	538	12	538	—	538	—	550
{ Those passed..	30	30	11	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	46	1	46	—	46	—	46





*Statistical Table showing the Number of Persons who passed the Tests for Qualifications of Instructors in Normal Schools, Middle Schools and High Schools for Girls classified with reference to the Subjects of Study, for 1905-6.*

	Normal Schools, Middle Schools and High Schools for Girls		Normal Schools & High Schools for Girls		Middle Schools & High Schools for Girls		Normal Schools		Middle Schools		Girls' Dept. of Normal Schools and High Schools for Girls		Girls' Dept. of Normal Schools		High Schools for Girls		Total	
	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.
Handwriting { Applicants ...	168	—	46	—	4	—	1	—	13	—	29	—	—	—	12	—	308	—
{ Those passed ...	× 34	—	× 4	—	× 1	—	—	—	× 3	—	× 1	—	—	—	× 4	—	× 50	—
Drawing { Applicants ...	20	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	37	—
{ Those passed ...	16	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Japanese Brush Work and Mechanical Drawing { Applicants ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
{ Those passed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pencil Drawing & Mechanical Drawing { Applicants ...	29	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	1	—	7	—	74	—
{ Those passed ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Pencil Drawing & Mechanical Drawing { Applicants ...	12	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	25	—
{ Those passed ...	× 5	—	× 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	× 1	—	—	—	—	—	× 10	—
Household Management & Sewing { Applicants ...	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
{ Those passed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Household Management { Applicants ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—
{ Those passed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Household Management { Applicants ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	—
{ Those passed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	× 3	—
Household Management { Applicants ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
{ Those passed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sewing	Applicants ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214	1	24	239	—	239	—	239
	Those passed..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gymnastics	Applicants ...	20	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13	—	13
	Those passed..	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	7	122	120	6	242	242
Music	Applicants ...	5	114	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	20	114	134	134
	Those passed..	10	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	—	—	24	11	35	35
Book-keeping	Applicants ...	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	5	11	16	16
	Those passed..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture	Applicants ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Those passed..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commerce	Applicants ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Those passed..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	Applicants ...	1,935	346	613	4	56	9	22	6	199	12	159	5	4,067	424	4,491	4,491
	Those passed..	1,141	65	31	4	8	11	1	6	199	12	159	5	3,14	105	4,19	4,19
		206	247	72	4	3	8	3	6	13	9	1	5	419	89	103	103
		8	63	4	4	3	8	3	6	13	9	1	5	419	89	103	103

× Those who wished to be tested or passed the test in other subjects at the same time. \* Foreigners.

## TESTING OF THE QUALIFICATIONS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR LICENCES.

The qualifications of elementary school teachers for licences are determined by tests conducted by local boards appointed for the purpose. The tests are conducted according to two methods, viz., without examination, and by examination. The tests by examination are held at least once in each year, while the tests without examination are held at any time, as occasion may require.

During the present year, the number of persons who applied to be tested for licences as teachers in elementary schools was 40,297, of whom 13,962 were successful. The successful applicants above mentioned included 3,257 regular teachers who were tested without examination, and 3,864 by examination, the total being 7,121. The number of those who passed the prescribed tests for assistant teachers without examination was 3,505, and of those who passed the said tests by examination 3,336, the total being 6,841. The percentage of regular teachers who were successful without examination was 77.38, and assistant teachers 88.44, while of regular teachers who were successful by examination, the percentage was 25.07, and assistant teachers 19.96. Compared with the previous year, the percentage of those who were successful as regular teachers without examination shows an increase of 6.67, and by examination of 2.73; in the case of assistant teachers who were successful without examination, the percentage increased by 3.38, and by examination decreased by 2.

Further details are as follows.

*Statistical Table showing the Number of Applicants or of those who passed the Prescribed Tests for Licences as Teachers in Elementary Schools, for 1905-6.*

	No. of Applicants.			Those passed.			No. of those passed per cent. of Applicants.		
	without Examination.	by Examination.	Total.	without Examination.	by Examination.	Total.	without Examination.	by Examination.	Total.
Ordinary Regular Teachers in Elementary Schools .....	1,542	2,500	4,042	1,189	395	1,584	77.11	15.80	39.18
Ordinary Regular Teachers in Ordinary Elementary Schools .....	1,689	8,097	9,786	1,279	2,105	3,444	75.73	26.74	35.19
Special Regular Teachers in Elementary Schools .....	978	4,816	5,794	789	1,304	2,093	80.67	27.08	36.12
Total .....	4,209	15,413	19,622	3,257	3,864	7,121	77.38	25.07	36.29
Assistant Teachers in Elementary Schools .....	2,184	1,729	3,913	1,938	383	2,321	88.74	22.15	59.32
Assistant Teachers in Ordinary Elementary Schools .....	1,779	14,983	16,762	1,567	2,953	4,520	88.08	19.71	26.97
Total .....	3,963	16,712	20,675	3,505	3,336	6,841	88.44	19.96	33.09
Grand Total .....	8,172	32,125	40,297	6,762	7,200	13,962	82.75	22.41	34.65
1904-5 .....	9,198	38,197	47,395	7,134	8,114	15,248	77.56	21.24	32.17
1903-4 .....	9,320	52,988	62,308	7,119	12,424	19,543	76.38	23.45	31.37
1902-3 .....	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16	37.29
1901-2 .....	11,182	45,399	56,491	8,936	15,048	23,984	79.91	34.38	42.46

## GRANTING OF THE *Fu* OR *Ken* LICENCES AS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

This licence is granted by the governors of *Fu* or *Ken* to those who have been successful in the test for elementary school teachers, or to the graduates of schools approved by the Minister of State for Education, or of normal schools. They are restricted to the *Fu* or *Ken* where they have been granted.

The number of persons to whom the *Fu* or *Ken* licences as elementary school teachers were granted by local offices during the year, included 4,285 graduates of both the regular and simpler courses of normal schools and 13,902 other applicants, the total being 18,187. These included 5,458 ordinary regular teachers in elementary schools, 3,790 ordinary regular teachers in ordinary elementary schools, 2,090 special regular teachers in elementary schools, 2,356 assistant teachers in elementary schools and 4,493 assistant teachers in ordinary elementary schools. The total number of regular teachers was 11,338 and that of assistant teachers 6,849, which shows a decrease of 466 in the former, and 785 in the latter, as compared with the previous year. If a distinction be made with regard to sexes, it will be seen that there were 11,435 men and 6,752 women, and that the number of the latter was 59.05 per cent. of the former. Compared with the previous year, the proportion of women increased by 7.4, and if compared with the proportion of five years ago (33.24), the increase was 25.81. It will be seen that women teachers have been rapidly increasing. Further details are as follows.

*Statistical Table showing the Number of Persons granted the Fu or Kên Licences as Elementary School Teachers for 1905-6.*

	Graduates of the Regular & Simpler Courses in Normal Schools.			Others.			Grand Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ordinary Regular Teachers in Elementary Schools .....	2,798	1,080	3,878	900	680	1,580	3,698	1,760	5,458
Ordinary Regular Teachers in Ordinary Elementary Schools .....	335	33	368	2,354	1,068	3,422	2,689	1,101	3,790
Special Regular Teachers in Elementary Schools .....	...	...	...	606	1,484	2,090	606	1,484	2,090
Total .....	3,433	1,113	4,246	3,860	3,232	7,092	6,993	4,345	11,338
Assistant Teachers in Elementary Schools .....	39	...	39	1,312	1,005	2,317	1,351	1,005	2,356
Assistant Teachers in Ordinary Elementary Schools .....	...	...	...	3,091	1,402	4,493	3,091	1,402	4,493
Total .....	39	...	39	4,403	2,407	6,810	4,442	2,407	6,849
Grand Total .....	3,471	1,113	4,285	8,263	5,639	13,902	11,435	6,752	18,187
1904-5 .....	3,164	1,057	4,221	9,653	5,564	15,217	12,817	6,621	19,438
1903-4 .....	2,937	724	3,661	13,961	5,565	19,526	16,898	6,289	23,187
1902-3 .....	2,862	523	3,395	17,248	6,176	23,424	20,110	6,709	26,819
1901-2 .....	2,238	545	2,783	17,823	6,125	23,953	20,066	6,670	26,736

## COMMITTEE FOR THE EXAMINATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND PHARMACEUTISTS.

This Committee was instituted under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education for the management of business connected with the examination for medical practitioners and pharmacutists.

The examination for medical practitioners, as well as for pharmacutists, is held twice in each year. The examination for medical practitioners is divided into an *ante* and a *post* examination, applicants being forbidden to take both examinations at the same time. The examination for dentists, however, is held at one time. There is a hospital the use of which is given to this Committee for examinations held in Tokyo.

The Committee consists of one chairman, 4 managers, 161 members, 6 persons specially appointed, 4 clerks, and 36 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 13 in members and 5 in persons specially appointed, while there was an increase of 5 in persons temporarily employed.

During the year, the first examination was begun in April and continued to June, and the second lasted from October to November. The theoretical part of the examinations in general was held in the provincial centres where the applicants lived. The practical part in medicine was held in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagasaki and Sendai in the first examination, and in the second it was held in Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto and Sendai; while in pharmacy the practical part of both the first and second examinations was held in Tokyo and Osaka.

The results of the examination for medical practitioners show that 822 out of 4,400 applicants in the *ante* examination passed. In the *post* examination there were 4,414 applicants (1,090 of whom were to be examined in the practical part only), and 531 who passed (408 of whom received the practical examination only). There were 655 applicants in dentistry (63 of whom were to be examined in the practical part only), and 42 who passed (31 of whom received the practical examination only). The total number of applicants was 9,469, of whom 1,395 passed. The percentage of those who passed was 18.68 in the *ante* examination, and 12.03 in the *post* examination, while in dentistry it was 6.41. Compared

with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 8.36 applicants for the *ante* examination, and an increase of 1.41 for the *post* examination, and of 17 for dentistry, the total being a decrease of 678. In the number of those who passed, there was an increase of 25 in the *ante* examination, and a decrease of 87 in the *post* examination, and 7 in dentistry, the total decrease being 69. The percentages of those who passed, compared with those of the previous year, show an increase of 3.46 in the *ante* examination, a decrease of 2.43 in the *post* examination, and an increase of 1.86 in dentistry.

The results of the examination for pharmacutists show that 182 passed (48 of whom received the practical examination only) out of 1,100 applicants (61 of whom were to be examined in the practical part only). The percentage of those who passed was 16.55. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 177 in the number of applicants, and a decrease of 36 in the number of those who passed, and of 707 in the percentage of those who passed.

The number of out-patients treated in the hospital attached to this Committee was 13,963 new patients, 7,918 medically, 6,045 surgically; of patients for second treatment 33,985, 18,466 medically and 15,519 surgically; making a total of 47,948. The actual number of in-patients was 445, 152 treated medically, and 293 surgically. The nominal number of in-patients was 17,328, 8,176 treated medically, 9,152 surgically. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 358 new out-patients and a decrease of 780 for second-treatment, while the in-patients increased by 28 actual persons and 415 nominal persons.



## TOKYO ACADEMY.

This institution was established for the promotion of science and art, with a view to exercising a beneficial influence on education in general, and its members are selected from old and venerable men of learning. It is under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education. Its members give expert opinions, and make reports on all matters referring to science, art, and the education in general. If the minister consults them, they have to investigate, and make replies, and they may discuss and offer suggestions to him.

The officials of the Academy consist of one president, 2 managers, one clerk and one person specially appointed. The number of members was 26, one of whom was selected by His Majesty the Emperor, another of the members over sixty years of age, receives as annuity, and one foreigner (French), now residing in his own country, was admitted as an associate member of the Academy.

During the present year, 9 meetings were held; the subjects of the addresses and the speakers' names were as follows:— "The Sensation of Fishes," by Kenji Ōsawa, "The Origin of the Name of China," by Seiji Kimura, "Morality, the Command of Heaven," by Michiaki Nemoto, "Our Constitutional Patriarchal System of Government," by Hiroyuki Katō, "About the Errors of the Senmei Calendar," by Kumazo Tsuboi, "About the mood of Naming in Chemistry," by Jōji Sakurai, "Our Custom of Marriage as seen from the point of Sexual Selection," by Kakichi Mitsukuri, "About the Method of Purifying Water," by Masanori Ogata, "Story of Shell-fish, and the Utility of Shells in industrial art," by Yoshio Tanaka.

During the year, the total number of attendances was 816, averaging 91 persons for each meeting. The *Tōyō Gakugei-Zasshi*, containing a report of the addresses and contributions of the members, was bought by the Academy for distribution among its members, various schools, libraries, scientific associations, etc., the number of copies thus distributed being 1,200.

## EARTHQUAKE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

This Committee was instituted under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education, for the purpose of investigating the best means of guarding against the effects of earthquakes, and of discussing the methods by which precautions may best be carried out.

The Committee consists of chairman, manager, 24 members, 9 special members, 24 persons specially appointed, a clerk, and 6 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 2 persons specially appointed and a decrease of 2 persons temporarily employed.

The process of inquiry followed by salutary results, has taken about the same course during the year under review as in those which preceded it. The important features of the investigations carried out during the year were as follows. The slight terrestrial convulsions, disturbances in the terrestrial veins, oblique convulsions, etc., not to mention great and small as well as near and distant earthquakes which could be felt, were assiduously observed and specially attended to; historical records of earthquakes, volcanic eruption etc. were also investigated. The following were no less productive of many valuable results:— The statistical investigation of earthquakes; the relations between earthquakes and time, between earthquakes and geographical and geological positions, between earthquakes and the variations of latitude, between earthquakes and atmospheric pressure, between earthquakes and the pressure of sea water, between earthquakes and the moon and tides; the measurement of seismic centres, their depth as well as the velocity of seismic waves; the investigation of earth rumblings and earthquake sounds, the relation between faults and hot springs, the measurement of subterranean temperature, the observation of the position of water in deep wells, the investigation of the oscillation of sea water, the relation between the atmospheric pressure and the height of the sea, the periodical change of atmospheric pressure, continued observations of terrestrial magnetism, the investigation of magnetic force, the investigation of the pressure and heat of rocks, geological investigations of volcanoes, the testing of the strength of materials, etc.

The reports compiled by the members, and printed as well as distributed during the year were as follows: Nos. 51 to 54 of the Report of the Earthquake Investigation Committee. Their contents were as follows:— The reports of the investigations of earthquakes at Formosa, the account of the geological investigations of Mt. Chōkai (volcano), the report of the investigations of the earthquakes at Aki and Iyo on June 2nd, 1905, investigations relating to the strong shocks on the 2nd of June, 1905, at 20 minutes to 3 o'clock p.m., an account of the earthquake at Hiroshima, the reports of the investigations about the buildings where the shocks took place at Hiroshima and Ehime *Ken*, and the investigations of the seismic centre of the earthquakes at Aki and Iyo, the report of the investigations of the earthquakes at Hiroshima *Ken*, the geological observations relating to the earthquakes of Oshima in the group of Izu Isles, and the investigations of the Formosan earthquakes, etc.

During the year, the members of the Committee, and those who were specially appointed, made tours by order to Lahore, Simla and Agra in India to investigate the earthquakes in those localities, to the new island rose out of the archipelago of the Sulphur Islands in Tokyo *Fu* for the purpose of making the required observations, to Hiroshima and Ehime *Ken* for making investigations of the strong shocks, to the Oshima in the group of Izu Isles to investigate its earthquake, to the Hokkaido for investigating the rumblings of the volcano known by the name of Komagatake, to the region of Kagi in Formosa to investigate the strong shock of earthquake that occurred there. Besides these, for the purpose of observing the subterranean temperature, investigating the geology of the volcano called Norikura, and also the oscillations of sea water and general seismic matters, they made tours, and not only to these places, but also to Ibaraki, Shizuoka, Gifu, Nagano, and Aomori *Ken*.

## CENTRAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

This institution was established, under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education, for the purpose of making researches in meteorology, and of exercising control over all affairs relating to the same. It undertakes the investigations and reports of the meteorological phenomena of the whole Empire, storm warnings, weather forecasts, meteorological reports, tests of meteorological apparatus as well as observations on meteorological phenomena, terrestrial magnetism, aerial electricity, earthquakes, etc. Attached observatories were built on the island of Ishigaki in *Okinawa Ken*, and on the island of Ōshima in *Kagoshima Ken*, and for the temporary observation of meteorological phenomena, a temporary observatory was established in this institution.

The official of this Observatory consist of 4 technologists (one of whom has the additional duty of president), one special technologist, 15 assistant technologists, 38 special assistant technologists, 4 clerks, 2 clerks employed in the temporary observatory, 7 persons specially appointed and 24 temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 8 in special assistant technologists, and a decrease of 6 in persons temporarily employed.

During the year the officials belonging to the Observatory made several tours for the purpose of observing meteorological phenomena, inspections, investigations of earthquakes, once to the islands of Ogasawara and Hachijo, once to Karafuto, once to the Hokkaido, once to the cities of Sendai and Yamagata, once to Sapporo, and twice to China—these being performed by the technologists of the Central Observatory; once to Taiden, Tai-ku, and Fusan, once to Peng-yong, Tyōng-jyu, and Chinnampo in Korea, once to Manchuria—these being made by the technologists of the temporary observatory; once to Hiroshima, Yamaguchi and Ehime *Ken*, once to Kikaishima and Tokushima etc., once to Hachijō-jima and to Ogasawara-jima, once to Ul-leung-do, and to Vladimirovka,—these being made by the assistant technologists; and once to Hachijō-jima by a person temporarily employed.

The chief undertakings of the year were as follows:— The exchange of telegrams was begun on the 11th of May, 1905, with the Special Observatory for the Measurement of Latitude; on the 2nd of

October with the observatory of Mt. Chikuba, on the 1st of December with the Kamo branch station of the Yamagata Meteorological Station, the despatch of telegrams being discontinued with the private meteorological station of Ajino on the 30th of October; among the temporary meteorological observatories provided by the Imperial Ordinance Nos. 60 and 188 in the 37th year of Meiji, the meteorological observatories from 1st to 7th had been opened in the previous year, but the 8th was started on the 1st of May this year, the 9th on the 11th of May, the 10th on the 10th of October and the Port Arthur branch station of the 6th temporary observatory was opened on the 16th of July, and telegrams were exchanged. Besides these, there were 3 watch-towers with which telegrams were exchanged. As the situation required, the sending of meteorological telegrams every day to Ujina and two other places, and occasionally to the three observatories of Osaka, Kobe, and Tadotsu, had been continued since last year. And as temporary observatories had been opened in China, Korea and Karafuto, it became quite convenient to investigate and ascertain the weather forecast, and alarm of tempests, the reporting of which to the Headquarter, the Naval General Staff Office and H.I.M.'s Aide-de-Camp in chief etc. was continued till November. The monthly reports of meteorological phenomena, the annual report of the same, the chart of weather, the summary of meteorological records, the report of the earthquakes in 1901, the report of terrestrial magnetism and aerial electricity in 1901, a report of temporary meteorological observatories in Korea and Manchuria were published, and sent to important places in Japan, as well as to other countries.

The total number of meteorological stations at the end of the 38th year of Meiji, was 111, including 19 under the control of this institution, 66 local stations (of which 14 belonged to the first class and 52 to the second), 3 private establishments; 4 belonging to the nautical instrument depots, 16 to the naval watch-towers, and one to lighthouses, and two other institutions, all of these having the same organization as the local stations. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 5. There were also 6 persons to whom the work of meteorological observation entrusted. New storm signals were erected at 4 different places in Niigata *Ken*, at 3 places each in the Hokkaido and Ibaraki *Ken*, at one place each in Akita, Miye, Yamaguchi and Fukuoka, making a total of 14. Thus the number of regular signals at the end of the 38th year of Meiji was 274.

The meteorological observations which were made during the 38th year of Meiji show that the temperature through the empire was higher in January and lower in August than usual. In December it was uncommonly high, and the average temperature ranged between 24 degrees and 4 minutes of Koshun in Formosa, and 3 degrees and 4 minutes of Shana in Chishima. In the south-western islands, the temperature was above 21 degrees; in Kyūshū and Shikoku as well as the southern coasts between Shimonoseki and Numazu it varied from 15 to 18 degrees, while in the region of Shinano and Hida as well as the northern parts of the mainland, it was 10 degrees or so, and nowhere in the Hokkaido did it reach above 9 degrees.

As regards the quantity of rain, in the region extending from the north-western part of Formosa to the whole island of Kyūshū; in the regions between Sakai, Tottori *Ken* and Niigata, Niigata *Ken* and between Kōchi, Kochi *Ken* and Numazu, Shizuoka *Ken* as well as in Gifu, Takayama, Iida, etc. in the inland districts, it was more than two thousand millimetres. But Kagoshima had the greatest quantity of rain, there being 3,351 millimetres, next came Keelung, Oshima, Miyazaki, Izuhara, Kōchi, etc. with their respective 3,000 millimetres or more. In the whole northern part of the mainland, beginning where it turns towards south-east, it was less than 1,500 millimetres; and in the Hokkaido, with the exception of Hakodate, and Sutsu, the rain was scarce, not reaching 900 millimetres, while at Shana in Chishima it was only 475 millimetres. Compared with ordinary years, the quantity of rain was very great in August, and small in September.

The greatest number of rainy days occurred on the coast of the Japan Sea, 260 of Niigata being the greatest and 116 of Hōkoto the smallest. The average atmospheric pressure throughout the empire was about 761 millimetres, being highest towards the continent and gradually decreasing towards the Pacific. Compared with the preceding years it was a little low in Kyūshū and a little high in other parts of the empire. The direction of the wind was generally to the south, but on the coasts of the Japan Sea and north of Miyazu the south wind often blew. Compared with the preceding years the average velocity of the wind was weak in the islands of the south-west, and strong in other parts. Though no tempest raged over any large tracts of land, yet between June and September damage by wind and flood was sustained about five times in the localities through which atmospheric depressions passed.

Among the seismological matters examined into by this Observatory may be mentioned the following:— The number of earthquakes during the year was 2,008, of which one was a severe shock, 43 were strong, 253 weak, and 1,711 slight. If these figures be compared with the average of preceding years, it shows an increase of 568. Not only were conspicuous shocks great in number but also many after-shocks followed. There were as many as 13 strong earthquakes which affected an immense tract of land extending from 5,000 square *ri* to 10,000 square *ri*, and 8 which extended more than 10,000 *ri*. The earthquake which occurred in the sea off the coast of Oshima, Idzu, in June, 1905, consisted of the most conspicuous shocks experienced in recent years. In the island, stone walls broke down, cracks appeared in the ground, and the after-shocks extended over large tracts of land from the middle part of Shinano to the regions of Kai and Musashi where between 120 and 200 earthquakes took place. A few earthquakes occurred in the sea north of the Bōsō peninsula, but off the coast of Mt. Kinkwa earthquakes being a little more frequent than usual, the region of Ishinomaki, Rikuzen, was affected more than ordinary. On the coast of the Japan Sea a few more shocks were experienced than in other years. A part of Kaga and Hōki was the only exceptions. But in Akita and neighbourhood the influence of the earthquake at Mt. Kinkwa was felt, and moreover, there were many local shocks, the whole number of earthquakes amounting to one hundred. The Hokkaido was free from earthquakes this year than usual, while in the inland sea there was a severe shock on the 2nd of June, followed by many slight and weak shocks which caused, in Shikoku, the inland districts, and the eastern part of Kyūshū, a great increase of earthquakes. Aki and Iyo coming in the centre of this severe earthquake many houses were destroyed on the coasts, accompanied with some casualties. The whole extent affected by the shocks was no less than 19,200 square *ri*.

## GEODETIC COMMITTEE.

This Committee was instituted under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education, for the purpose of managing affairs connected with the International Geodetic Society and of investigating the various subjects bearing on geodesy.

The officials include a chairman, 11 members, 4 special members, 9 persons specially appointed, 2 clerks and 2 temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of one each in the special members and those temporarily employed.

The principal works undertaken by the Committee were as follows :— besides the affairs relating to the execution of each work, matters relating to the meetings of the Committee, to the investigations of the Special Observatory for the Measurement of Latitude, to the report of the observations of latitude sent to the central office of the International Geodetic Society, and to the investigation of the measurement of the base line etc. which had been entrusted to persons specially appointed, etc. During the year, officials made 16 tours for the purpose of observations and investigations : members of the Committee twice, persons specially appointed 5 times, and those temporarily employed 9 times.

During the year only one meeting was held, and the work undertaken during the year was as follows :— The observation of the variations of latitude in Tokyo under the old regime, the investigation of the result of the observations of the tide, the investigations of the terrestrial movement and meteorological phenomena at Mizusawa, experiments were continued in comparing the base apparatus, and the investigation of the measurement of gravitation at Kumamoto, Yatsushiro, Kurume, Nagasaki, Wakayama, Nara, Yamada, Tsuchiura, Mito, and Taira etc., which produced a great and beneficial effect on the studies of geodesy.



## SPECIAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF LATITUDE.

The Special Observatory for the Measurement of Latitude was established under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education, for the management of business connected with the measurement of the variations of latitude, in accordance with the contract entered into between the Japanese Government and the International Geodetic Society. This institution is situated at Mizusawa-machi, Izawa *Gun*, Iwate *Ken*.

The officials, as in the previous year, included 2 technologists (one of them being the director), an assistant technologist, a clerk and one person temporarily employed. Technologists made 3 tours by order to make meteorological observations.

The process of observing the variations of latitude was pursued every clear night as had been done in the preceding years, and the results which were recorded in the book of observations were reported monthly to the central office of the International Geodetic Society. Observations of meteorological phenomena and earthquakes, undertaken jointly with the members of the Geodetic Committee in order to investigate the relations between astronomy and meteorology, were also carried on in the same way as in the preceding years. Weather telegrams began to be exchanged with the central meteorological observatory and ordinary storm-signals were also erected. As regards the results of measurement of the variations of latitude, if the calculations of the central office of the International Geodetic Society may be relied on, the variation of axis was least in the winter of 1899, when this Observatory was opened, and from that time gradually increased until the end of 1902. The increase attained its maximum in 1903, and began to diminish by degrees in 1904, and according to the observation of this special observatory, the decrease still continues in this year (1905). The component of the variation of the latitude discovered by Mr. Kimura was of an annual period and of the same amplitude in 1904, but as no report has come from the Central Observatory during this statistical year on this point, no definite statement can be made respecting it. The difference of latitudes between Tokyo and Mizusawa was published in the annual report of the Tokyo Observatory, in which is to be found the most accurate surveying of latitudes ever made in this country.

## COMMITTEE FOR THE COMPILATION OF CATALOGUES OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

This Committee was instituted under the control of the Minister of State for Education, for the management of business connected with the International Committee for the Compilation of Catalogues of Scientific Literature.

The officials include a chairman, a manager, 23 members, one person specially appointed, and 2 clerks. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of one clerk.

In the year under review, as it had been in the previous year, the members of the committee examined the works on pure science in accordance with the requirements of the International Committee, and each special subject being taken up by the appropriate specialist or specialists among the members, slips were prepared as the materials for the catalogues. These slips were printed and sent to the Central Office of the International Committee in London. At the same time, they were sent to the Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto, and also to the Imperial Library. Further, the Committee submitted to the Central Office the questions of editing catalogues of books on scientific literature of the world, of the revisions on the method of classifying the catalogues of the same, and the method of remitting money for the catalogues, etc., and performed all the duties of the local office. The committee was represented by a member at the meeting of the International Council of the International Catalogues of Scientific Literature held in July, 1905. The number of slips sent to the central office this year was 555 of No. 14. Those of No. 15, amounting to 1,085, were already printed, showing how smoothly the work is going on.

## JAPANESE LANGUAGE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

This Committee was instituted under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education, for the purpose of investigating subjects relating to the Japanese language. The object is to remodel the language and to establish a uniform standard of language and characters to be universally used by the people in the future, the language and characters now used being too diversified and complicated.

The Committee consists of a chairman, 13 members (3 of whom have the additional duty of chief examiners), 2 temporary members, a manager (one of the chief examiners has the additional duty of manager), 9 persons specially appointed, one clerk, and 2 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year this shows a decrease of one temporary member and an increase of one person specially appointed.

During the year, 35 meetings of the principal members were held, besides 22 meetings of the draft committee. Compared with the previous year, the former increased by 2, while the latter decreased by 11. This is due to the good progress made; each member of the draft committee was busily engaged in drawing up his own reports, and especially in consolidating into proper forms all the reports relating to the laws of the spoken language and drafting the chart showing the laws of the spoken language. The principal points investigated during the year were:—The revision of the use of the *Kana* to express Japanese words and to represent the sound of the Chinese characters, and the compilation of a grammar of the spoken language, which had been carried forward from the previous year, these being items submitted to the Committee by the Minister of State for Education; for the former 18 committee meetings were held between April and October and other items relating thereto were brought forward and discussed by the members. The result was that some revisions were introduced into the original and submitted to the Minister of Education. For the latter, 17 meetings were held between October and the end of the statistical year and discussions relating to post-positions, adverbs, conjunctions, interjections, prefixes, suffixes, pronouns, and numerals were brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

The propositions introduced by the members had been discussed

together with the inquiries submitted to them by the Minister, as the former had some relations with the latter, and they were as follows:— The gist of the decision relating to the revision of the use of the *Kana* to express Japanese words and to represent the sound of the Chinese characters, the method of procedure to investigate the use of *Kana* which had been submitted to them by the Minister, reconsideration of the temporarily settled propositions about the revision of the use of the *Kana* to express Japanese words and the sound of the Chinese characters, an item relating to the transcription of long vowels, an item relating to the sign of long vowels, a resolution relating to the transcription of long vowels, one of the items submitted to them by the Minister, an item relating to the sound of letters which sometimes become sharp and sometimes flat, an item relating to the use of the *Kana* to represent the sound of the Chinese characters, the method of writing contracted sounds and compressed sounds, the proposition of consolidating the revision of the use of the *Kana* to express Japanese words and the resolution relating to the transcription of long vowels, the table showing a contrast of the old and new methods of using the *Kana* to represent the sound of the Chinese characters, a proposition to revise a part of the chart of the fifty syllables, the supplements to the revision of the use of the *Kana* to express Japanese words and Chinese characters, the provision relating to the use of the *Kana* to express foreign words, etc. The report of the investigations of the laws of the spoken language and the charts showing the distribution of the spoken language were completed, and are to be printed, whilst the revision of the common grammar in vogue which had been investigated for reference by the committee was published.

## SCHOOL BOOKS AND CHARTS.

Among the text books used in the elementary schools, the works on morals, the Japanese language, Penmanship, Japanese history and geography had been compiled by the Department, and the use of these new editions was made compulsory. The reports of *Fu* and *Ken* testify to the superiority of the new books in regard to the selection of the materials, their order, grade etc., while the low prices have lessened the expenses, so that the benefit to education is not small.

Books and charts used in normal and middle schools, and high schools for girls, are improving in quality and increasing in number, with the result that there is a greater choice of works examined by the Department.

## EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.

Educational societies have for their object the diffusion and development of education. Such societies exist in almost every locality. They are variously formed. Sometimes a society is established in each particular *Fu*, *Ken*, *Gun*, city, town or village, with an organization adapted to its wants. Sometimes a main society is established in the provincial centres, with branches in each *Gun* or city. Some of the societies consist of teachers, as well as other educational officials and those interested in education, while others are composed of the latter class of members exclusively. These societies generally occupy themselves with discussions or the delivery of lectures, in giving their opinions on questions submitted to them, or in publishing journals. They also engage in the compilation of school books, or the establishment of teachers' institutes. Educational exhibitions, or lectures illustrated by magic lanterns, etc. are also given. Rewards or distinctions are sometimes conferred on those who have specially distinguished themselves in the cause of education. There are some instances where schools, kindergartens, or libraries have been established by these societies. Local educational societies have not only increased in number, but in scope, as the membership steadily increases from year to year. Those receiving assistance from public funds have also increased in number.

Among the principal undertakings of these societies during the year may be mentioned the educational investigation committee, and the various training institutes for teachers, organized and maintained either by the Imperial Educational Society, the Tokyo *Fu* Educational Society, or the Tokyo-shi Educational Society. The Educational Society of Niigata *Ken* compiled and published text books on agriculture; that of Chiba *Ken* undertook the enlargement and better equipment of its kindergarten and library, and also gave tokens of honours as rewards to those who in the advancement of education merited them; that of Ibaraki *Ken* supported a training institute and endeavoured to train and supplement teachers; the Kōtsuke Educational Society of Gunma *Ken* opened the blind school and taught those so afflicted among the families of the men at the front or of those who died in the war and helped them to lead independent lives; the Shinano Educational Society of Nagano *Ken* compiled and published books of reference for the children of the elementary schools; the

Educational Society of Miyagi *Ken* and that of Fukushima *Ken* collected subscriptions for the children who were suffering on account of the bad harvest, and also visited the teachers to console them; that of Kyoto *Fu* supported a preparatory school to assist the normal school in continuing to train and supply teachers; that of Fukui *Ken* planned to establish an educational museum and library; that of Hiroshima *Ken* formed a training institute to produce elementary school teachers and also established a supplementary industrial school giving the necessary education to artisans and apprentices; that of Yamaguchi *Ken* trained the regular teachers of the feminine sex of elementary schools and also published an educational paper; that of Fukuoka *Ken* published text books on arithmetic, agriculture, and commerce, for the use of elementary schools; that of Oita *Ken* enlarged the works of its dependent library, and the rest by establishing training institutes, assisted in the work of supplying teachers for elementary schools.

These societies advised the educational world on matters connected with the war and worked hard to supply comforts to the men at the front and their families, gave financial assistance to the children of those called out for military service or to the families of deceased soldiers, and contributed money and other articles to the 3 *Ken* of the North-East to help the people who were suffering from famine.

## PENSIONS TO PUBLIC SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

In accordance with the Law relating to the Pensions to Retired Teachers and to the Families of Deceased Teachers in City, Town and Village Elementary Schools, *yen* 184,972.685 were granted as pensions, during the financial year, to 3,501 persons, *yen* 17,503.141 as pensions to 994 persons representing the families of deceased teachers, *yen* 13,532.515 as bonuses to 481 persons, and *yen* 109,912.750 as gratuities to 1,850 persons, the total amount of money granted being *yen* 325,921.091, and the total number of recipients 6,776. Compared with the previous financial year, this shows an increase of *yen* 92,256.511 in money and of 2,066 in the number of recipients.

The total amount of income relating to pensions was *yen* 333,877.520, including interest on the pension fund, grant out of the National Treasury, supply out of *Fu* or *Ken* expenses, proceeds of other kinds, and balance from the preceding year, which amounted to *yen* 77,916.653, 64,981.346, 181,048.416, 137.160 and 9,793.945 respectively, showing an increase of *yen* 89,288.051 as compared with the previous financial year.

The amount of money paid in by cities, towns, villages and *Gun* towards the pension fund was *yen* 140,396.476. The total amount of the pension fund at the end of the present financial year was *yen* 1,677,617.954, including the amount of money paid in, deposits, and government bonds (the face value), showing an increase over the previous financial year of *yen* 160,172.083.

The following table shows the details with reference to the pension fund.



*Statistical Table showing for 1905-6, the Income and Expenditure relating to the Pension Fund and Pensions for Teachers in Public Elementary Schools and Supplementary Schools for Technical Instruction.*

	Pension Fund.		Amount of Money.	No. of Recipients.
	Yen.	Yen.		
Paid by cities, towns and villages.....	140,330.156			
" " <i>Ginn</i> .....	66,320			
Balance from the preceding year .....	977.102			
Actual amount at the end of the preceding year { deposits ..... * of the preceding year { government bonds. †	96,334.376 1,439,510.000 400.000			
Total.....	1,677,517.954			
Expenditure.				
Interest on the pension fund.....	77,916.653			
Grant out of the National Treasury.....	64,981.346			
Supply out of <i>Fu</i> or <i>Aren</i> expenses.....	181,048.416			
Proceeds of other kinds.....	137.160			
Balance from the preceding year.....	9,793.945			
Total.....	333,877.520			
Income.				
Pensions to retired teachers.....		184,972.685		3,501
Pensions to the families of deceased teachers .....		17,503.141		994
Bonuses to the families of deceased teachers.....		13,532.515		431
Gratuities to retired teachers...		109,512.750		1,850
Total .....		325,921.091		6,776

\* The face value. † National Treasury.

According to the provisions of the Law relating to the Salaries of the Directors of *Fu* or *Ken* Normal Schools, and to the Pensions for Retired Officials and for the Families of Deceased Officials in Public Schools, *yen* 17,898 were granted out of the National Treasury during the financial year as pensions to 94 persons, namely, 25 in normal schools, *yen* 4,850, 41 in public middle schools, *yen* 7,661, 10 in public high schools for girls, *yen* 1,493, 7 in public special schools, *yen* 2,171, 11 in public technical schools, *yen* 1,723; *yen* 1,328 as pensions to 21 families of deceased officials, namely, 7 in normal schools, *yen* 531, 6 in public middle schools, *yen* 406, 6 in public high schools for girls, *yen* 262, one in a public special school, *yen* 83, one in a public technical school, *yen* 46; *yen* 1,724.120 as bonuses to 73 persons, namely, 14 in normal schools, *yen* 428.760, 34 in public middle schools, *yen* 814.520, one in public high schools for girls, *yen* 12.600, one in a public special school, *yen* 9, 23 in public technical schools, *yen* 459.240. Compared with the previous year, these figures show an increase of 15 persons and *yen* 4,260 in pensions, of one person and *yen* 312 in pensions to the families of the deceased, and of 18 persons and *yen* 322.320 in bonuses.

Gratuities were also awarded out of public funds to 670 retired officials, of whom 106 were connected with normal schools, 290 with public middle schools, 77 with public high schools for girls, 8 with public special schools, 189 with public technical schools, the total amount of money being *yen* 59,855.401. Compared with the previous financial year, this shows an increase of *yen* 17,679.128 in the amount of money paid out and of 238 in the number of recipients. The amount of money paid into the National Treasury during the financial year, as pension fund by the officials in normal schools and other public schools, and also by *Fu*, *Ken*, *Gun*, cities, towns, and villages was *yen* 82,651.120, showing an increase over the previous financial year of *yen* 4,305.213. Further details are as follows :

Statistical Table showing, for 1905-6, the Amount of Money paid into the National Treasury and of Expenditure defrayed out of Public Funds

Amount of Money paid into the National Treasury.		Expenditure.		Gratuities to retired Teachers.	
Paid by <i>Fu</i> <i>K'ên</i> , <i>Gün</i> , Cities, Towns and Villages.	Yên.	Paid by the Officials of <i>Fu</i> and <i>K'ên</i> Normal Schools, etc.	Yên.	Total.	Yên.
<i>Fu</i> and <i>K'ên</i> Normal Schools.	7,678.782	7,674.503	15,353.285	<i>Fu</i> and <i>K'ên</i> Normal Schools.	10,133.000
Public Middle Schools .....	18,096.535	18,266.185	36,362.720	Public Middle Schools .....	28,695.464
Public High Schools for Girls .....	4,426.758	4,577.910	9,004.668	Public High Schools for Girls .....	7,122.305
Public Special Schools.....	773.311	780.315	1,553.626	Public Special Schools .....	407.500
Public Technical Schools.....	9,905.460	10,028.724	19,934.184	Public Technical Schools.....	13,497.132
Other Public Schools.....	202.043	240.594	442.637	Other Public Schools .....	...
Total .....	41,082.889	41,568.231	82,651.120	Total .....	59,855.401
					670

## EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The educational fund was created in pursuance of the Law relating to the Special System of Finance for Educational Stock Fund (No. 80, 1899), and the Imperial Ordinance relating to Educational Stock Fund (No. 435, 1899).

The total amount of the educational fund at the end of the financial year was *yen* 2,081,870.562, of which *yen* 885,824.817 were granted as loans to cities, towns or villages, or town or village corporations, or town or village school corporations; while the amount of deposits was *yen* 1,071,328.569, and of government bonds *yen* 123,367.176. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of *yen* 140,516.428 in the amount of loans, an increase of *yen* 37,739.278 in government bonds, of *yen* 1,350 in National Treasury bonds, and of *yen* 188,107.087 in the amount of deposits, the total increase being *yen* 86,679.937. If a distinction be made with regard to the amount of loans actually granted to cities, towns or villages etc. at the end of the financial year, it will be seen that the amounts of loans were *yen* 48,996.667 to cities, *yen* 204,913.197 to towns, *yen* 610,634.469 to villages, *yen* 13,118 833 to town or village corporations, and *yen* 8,161.651 to town or village school corporations; the rate per *yen* 1,000 for each of the above items being *yen* 55, *yen* 231, *yen* 690, *yen* 15 and *yen* 9 respectively. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of *yen* 29 in cities, of *yen* 41 in towns, while there was a decrease of *yen* 67 in villages, of *yen* 3 in town and village school corporations, and no difference whatever in town and village corporations.

The beneficial influence of the educational fund is great, as it relieves the expenses of cities, towns and villages in the equipment of their school buildings, and encourages the teachers of the elementary schools. Further details are as follows.

Statistical Table showing the Value of the Educational Fund.

	1905-6	1904-5	1903-4	1902-3	1901-2
Amount of Loans.					
Loans to Cities .....	Yen. 48,996,667	Yen. 25,900,000	Yen. 23,143,763	Yen. 7,575,000	Yen. 7,100,000
"    Towns .....	204,913,197	194,706,607	236,950,743	182,129,913	109,233,331
"    Villages .....	610,634,469	776,701,898	1,021,729,764	731,705,720	446,279,718
"    Town or Village Corporations...	13,118,833	16,243,253	25,638,449	18,348,000	10,695,000
"    Town or Village School Corporations .....	8,161,651	12,789,487	15,134,946	2,500,000	4,600,000
Total .....	885,824,817	1,026,341,245	1,322,597,665	942,258,633	577,908,049
Government Bonds .....	123,367,176 134,575,000 * 1,350,000	85,627,898 94,675,000 *	7,269,500 7,900,000 947,000	3,593,250 3,900,000	...
Deposits .....	1,071,328,569	883,221,482	603,670,507	425,246,065	343,404,530
Grand Total .....	2,081,870,562	1,995,190,625	1,934,691,672	1,371,697,948	921,312,579

× The face value.

\* National Treasury bonds.

## STOCK FUND FOR ADDITIONAL SALARIES TO TEACHERS IN CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The stock fund for additional salaries to teachers in city, town, or village elementary schools was created in pursuance of the Law relating to State Aid towards the Expenses of City, Town or Village Elementary School Education and the Imperial Ordinance relating to Additional Salaries to Teachers in City, Town or Village Elementary Schools, the same to take effect on and after the 1st of April, 1900. The aid paid out of the National Treasury since the carrying out of the said ordinance amounted to *yen* 5,982,828.828.

The income for the financial year included *yen* 1,000,000.000 as state aid, *yen* 6,954.693 as supply out of *Fu* or *Ken* expenses, *yen* 100,236.977 as proceeds from stock fund, and *yen* 1,323,895.664 as balance from the preceding year, including the value of government bonds, National Treasury bonds and deposits, the total being *yen* 2,431,087.334, showing an increase over the previous year of *yen* 236,702.188. The amount of expenditure was *yen* 2,431,087.334, including the additional salaries for long service, *yen* 689,979.277, special additional salaries, *yen* 142,350.897, additional salaries under Art. VI of the Law relating to State Aid and Art. XI of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Additional Salaries, *yen* 46,674.850, the money transferred to the accounts for the following financial year, including the government bonds purchased to the amount of *yen* 440,430.480, the National Treasury bonds to *yen* 40,805.051 and deposits to *yen* 1,070,846.781, showing an increase over the previous year of *yen* 8,505.540 in the amount of additional salaries, and *yen* 228,186.648 in the amount transferred to the accounts for the following financial year.

The beneficial influence of the stock fund for additional salaries is also great as it furthers the good treatment as well as the employment of teachers.

The number of persons who were receiving additional salaries for long service at the end of the year, according to the Imperial Ordinance relating to Additional Salaries to Teachers in City, Town or Village Elementary Schools was 29,857, of whom 27,786 were regular and 2,071 assistant teachers, receiving additional salaries of *yen* 716,154. A

comparison with the previous year shows an increase of 284 in the number of regular teachers, of 148 in the number of assistant teachers, the total increase being 432; and the amount of additional salaries shows an increase of *yen* 21,492. The number of those receiving special additional salaries was 4,260, the amount of salaries being *yen* 82,472. A comparison with the previous year shows an increase of 402 in the number of those receiving special additional salaries and of *yen* 8,345 in the amount of additional salaries. The number of those receiving additional salaries according to Art. VI of the Law relating to State Aid towards the Expenses of the City, Town, and Village Elementary School Education was 1,239, the amount of salaries being *yen* 24,076. A comparison with the previous year shows a decrease of 324 in the number of those receiving additional salaries and of *yen* 6,364 in the amount of additional salaries. There were 3,535 persons in receipt of special additional salaries, besides those for long service, and those under Art. VI of the Law above mentioned, the amount of the said additional salaries being *yen* 66,692. A comparison with the previous year shows a decrease of 49 in the number of those receiving additional salaries and of *yen* 1,783 in the amount of additional salaries. There were also 2,629 persons who come under Art. XI of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Additional Salaries, the amount of difference to which they are entitled being *yen* 17,516 in the aggregate. A comparison with the previous year shows a decrease of 580 in the number of those receiving additional salaries and of *yen* 4,341 in the amount of difference to which they are entitled in the aggregate. If a distinction be made with regard to sex among those in receipt of additional salaries for long service, it will be seen that there were 28,753 men and 1,104 women, the percentage of the latter being 3.84, showing an increase of .36 as compared with the previous year.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURE.

The general state of public school expenditure of *Fu, Ken, Gun*, cities, towns and villages for the financial year is as follows :

The amount of ordinary expenditure for public schools of *Fu, Ken, Gun*, cities, towns and villages was *yen* 33,940,788 and of extraordinary expenditure *yen* 3,495,874, the total being *yen* 37,436,662. These figures show, as compared with the previous financial year, an increase of *yen* 1,695,314 in the former, of *yen* 485,295 in the latter, and of *yen* 2,180,609 in the total amount. If the increase and decrease of expenditure be apportioned to schools, etc., it will be seen that the ordinary and the extraordinary expenditure for elementary schools increased by *yen* 1,546,314 and *yen* 639,915 respectively, the total increase being *yen* 2,186,229; that for normal schools decreased by *yen* 30,192 and *yen* 102,728 respectively, the total decrease being *yen* 132,920; that for middle schools increased by *yen* 57,596 and decreased by *yen* 73,142 respectively, the total decrease being *yen* 15,546; that for high schools for girls increased by *yen* 54,551 and decreased by *yen* 23,534 respectively, the total increase being *yen* 31,017; that for special schools increased by *yen* 31,396 and *yen* 25,440 respectively, the total increase being *yen* 56,836; that for technical schools increased by *yen* 204,666 and decreased by *yen* 231,484 respectively, the total decrease being *yen* 26,818; that for blind and dumb schools increased by *yen* 125 in the former, and neither increased nor decreased in the latter; that for miscellaneous schools increased by *yen* 15,905 and *yen* 5,960 respectively, the total increase being *yen* 21,865; that for kindergartens increased by *yen* 8,383 and *yen* 20,091 respectively, the total increase being *yen* 28,474; that for libraries increased by *yen* 3,574 and decreased by *yen* 4,749 respectively, the total decrease being *yen* 1,175; and that for other educational purposes decreased by *yen* 197,004 and increased by *yen* 229,526 respectively, the total increase being *yen* 32,522. This increase in the expenditure is due to the reaction which came with the restoration of peace, the strictest economy having been practised in the previous year as the situation required it, but still it does not reach the amount spent in the three statistical years since 1901. Further details are as follows :



	Amount of Public School Expenditure.			Increase or decrease in comparison with the previous financial year.							
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Yen.	Yen.
Elementary Schools .....	24,228,003	2,413,724	26,641,727	1,546,314	...	639,915	...	2,186,229	...	...	...
Normal Schools .....	2,415,347	106,159	2,521,506	...	39,192	...	102,728	...	...	132,920	...
Middle Schools .....	3,455,095	224,648	3,679,743	57,596	...	...	73,142	...	...	15,546	...
High Schools for Girls .....	827,679	48,055	875,734	54,551	...	...	23,531	31,017	...	...	...
Special Schools .....	302,709	33,705	336,414	31,396	...	25,440	...	56,836	...	...	...
Technical Schools .....	2,365,871	241,162	2,607,033	204,666	...	...	231,484	...	26,818	...	...
Blind and Dumb Schools .....	7,137	...	7,137	125	...	...	...	125	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Schools .....	55,240	6,104	61,344	15,995	...	5,960	...	21,865	...	...	...
Kindergartens .....	94,912	28,670	123,582	8,383	...	20,091	...	28,474	...	...	...
Libraries .....	45,376	231	45,607	3,574	...	...	4,749	...	1,175	...	...
Others .....	143,419	393,416	536,835	...	197,004	229,526	...	32,522	...	...	...
Grand Total .....	33,940,788	3,495,874	37,436,662	1,695,314	...	485,295	...	2,180,609	...	...	...

Compared with the previous year, the salaries of school directors, curators, etc. increased by *yen* 14,769; of instructors, assistant instructors and regular teachers by *yen* 918,641; of clerks by *yen* 3,796; of kindergarten conductors by *yen* 2,385, *yen* 72,773 in travelling expenses, *yen* 120,528 in the salaries of *Yatoi*, ushers, servants, etc., *yen* 37,392 in the rent for grounds and houses, *yen* 93,193 in books, charts, apparatus and specimens, *yen* 101,319 in school furniture, *yen* 184,918 in articles of consumption, *yen* 181,612 in buildings, *yen* 229,187 in repairs, and *yen* 235,131 in other expenses, while in other respects there was a decrease, namely, *yen* 1,117 in the salaries of other kinds of teachers, *yen* 2,553 in the salaries of dormitory superintendents, and *yen* 11,365 in scholarships.

The total amount of income including tuition fees, and other income for educational purposes was *yen* 8,290,588 which shows, if compared with the amount of expenditure, a deficit of *yen* 29,146,074, which was defrayed by *Fu* and *Ken* taxes, local rates, *Gun* rates, city, town and village taxes, and other incomes. Compared with the previous financial year, the total amount of income and the deficit increased by *yen* 758,250 and *yen* 1,422,359 respectively.

The amount of public school expenditure of *Fu* and *Ken* was *yen* 9,169,760; *yen* 8,313,969 of which was ordinary, and *yen* 855,791 extraordinary expenditure. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of *yen* 20,218 in the former and a decrease of *yen* 202,393 in the latter.

The amount of income was *yen* 2,283,666, including tuition fees and other income for educational purposes. The above income shows, if compared with the public school expenditure, a deficit of *yen* 6,886,094, which was defrayed by *Fu* and *Ken* taxes, local rates, etc. Compared with the previous year, the amount of income increased by *yen* 229,275, while the deficit decreased by *yen* 411,450.

The amount of ordinary expenditure for public schools of *Gun* was *yen* 498,284, and of extraordinary expenditure *yen* 87,776, the total being *yen* 586,060. These figures show, compared with the previous year, an increase of *yen* 26,031 in the former, and of *yen* 26,589 in the latter, the total increase being *yen* 52,620.

The amount of income was *yen* 253,663, including tuition fees and other income for educational purposes. The above income shows, if compared with the public school expenditure, a deficit of *yen* 332,397, which was defrayed by *Gun* rates and other incomes. Compared with

the previous year, the amount of income increased by *yen* 29,713, and the deficit by *yen* 22,907.

The amount of ordinary expenditure for public schools of cities was *yen* 3,936,939 and of extraordinary expenditure *yen* 1,254,778, the total being *yen* 5,191,717. These figures show, compared with the previous year, an increase of *yen* 257,638 in the former and of *yen* 432,577 in the latter, the total increase being *yen* 690,215.

The amount of income was *yen* 1,676,529, including tuition fees and other income for educational purposes. The above income shows, if compared with the public school expenditure, a deficit of *yen* 3,515,188, which was defrayed by city taxes, etc. Compared with the previous year, the amount of income increased by *yen* 129,968, and the deficit by *yen* 560,247.

The amount of ordinary expenditure for public schools of towns and villages was *yen* 21,477,502 and of extraordinary expenditure *yen* 1,297,529, the total being *yen* 22,775,031. These figures show, compared with the previous year, an increase of *yen* 1,408,979 in the former and of *yen* 228,522 in the latter, the total increase being *yen* 1,637,501.

The amount of income was *yen* 4,362,636, including tuition fees and other income for educational purposes. The above income shows, if compared with the public school expenditure, a deficit of *yen* 18,412,395, which was defrayed by town and village taxes, etc. Compared with the previous year, the amount of income increased by *yen* 386,846, and of the deficit increased by *yen* 1,250,655.

The following table shows the further details of the public school expenditure.

*Statistical Tables, Cities, Towns and Villages.*

	Miscellaneous Schools.	Kindergartens.	Libraries.	Others.	Total.	
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	
Salaries of School Directors	482	871	3,358	...	482,789	
" " Instructors, Assistant Teachers.....	25,872	...	...	...	17,301,865	
" " Other Teachers	10,302	...	...	...	4,624,711	
" " Dormitory Superintendent	...	...	...	...	38,651	
" " Clerks .....	302	...	6,940	...	254,064	
" " Kindergarten Clerks	...	49,196	...	...	67,428	
Travelling Expenses.....	374	188	513	1,682	444,718	
Salaries of Jittoi, Ushers, Scribes	3,185	9,650	6,691	39,686	1,949,299	
Scholarships .....	31	70	...	10,877	1,159,644	
Rent for Grounds and Houses	475	3,089	310	264	372,422	
Expenses for Books, Apparatus	1,437	2,434	14,974	362	1,300,479	
" " School Furniture	2,264	2,987	2,280	462	1,002,540	
" " Articles of Clothing	3,151	8,517	3,779	4,091	1,909,493	
" " Buildings ..	5,676	30,522	231	...	3,028,354	
" " Repairs .....	764	3,813	1,241	169	1,063,988	
Other Expenses.....	7,029	12,245	5,285	479,242	2,436,218	
Total .....	62,344	123,582	45,607	536,835	37,436,662	
Income.	Tuition Fees ....	23,414	...	...	5,779,567	
	Kindergarten Fees	...	39,715	...	69,074	
	Fees paid by Libraries	...	...	2,143	2,142	
	Voluntary Contributions	5,274	219	196	800	734,372
	Amount derived from	121	62	24	10,454	544,764
	Miscellaneous.....	334	405	3,352	34,290	958,216
	State aid .....	...	...	...	...	275,083
Total .....	29,143	40,401	5,715	45,544	8,363,219	

## PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.

The general state of public school property belonging to *Fu, Ken, Gun*, cities, towns and villages at the end of the financial year was as follows:

Public school property belonging to *Fu, Ken, Gun*, cities, towns and villages included 38,649,619 *tsubo* of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools, and 3,930,023 *tsubo* of buildings. The total value of school grounds, landed property, buildings, books, apparatus, etc. was *yen* 112,280,891. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 6,171,031 *tsubo* in the area of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools, and of 57,442 *tsubo* in buildings, and of *yen* 5,311,232 in the value of grounds, buildings, books, apparatus and furniture. The amount of school stock property included *yen* 8,113,326 in money and *yen* 11,675,511 in grounds, buildings and other property (including *yen* 6,972,000 contained in the above mentioned value of school grounds, landed property belonging to schools, buildings, books, apparatus, etc.), being an increase over the previous year of *yen* 520,957 and *yen* 660,081 respectively, as compared with the previous year. Besides these, there was *yen* 1,187,556 in the reserve fund made in accordance with Art. IX of the General Regulations for the Local Educational Affairs, showing an increase of *yen* 261,994 over the previous year.

Public school property belonging to *Fu* and *Ken* included 5,324,388 *tsubo* of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools and 615,948 *tsubo* of buildings. The total value of school grounds, landed property, and buildings, books, apparatus, etc. was *yen* 30,171,607. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 136,997 *tsubo* in the area of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools and of 12,695 *tsubo* in buildings, and of *yen* 1,399,441 in the value of grounds, buildings, books, apparatus and furniture. The amount of school stock property included *yen* 887,914 in money and *yen* 19,353 in grounds (including *yen* 16,000 contained in the above mentioned value of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools), being an increase of *yen* 212,407 and of *yen* 163 respectively, as compared with the previous year. In addition, there was *yen* 173,154 reserve fund made in accordance with Art. IX of the General Regulations for the Local Educational Affairs, showing an increase, of *yen* 61,380 over the previous year.

Public school property belonging to *Gun* included 159,540 *tsubo* of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools and 27,943 *tsubo* of buildings. The total value of school grounds, landed property, buildings, books, apparatus, etc. was *yen* 1,069,195. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 6,044 *tsubo* in the area of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools of 1,442 *tsubo* in buildings, and of *yen* 61,243 in the value of grounds, buildings, books, apparatus and furniture. The amount of school stock property included *yen* 209,991 in money and *yen* 10,729 in grounds, buildings and other property (including *yen* 8,206 contained in the above mentioned value of school grounds, landed property belonging to schools, buildings, books, apparatus, etc.), being an increase of *yen* 23,190 and of *yen* 35 respectively, as compared with the previous year. Besides these, there was *yen* 93,223 reserve fund made in accordance with the Art. IX of the General Regulations for the Local Educational Affairs, showing an increase of *yen* 4,729 the previous year.

Public school property belonging to cities included 924,996 *tsubo* of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools and 335,900 *tsubo* of buildings. The total value of school grounds, landed property, buildings, books, apparatus, etc. was *yen* 20,563,493. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 15,324 *tsubo* in the area of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools and of 16,750 *tsubo* in buildings, and of *yen* 1,422,209 in the value of ground, buildings, books, apparatus and furniture. The amount of school stock property included *yen* 653,460 in money and *yen* 794,948 in grounds, buildings and other property (including *yen* 578,671 contained in the above mentioned value of school grounds, landed property belonging to schools and buildings), being an increase of *yen* 166,219 and of *yen* 17,970 respectively. Besides these, there was *yen* 431,336 reserve fund made in accordance with the Art. IX of the General Regulations for the Local Educational Affairs, showing an increase of *yen* 16,291 over the previous year.

Public school property belonging to towns and villages included 32,240,695 *tsubo* of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools and 2,950,232 *tsubo* of buildings. The total value of school grounds, landed property, buildings, books, apparatus, etc. was *yen* 60,476,596. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 6,012,666 *tsubo* in the area of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools, of 26,555 *tsubo* in buildings, and of *yen* 2,438,339 in the

value of grounds, buildings, books, apparatus and furniture. The amount of school stock property included *yen* 6,361,961 in money and *yen* 10,850,481 in grounds, buildings and other property (including *yen* 5,369,123 contained in the above mentioned value of school grounds, landed property belonging to schools, buildings, books, apparatus, specimens, etc.), being an increase of *yen* 119,141 and of *yen* 641,913 respectively, as compared with the previous year. Besides these, there was *yen* 489,843 reserve fund made in accordance with the Art. IX of the General Regulations for the Local Educational Affairs, showing an increase of *yen* 179,594 over the previous year.

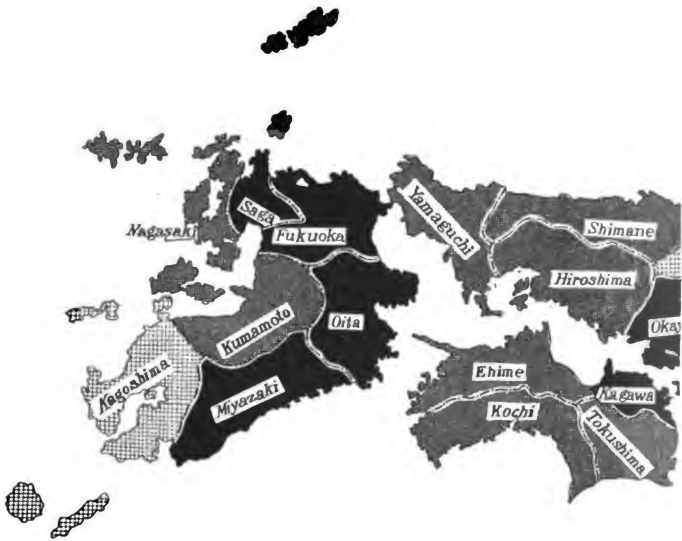
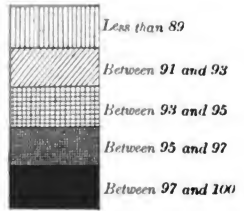
The following table shows the annual comparative statistics and further details of the public school property belonging to *Fu, Ken, Gun*, cities, towns and villages.

Statistical Table showing the Value of Public School Property of Fu, Ken, Gun, Cities, Towns and Villages.

	1905—6	1904—5	1903—4	1902—3	1901—2
Area of school grounds.....	15,249,009	15,030,291	14,445,079	13,251,406	11,820,687
" " landed property belonging to schools ...	23,400,610	17,448,297	23,515,703	23,009,441	17,863,500
Total .....	38,649,619	32,478,588	37,960,782	36,260,847	29,684,187
" " buildings { Class rooms .....	2,170,713	2,155,314	2,082,004	2,016,153	1,832,736
{ Other rooms .....	1,759,310	1,717,267	1,676,489	1,498,860	1,349,878
Total .....	3,930,023	3,872,581	3,758,493	3,515,013	3,182,614
Value of school grounds.....	21,651,428	20,171,922	19,424,701	17,502,487	15,522,729
" " landed property belonging to schools ...	2,011,855	1,958,179	2,307,895	1,804,758	1,623,282
" " buildings .....	68,982,661	66,673,440	64,320,599	57,081,634	51,171,451
" " books .....	4,624,351	4,214,471	3,883,768	3,446,678	3,076,471
" " apparatus and specimens .....	6,627,541	6,198,444	5,616,635	4,971,496	4,295,166
" " furniture .....	8,385,054	7,753,203	7,226,522	6,400,472	5,477,873
Total .....	112,280,891	106,969,659	102,780,120	91,327,525	81,166,972
Amount of money .....	8,113,326	7,592,369	6,548,442	5,819,111	5,888,352
Grounds { Area .....	62,095,497	59,627,182	55,172,521	44,727,660	57,030,522
{ Value .....	2,627,482	2,597,792	2,410,796	2,769,551	6,001,922
Buildings { Area .....	146,090	111,337	148,750	163,307	416,095
{ Value .....	371,011	403,622	319,919	303,816	7,913,651
Value of other property .....	1,681,108	1,165,879	2,003,296	2,124,692	495,466
Total value .....	5,349,405	5,408,291	4,244,711	3,890,548	14,411,039
Reserve fund made in accordance with the General Regulations for the Local Educational Affairs .....	394,831	304,720	336,915	407,329	...
{ Value .....	162,159	81,920	105,487	118,860	...
{ Total value .....	4,703,511	4,968,391	4,751,007	5,301,572	...
{ Repeated for reference, .....	6,972,000	6,947,039	5,516,676	4,940,721	...
{ Total value .....	1,187,556	925,562	...	...	...

× Repeated for reference.





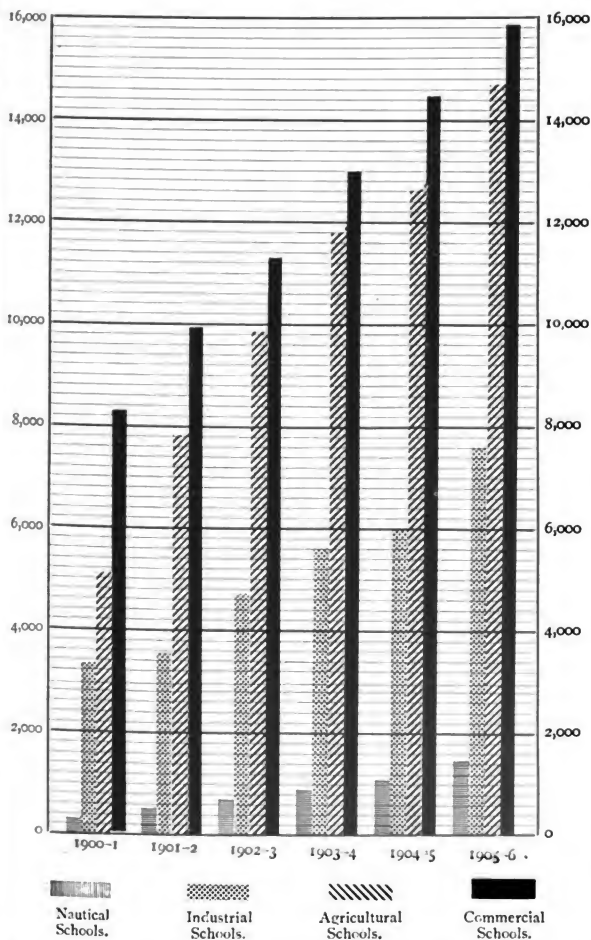


THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



Diagram showing the Comparative Number of Pupils in Technical Schools.



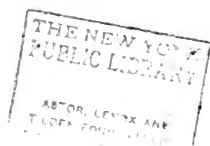
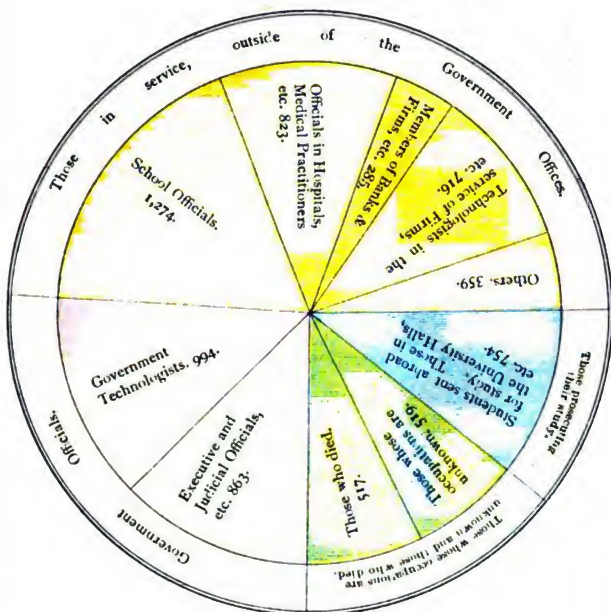


DIAGRAM SHOWING CAREERS OF STUDENTS GRADUATED  
FROM THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES.



*Note* This diagram shows the careers of students graduated since the foundation of the Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto ascertained on March 31st, 1916. Those who may be placed under two or more headings are included under the principal one only.

THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



印刷所

株式會社 國光社

東京市京橋區築地二丁目二十一番地

印刷人

守岡功

東京市京橋區築地二丁目二十一番地

文部大臣官房文書課

明治四十一年三月二十五日發行

明治四十一年三月二十日印刷



# THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION

FOR

1906-1907



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TOKYO, JAPAN.

(1909)

### ERRATA.

Page 290, line 21-22, "(rule of writing Japanese words after Chinese characters)" should be

"(rules of using the *Kana* after Chinese characters)."


Page 291, line 7-8, Ditto.

**THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION**  
**FOR THE**  
**THIRTY-NINTH STATISTICAL YEAR OF MEIJI**  
**(1906-7)**  
**(ABRIDGED)**



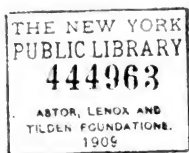
**TRANSLATED AND PUBLISHED**

**BY THE**

 **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

**TŌKYŌ, JAPAN.**

March, 42nd year of Meiji (1909).



# CONTENTS.



## PART I.

### GENERAL SKETCH OF AFFAIRS TRANSACTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

	PAGE
General Remarks .....	1
General Business .....	8
Educational Inspection and Official Tours.....	8
Higher Council of Education .....	9
Summer Institutes .....	9
Educational Institute for the practical training of Inspectors.	12
Degrees.....	13
Students in Foreign Countries.....	14
Instructors and Teachers qualified to receive Licences .....	18
Honour and Encouragement for Meritorious Persons connected with Elementary School Education.....	19
Conferring of Honours upon Meritorious Persons in connection with the Education of the Blind and Dumb .....	21
Examination and Publication of School Books and Charts ..	21
Encouragement given to General Education.....	23
State Aid towards the Expenses of Technical Education ....	23
Government sanction for Associations and Foundations treated as Juridical Persons .....	26
Buildings and Repairs .....	27
Official Orders.....	30
Informations concerning Educational Affairs .....	35
Public Documents .....	36
Officials.....	37
Expenditure .....	41

## PART II.

### EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

	PAGE
General Summary .....	48
Elementary Schools .....	53
Kindergartens .....	75
Blind and Dumb Schools .....	78
The Tokyo Blind and Dumb School .....	78
Public and Private Blind and Dumb Schools .....	82
Higher Normal Schools .....	84
The Tokyo Higher Normal School .....	84
The Hiroshima Higher Normal School .....	91
Higher Normal School for Girls .....	96
Special Institutes for the Training of Teachers .....	103
Normal Schools .....	105
Middle Schools .....	112
High Schools for Girls .....	119
High Schools .....	127
Imperial Universities .....	133
The Imperial University of Tokyo .....	133
The Imperial University of Kyoto .....	154
Special Schools .....	165
The Special Schools of Medicine at Chiba, Sendai, Okayama, Kanazawa and Nagasaki .....	165
The Tokyo School of Foreign Languages .....	170
The Tokyo Fine Art School .....	175
The Tokyo Academy of Music .....	179
Public and Private Special Schools .....	184
Technical Schools .....	188
The Sapporo Agricultural College .....	188
The Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry .....	193
The Tokyo Higher Commercial School .....	195
The Kobe Higher Commercial School .....	199
The Nagasaki Higher Commercial School .....	202
The Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School .....	204
The Tokyo Higher Technical School .....	205
The Osaka Higher Technical School .....	213



	PAGE
The Kyoto Higher Technical School .....	218
The Nagoya Higher Technical School .....	222
The Kumamoto Higher Technical School .....	224
The Sendai Higher Technical School .....	227
Public and Private Technical Schools .....	230
Institutes for the Training of Technical School Teachers .....	235
Miscellaneous Schools .....	237
School Hygiene .....	239
Libraries .....	255
The Imperial Library .....	255
Public and Private Libraries .....	258
Committee for Testing the Qualifications of Teachers for Licences. 260	
Testing of the Qualifications of Elementary School Teachers for Licences .....	268
Granting of the <i>Fu</i> or <i>Ken</i> Licences as Elementary School Teachers. 270	
Committee for the Examination of Medical Practitioners and Pharmacutists .....	272
Imperial Academy .....	275
Central Meteorological Observatory .....	277
Special Observatory for the Measurement of Latitude .....	283
Earthquake Investigation Committee .....	284
Geodetic Committee .....	288
Committee for the Compilation of Catalogues of Scientific Literature. 289	
Japanese Language Investigation Committee .....	290
Educational Societies .....	292
Pensions to Public School Officials .....	294
Educational Fund .....	300
Stock Fund for Additional Salaries to Teachers in City, Town or Village Elementary Schools .....	302
Grant for the Encouragement of General Education .....	305
Public School Expenditure .....	306
Public School Property .....	312

# THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION.

---

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY :

I, Minister of State for Education, hereby humbly submit to Your Majesty, in accordance with the customary usage hitherto observed, the following Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Proceedings relating to Education, together with the results obtained during the thirty-ninth statistical year of Meiji.

BARON NOBUAKI MAKINO,

*Minister of State for Education.*

May, 41st year of Meiji (1908)

## INTRODUCTION.

---

The present report contains a record of educational affairs as transacted by this Department during the statistical year ending the 31st March, 1907.

The following report is divided into two parts; part I contains a general sketch of affairs transacted by the Department; and part II gives a summary of education throughout the country.

The number of children of school age, as well as of schools, teachers, kindergartens, kindergarten conductors, and libraries, and the amounts of educational fund and public school property are given in accordance with investigations made at the end of the statistical year. But the number of public and private elementary schools classified with reference to the number of classes, of public elementary schools in which tuition fees were levied on children, and of schools in which physicians are engaged is given in accordance with investigations made on the 1st March.

The number of students, pupils, children, and infants, as well as that of school classes and school physicians, is based on investigations made on the 1st March. But the number of those children whose names remain on school registers, but who were absent for a period extending from the 1st April to the 1st March is not taken into calculation.

All matters relating to those who have completed the prescribed course of instruction, applicants for admission, those admitted, average number of daily attendances, percentage of attendance and non-attendance, cases of illness, classified with reference to their kinds, in normal schools, tests of teachers for licences, pensions, expenditure, fund for additional salaries for teachers in public elementary schools, are given in accordance with the statistical year. By applicants for admission, or those admitted, are meant only those pupils who had applied for admission, or been admitted, to the first year classes.

The number of inspection tours made by school physicians is given in accordance with investigations made during the period extending from the 1st April to the 1st March; and the results of examinations of the physique of students and pupils are given in accordance with those conducted in April.

The meteorological report extends from January to December, 1906.

All statistical facts relating to schools, kindergartens, or libraries attached to other institutions, or to any such courses of study as are quite distinct from others, but are established in one and the same institutions, either conjointly with, or in addition to, the main courses, are included under the headings specially belonging to them, except those relating to the various items of expenditure or property, or to any other cases where explanatory notes are given. But in cases where the number of teachers, etc., is such as could not be so enumerated under separate headings, such number is included in those that have a greater number of pupils.

The number of professors, assistant professors, instructors, assistant instructors, and teachers in schools under the control of the Department of Education, who have such appointments, in addition to duties connected with other parts of the Department, is omitted from the tables.

The number of teachers in public schools having employment in their own or any other schools in addition to their own specific duty, is not given in the tables.

The number of teachers having charge of other school courses in addition to their own, in elementary schools provided with ordinary and higher elementary school courses, is included under those heads which have a greater number of hours, and under the heads belonging to the higher elementary school courses, where the numbers of hours are equal.

In giving the amount of the salaries received by teachers in city, town or village elementary schools, additional salaries for long service are not included.

The number of schools temporarily closed is omitted from the tables, with the exception of those in which pupils were taught on the 1st March or from which pupils graduated during the statistical year.

All statistical facts and financial accounts for the seven islands included in the province of Izu within the jurisdiction of Tokyo *Fu*, except the accounts relating to the educational fund, stock fund for additional salaries to teachers in city, town or village elementary schools, and pensions, are given in accordance with investigations made in the year 1905-6, as no new reports have yet been received.

In the statistical accounts relating to public school expenditure, all

---

A *Fu* or *Ken* corresponds to the French prefecture. It is subdivided into *Gun* or cantons.

facts relating to the local expenses of Okinawa *Ken* borne by the State are included in the items of *Fu* or *Ken* public school expenditure.

All calculations with regard to either money or land, are expressed in *yen* or *tsubo*\* only, taking into account all decimal numbers over five, and rejecting all below. But in financial calculations relating to pensions, educational fund and stock fund for additional salaries for teachers, or in expressing proportions, two or three fractional units are retained.

\* Equal to about 36 English square feet.

---

# PART I.

## GENERAL SKETCH OF AFFAIRS TRANSACTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DURING THE YEAR 1906-7.

---

### GENERAL REMARKS.

The chief educational affairs transacted during the 39th statistical year may be summarized as follows:—

Peace having been restored in the latter part of the previous year, the changes and improvements called for in the conduct of national affairs were both numerous and important. Amongst others, matters relating to education demanded the closest attention. The rapid advance and prosperous condition of our national education, which have marked recent years, were suddenly menaced by the war at the very time when their salutary effects were becoming visible and apparent; and the necessary measures taken by the government for the prosecution of the war, imposed, for the time being, a policy of strict economy.

But “though the nation is in a state of war, education should by no means be neglected.” In fact, it is during the time of war that the basis must be laid of those *post bellum* measures and undertakings upon which the future plans of the nation are founded, measures and undertakings upon which its future destiny very largely depends. Special care was accordingly taken at the time, that there should be nothing weak or unworthy in what was planned and executed. The foundation of Japanese education was in this way confirmed and strengthened, and the two years of a great war had no weakening effect upon it. On the contrary, the national taste for education matured as the war went on, and the national spirit rose higher, while the salutary effect of the war upon our spiritual education was unbounded. In the early part of the latter half of the previous year, when the war came to an end, the Imperial edict upon the restoration of peace was issued, and public opinion was thereby guided to a decision in regard to what steps it would be best to take. It became the unanimous

feeling of the whole nation that the honour gained by our victories must be retained, due regard being had to the prosperity of the nation as a whole, and that the general condition of things must be improved. This was an outburst of the energy that had been accumulating for many years past. It is at such a moment as this, that all educational undertakings and measures should be improved and enforced, and not merely those belonging to obligatory education. It was neither by chance nor through coincidence that instructions had already been issued in the previous year relating to the subject of *post bellum* education, and urging the importance of that spiritual culture which is the basis of all forms of education.

But there is a sinister influence pervading the society, which produces many evils. It gives rise to frivolities and false heartedness, to radical ideas and pessimistic sentiments, as well as to the production of pamphlets, magazines, pictures, etc. which are low in tone and injurious in their tendency. Moreover it appears in the radical advocates of socialism who try to ignore the fundamental principle of our nationality and thus endanger the peace and order of the community by their perilous tenets and impracticable doctrines. Great must be the temptation to which young men and women are in this way exposed. Thus a spirit of despair and discontent is apt to be generated and public morality is endangered thereby. There may be some who give up their aspirations and indulge in extravagances, while others build castles in the air, and torturing themselves with the tantalizing phantoms of their own creation, neglect the performance of their duty. Concern being felt for the future of the nation and the evil tendencies of the times giving cause for reflection, cautionary instructions were issued at the beginning of the present year. The educational authorities as well as the directors and teachers of schools, it was urged, must join hands with the parents and guardians of students and pupils to improve public morality, and to strengthen national vigour, while students and pupils were enjoined to practice self-denial, to keep a check upon their thoughts and sentiments, and to succeed in their studies, so that the best results might be obtained from our educational system. Such was the warning given, combined with words of encouragement for all.

As regards elementary education, some revision took place in the Imperial Ordinance relating to elementary schools, and the regulations

for carrying this out were revised accordingly. The course of study in ordinary elementary schools has been made to cover six years, while that in higher elementary schools is to be for two or three years. This involved some changes in the curriculum. The plan of using private elementary schools as substitutes for public schools was abolished, and alterations were made in the regulation relating to the test examination of elementary school teachers, and several other subjects. All these changes are to take effect from the forty-first statistical year of Meiji.

When the Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools was issued in 1900, it was quite understood that a four years' course of study in ordinary elementary schools was not enough to attain the object of compulsory education. But at that time, even this comparatively short course of schooling could not be carried into effect throughout the empire, and we had to content ourselves with adding a two years' course of higher elementary school teaching to such ordinary elementary schools as we could encourage to undertake it.

But we have now lengthened the period of compulsory education, for education had in the mean time made remarkable progress, and institutions, which combined the teaching of higher and ordinary elementary schools had multiplied, which proved that the time was ripe for the long expected alteration. Furthermore, the *post bellum* system of education must see the national morality and condition of thought elevated. It is not contented that six years of compulsory education is sufficient, but under present circumstances, we have to rest contented with it, and as to further development, we must leave it to the years to come. The third and fourth years' course of the higher elementary schools under the old regime has been made into the first and second years' course of the higher elementary schools mentioned in the new Ordinance. In some places another year was added, making together three years of the higher elementary course.

The plan of using private elementary schools as substitutes for public schools was abolished, because there was no longer any need for it, or for the continuance of these private institutions. In fact, results obtained have been very unsatisfactory as compared with those from public schools, and at the same time the number of these private schools was very small, they being found only here and there, whilst the public elementary schools flourish everywhere.



The grade of examination for testing ordinary elementary school teachers was raised, and some subjects hitherto omitted, were made essential. Science and some other subjects are to be taught in a suitable manner to ordinary elementary school teachers, so that their knowledge and aptitude in teaching may be equal to the requirements of the increased number of school years, because the licences, which ordinary elementary school teachers had got when they had to teach but a four years' course, enabled these same teachers to undertake a six years' course.

As regards secondary and normal education many alterations must be made, in consequence of the revision of the Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools. To begin with, the qualifications of candidates for admission to middle schools or high schools for girls must be altered. Some necessary revisions must be made in the Ordinance relating to High Schools for Girls, and in that relating to Middle Schools. Several isolated articles must be brought together, and Regulations for Normal Schools must be drawn up. Investigations had been made hitherto for the above subjects. Some alterations were made in the Regulations for Special Institutes for the Training of Teachers, and it was decided that scholarships should be given under certain conditions. Regulations respecting persons receiving scholarships were drawn up accordingly. The examinations for admission might formerly be undergone by persons having the same attainments as those of middle school graduates, but now any boy who has the same attainments as a middle school graduate and any girl who is not inferior to a graduate of a high school for girls of four years' course, may undergo such examination. The Sixth Special Institute for Training Teachers was newly established and an English course was started. Girls are admitted to this Institute and trained to become English teachers in high schools for girls.

With regard to technical education, there have been improvements in the matter of administration, equipment, and method of teaching, with a view to the attainments of the best results. The pecuniary assistance given by the State towards the expenses of technical education, helps much in the development of this sort of education, but as the amount is limited, it is made a rule to let each *Fu*, *Ken*, or *Gun* support its own supplementary technical school as much as possible, the expenditure involved being but slight. The special technical schools under the

direct control of the Department of Education annually increase in number. The engineering department of the Fifth High School was reorganized and made into an independent institution under the name of the Kumamoto Higher Technical School, while a new school was opened at Sendai, viz: the Sendai Higher Technical School, and regulations were drawn up for the course of study and grading of classes in these schools. In the former school, the three courses of civil engineering, mechanical engineering, and mining and metallurgy, were established. Pupils of the old engineering department and fresh pupils were enrolled together. In the latter school, provision was made for the four courses of civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, and mining and metallurgy. Pupils were to be enrolled during this year and preparations were made for the new institution to be opened next year. The course of dyeing was abolished in the Osaka Higher Technical School, while the course of metallurgy was changed to that of mining and metallurgy. In the Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry, the whole curriculum was changed as to the subjects taught and their grades. Thus the new measures taken were by no means few in number.

As regards special education, alterations were made in the Regulations for the Sanctioning of Private Special Schools of Medicine, to the effect that a sanctioned school must send to the Minister of Education, immediately after an examination, the names of all the regular pupils who have passed the final examination, together with particulars as to their social class and age, and also the marks in each subject in which they were examined. Regulations for the Sanctioning of Dentistry Schools were drawn up. The essential items were settled, together with the method of control to be observed in a medical school wishing to be sanctioned, in accordance with item No. 1 of article No. 1 of the Law relating to Dentistry. Alterations were made in the regulations of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages relating to the course of study, subjects taught and their grades, post-graduate students, elective pupils, special and short courses. The short course was abolished because those pupils, for whose benefit instruction in the Russian, Chinese and Korean languages was given, all graduated during the year, and it is considered desirable that undivided attention should be concentrated upon the ordinary courses.

As regards university education, the establishment of the College of Literature in the Imperial University of Kyoto is the most important of the educational measures taken. In that college courses of philosophy, history and literature are provided. The course of philosophy has two professorial chairs, viz: that of philosophy and that of the history of philosophy; the course of psychology has one; that of pedagogics and the method of teaching, one; ethics, one; the Chinese language and Chinese literature, one. The college was opened on the eleventh of September this year. In the Imperial University of Tokyo one professorial chair for the history of diplomacy was established in the College of Law; one professorial chair for orthopaedic surgery in the College of Medicine; one professorial chair for botanical pathology, in the College of Agriculture. In the Imperial University of Kyoto one professorial chair was established for politics and the history of politics, in the College of Law; one professorial chair for orthopaedic surgery, in the Kyoto College of Medicine. One professorial chair was established for dermatology and syphilis, one professorial chair for psychiatry, one professorial chair for medical jurisprudence, and one for otology, rhinology, and laryngology, in the Fukuoka College of Medicine. For those subjects which had chairs already established, additional ones were instituted, and appropriate measures were taken to meet all necessary requirements in connection therewith. A special system of university finance was instituted, and both universities have now a fund of their own. All expenditure is met by the income arising from the school fund, government support, tuition, contributions, and other sources of revenue. Regulations for the control of this system of finance and the guidance of the committee were drawn up.

The institution of the Tokyo Academy was reorganized, and regulations for the Imperial Academy were enacted, which enlarged the system and increased the number of members. The development of science will thereby be furthered, it is hoped, with good results for the education of the nation. Regulations for libraries were drawn up, so that the provisions relating to such institutions might be known when it was proposed to establish either a public or a private library. A special scheme of finance was instituted by which all schools and the Imperial Library under the control of the Department of Education have each their own system of finance, the sources of their income being the support granted by government, interest from their fund, tuition,

contributions, etc. Necessary alterations were made in the regulations as to the Higher Council of Education, the Ordinance relating to libraries, regulations relating to the examination of medical practitioners and pharmacentists, the method of prevention and disinfection of contagious diseases in schools, regulations relating to the examination of school books and charts, regulations relating to investigation as to pensions granted to school officials, regulations relating to the control of the pension fund for the teachers of elementary schools established by *Fu* and *Ken*, etc.

Various measures and undertakings in regard to educational affairs called for attention during the year under review, it being the first year after the restoration of peace, and, as shown in the foregoing pages, the necessary steps have been taken in regard to those which are the most important, education having much to do with the advance or retrogression of a nation's welfare. The progress of education having been one of the causes of our triumph in the late war, the whole nation must unite to perfect its system of education, thus establishing the glory of our Empire upon a firm foundation and enabling the nation to hold its own upon the field of international rivalry. This is the reason why an increase has been made in the number of the years allotted to compulsory education, as the first step of *post bellum* measures, while efforts have not been spared to do the best for secondary, technical, special and other kinds of education.

---

## GENERAL BUSINESS.

*Educational Inspection and Official Tours* : — During the year, several tours were made by officials of the Department for the purpose of investigating educational affairs, namely : one by the Vice Minister of Education to Kyoto *Fu* ; one by the Chief of the Bureau of Special School Affairs to the cities of Kyoto and Fukuoka ; two by the Chief of the Bureau of General School Affairs to the Nakano Supplementary Technical School, Toyotama-gōri, Tokyo *Fu*, and to Kanagawa *Ken* ; two by the Chief of the Bureau of Technical School Affairs to Yamanashi *Ken* and to Kumamoto *Ken* ; three by the councillors to Gunma *Ken*, to Totori, Shimane, Okayama and Hiroshima *Ken*, and to Kanagawa *Ken* ; twenty one by inspectors, namely, three to Kanagawa *Ken*, one to Kagawa and Okayama *Ken*, one to Nara, Miye and Aichi *Ken*, one to Kumamoto, Saga, Nagasaki, Fukuoka, and Miye *Ken*, one to Akita, Yamagata and Fukushima *Ken*, one to Saitama, Gunma, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Yamanashi and Nagano *Ken*, one to Kyoto *Fu*, and Gifu *Ken*, one to Niigata, Nagano, Ibaraki and Gunma *Ken*, one to Aomori, Fukushima and Akita *Ken*, one to Okayama, Shimaue Hiroshima and Yamaguchi *Ken*, one to Nagasaki and Fukuoka *Ken*, one to Hyogo, Nara, Shiga and Wakayama *Ken*, one to Fukuoka and Kumamoto *Ken*, one to Kyoto *Fu*, Shiga and Gifu *Ken*, one to Nara and Miye *Ken*, one to Kagoshima and Miyazaki *Ken*, one to Shiga, Fukui, Ishikawa and Toyama *Ken*, one to Tokushima, Kagawa and Ehime *Ken*, and one to Tokyo *Fu*, and Shizuoka *Ken* ; one by the compilers of school books to Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi and Tokushima *Ken* ; six by subordinate officials, namely, one to Okayama and Hiroshima *Ken*, one to Osaka *Fu*, Yamanashi and Gifu *Ken*, one to Nagano and Fukushima *Ken*, one to Kyoto *Fu*, and Aichi *Ken*, one to Kanagawa *Ken* and one to the Nakano Supplementary Technical School Toyotama-gōri, Tokyo *Fu*.

Special tours were also made by professors and other teachers in the government schools, in obedience to the order of the Department, namely, two by professors in the College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Tokyo, one to the cities of Kyoto, Sendai, Nagoya and Kanazawa, and one to Kyoto and Osaka *Fu*, Nagasaki, Okayama, Fukuoka and Kumamoto *Ken* ; one by a professor in the College of Agriculture to Niigata and Nagano *Ken* ; one by a professor in the

Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry to Miyagi, Fukushima, Iwate and Aomori *Ken*; six by professors and assistant professors in the Tokyo Higher Normal School, namely, one to Hyogo and Shizuoka *Ken* for the purpose of inspecting the method of teaching science in the elementary and normal schools, one to Tokushima, Kagawa and Ehime *Ken* for the purpose of inspecting the method of teaching physics in normal schools, middle schools, etc., one to Kyoto *Fu*, Miye, Aichi and Shiga *Ken* for the purpose of inspecting the method of teaching manual training in normal and elementary schools, one to the Hokkaido and Miyagi, Fukushima and Aomori *Ken* for the purpose of inspecting sports and drilling in all the schools, one to Gunma and Tochigi *Ken* for the purpose of inspecting the method of teaching mathematics, one to Hyogo, Hiroshima and Kumamoto *Ken* for the purpose of inspecting the manner of teaching in half time schools; three by professors and instructors in the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, one to Fukuoka, Oita and Saga *Ken*, for the purpose of inspecting the teaching of history in normal schools, middle schools, etc., one to Hyogo, Tottori and Okayama *Ken* for the purpose of inspecting the manner of teaching English in middle schools, normal schools, etc., one to Hyogo *Ken* for the purpose of inspecting half time schools; four by the professors in the Higher Normal School for Girls, one to Fukui, Ishikawa and Toyama *Ken* to inspect the moral teaching given in girls' schools, one to Kyoto and Osaka *Fu* and Nara *Ken* to inspect the teaching of history in girls' schools, one to Hyogo, Hiroshima, and Kumamoto *Ken* to inspect half time schools, and one to Aichi and Shizuoka *Ken* to inspect the manner of teaching in the course of household management given in girls' schools.

*Higher Council of Education*:— One meeting of the council was held during the year, and continued for six days. The items submitted to it were as follows:—items relating to elementary schools, to high schools for girls, to government special schools of medicine, to the use of *Kana*; the testing of the qualifications of teachers in normal and middle schools and high schools for girls; teachers of technical schools; supplementary courses in agricultural schools; post-graduate courses of technical schools; and increase of schools under the direct control of the Department of Education, etc.

*Summer Institutes*:— The summer institutes annually organized by the Department of Education for instructors in normal and middle

schools, and high schools for girls, and for those in technical schools shew a regular advance year by year, the number of applicants continually increasing. These institutes were opened, as in the previous year, in certain provincial centres, as well as in Tokyō, for the convenience of persons in different parts of the country. The courses were conducted by lecturers well versed in the special branches of instruction, and were completed by the date previously fixed.

Summer institutes for instructors in normal, and middle schools, and high schools for girls were opened in Tokyo, Kanazawa, Kumamoto and Hiroshima. The meeting places assigned for the purpose were, in Tokyo, the Tokyo Higher Normal School, where instruction was given in the three subjects of pedagogics, the method of teaching science in elementary schools, and manual training; the Imperial University, where the subject was, the world's history of recent years; the Tokyo Fine Art School, where painting and drawing were taught; in Kanazawa the fourth High School, where zoology and botany were taught; in Hiroshima, the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, where English was taught, and in Kumamoto the Fifth High School, where physics and chemistry were taught. The lectures on the method of teaching science in elementary schools, and history, lasted for two weeks, beginning on the 25th of July, while instruction in the remaining subjects continued for a week longer.

The total number of teachers engaged was 13,—3 for English, 2 for drawing and painting, 2 for manual training and one for each of the remaining subjects. The teachers were the professors and lecturers of the schools where the summer lectures were given. The number of pupils was 552, 496 of whom received certificates, viz., 98 for painting and drawing, 97 for history, 66 for pedagogics, 63 for the teaching of science in elementary schools, 46 for English, 35 for chemistry, 33 each for physics and manual training, 25 for zoology and botany. This shows an increase of 117 in the number of pupils and 82 in the number of those who received certificates.

Summer institutes for instructors in technical schools were opened in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagano, Kagoshima, and Yamagata. In Tokyo, the place assigned for the purpose was the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, where two courses of instruction were given in merchandise, commercial geography and marine transportations, the courses lasting for three weeks from the 10th of August. In Osaka, lectures were given at the

Osaka Higher Technical School, on the three courses of the selection of engineering materials and the comparison of various testing machines and measuring instruments, of prime movers, and of interchangeability in machine tool work, the courses lasting for three weeks from the 1st of August. In Nagano, lectures were given at the Nagano *Ken* Normal School, on the two courses of general principles of commerce and book-keeping; the courses commenced on the 1st of August and lasted for three weeks. The places assigned for the lectures in Kagoshima and Yamagata were the respective normal schools of these cities, the subjects taught being the chief points to be observed in the teaching of agriculture, together with horticulture and productions. The lectures began on the 1st of August and lasted for twenty days for the former and three weeks for the latter subject.

Those selected to receive instruction in the commercial course were chosen in Tokyo from amongst teachers of commercial schools of A and B grades, so that the instruction in this course might be attended with the greatest profit; while in Nagano they were selected from amongst the teachers and principals of supplementary technical schools and higher elementary schools, and the teaching given concerned essential points in the method of imparting instruction in commercial courses. In the industrial course, the pupils consisted of the teachers in technical and apprentices' schools, and they were sent to examine factories in the neighbourhood and they were given practical lessons as well as lectures. Those who took the agricultural course consisted of the regular teachers and principals of supplementary technical schools and higher elementary schools, the aim being the diffusion of the practical knowledge of agriculture essential to the imparting of elementary instruction in that subject. The number of lecturers was 13, 4 of whom lectured in the commercial course, two in each place, and 9 in the courses of industry and agriculture, three in each place. They consisted of professors in the Imperial University of Tokyo, the Tokyo Higher Normal School, the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and the Osaka Higher Technical School, as well as the principals of public technical schools, etc. The number of persons under instruction was 188, 177 of whom completed the prescribed course and received certificates, viz; 47 in the commercial course, 10 in the industrial course and 120 in the agricultural course. Compared with the previous year this shows a decrease



of 125 in the number of those who attended and of 124 in the number of those who received certificates.

The effect of these institutes is to impart an amount of new knowledge to the pupils which can not but very materially assist the progress of education generally. The authorities in all districts give encouragement to the teachers, while the teachers on their part are very desirous of attending; but it is a matter of regret that the amount of equipment and the supply of lecturers fall short of what is required for the number of applicants.

*Educational Institute for the Practical Training of Inspectors*:— The aim of this institute is to train those whose duty consists in the direct encouragement of education such as the inspectors of *Fu*, *Ken*, or *Gun*, in the method of elementary school education and educational administration in general. It was established in the previous year and sessions are held three times a year in the Tokyo Higher Normal School. Although the proportion of children attending school is increasing everywhere, and the equipment of school buildings, etc. is improving, yet the method of instruction and discipline is not perfect. At the same time, the inspectors whose duty consists in the encouragement and improvement of education are apt to content themselves with making superficial observations, examining the equipment of school buildings, insisting on the adjustment of books, or urging attendance upon the part of the children, etc., while a very few look deeply into education itself or work for its progress and improvement. It is for this reason that the institute was established, it being desired that the inspectors should be guided and helped thereby in improving the details of elementary education.

Those who receive instruction are selected exclusively from amongst the inspectors of *Fu*, *Ken*, *Do*, *Gun*, and islands, the number being limited to about fifty at one time. They are admitted to the institute through the recommendation of the governors of *Fu*, *Ken* or *Do*. The teachers consist of the councillors of the Department, and professors, assistant professors, instructors, regular teachers, etc. of the Tokyo Higher Normal School. The subjects taught are not quite the same at all times, yet they have generally consisted of educational administration, pedagogics, history of pedagogics, ethics, psychology, method of instruction, school administration, manual training, the Japanese language, arithmetic, etc. Besides the training in these branches of

learning, the pupils visit government schools under the direct control of the Department, and other schools established by the government, by the public, or by private individuals, and in addition, noted persons of learning are asked to give them lectures.

This institute, which was first opened in the previous year, has been six times in session, and the number of persons who attended the lectures and completed courses is 291. The result being increasingly satisfactory the importance of the institute is now fully recognized.

*Degrees* :— There are nine kinds of degrees, viz: *Hōgaku Hakushi*, *Igaku Hakushi*, *Yakugaku Hakushi*, *Kōgaku Hakushi*, *Bungaku Hakushi*, *Rigaku Hakushi*, *Nōgaku Hakushi*, *Ringaku Hakushi*, and *Jūgaku Hakushi*. Degrees are conferred by the Minister of Education upon persons who have been admitted to the University Hall and have passed the prescribed examination, upon persons who applied for degrees on the strength of theses written by them, and who were recognized in the faculty meeting of the colleges of the University as possessing qualifications similar to or above those possessed by the persons who have passed the examination above stated, and upon persons who were ascertained by the Association of *Hakushi* to be worthy of having a degree conferred upon them. The Minister may also confer degrees upon the professors of colleges, on the recommendation of the president of the university.

During the year, there were 31 persons, upon whom the degree of *Hakushi* was conferred in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance relating to Degrees. Of these, 4 received the degree of *Hōgaku Hakushi*, 15 *Igaku Hakushi*, 1 *Yakugaku Hakushi*, 3 *Kōgaku Hakushi*, 1 *Bungaku Hakushi*, 4 *Rigaku Hakushi*, and 3 *Nōgaku Hakushi*. If a distinction be made with regard to the qualifications of the recipients of these degrees, it will be seen that of the above mentioned persons, 2 received their degree after having been admitted to the University Hall of Tokyo, and having passed the prescribed examinations, viz. *Bungaku Hakushi* one, and *Rigaku Hakushi* one; 7 on the recommendation of the President of the Imperial University of Kyoto, viz. *Hōgaku Hakushi* 3, *Igaku Hakushi* one, and *Kōgaku Hakushi* 3; 22 on the strength of theses written by themselves, viz. *Hōgaku Hakushi* one, *Igaku Hakushi* 14, *Yakugaku Hakushi* one, *Rigaku Hakushi* 3 and *Nōgaku Hakushi* 3.

At the end of the present year, there were 73 *Hōgaku* (Law) *Hakushi*, 132 *Igaku* (Medicine) *Hakushi*, 9 *Yakugaku* (Pharmacy)

*Hakushi*, 107 *Kōgaku* (Engineering) *Hakushi*, 51 *Bungaku* (Literature) *Hakushi*, 59 *Rigaku* (Science) *Hakushi*, 12 *Nōgaku* (Agriculture) *Hakushi*, 7 *Ringaku* (Forestry) *Hakushi* and 11 *Jūigaku* (Veterinary Medicine) *Hakushi*. Of these, one holds two degrees in Law and Literature, one holds two degrees in Science and Pharmacy, one holds two degrees in Law and Agriculture, and one holds two degrees in Engineering and Pharmacy; the total being 461. Those of the foregoing who died were: *Igaku Hakushi* 2, *Bungaku Hakushi* 3 and *Nōgaku Hakushi* one.

The table given below shows the annual comparative statistics of those who hold degrees. × denotes the number of those who received degrees during the year. The figures with no mark attached show the number of all those who received degrees in the preceding years, excluding those who were no longer living at the end of the year.

	<i>Igaku Hakushi.</i>	<i>Igaku Hakushi.</i>	<i>Yakugaku Hakushi.</i>	<i>Kōgaku Hakushi.</i>	<i>Bungaku Hakushi.</i>	<i>Rigaku Hakushi.</i>	<i>Nōgaku Hakushi.</i>	<i>Ringaku Hakushi.</i>	<i>Jūigaku Hakushi.</i>	Total No. of <i>Hakushi</i> .	No. of persons.
1906—7....	61 × 4	117 × 15	8 × 1	104 × 3	50 × 1	55 × 4	13 × 3	7	11	134 × 31	461
1905—6....	61 × 8	95 × 20	7 × 1	102 × 2	47 × 6	53 × 2	14	7	9 × 2	399 × 41	438
1904—5....	55 × 7	85 × 14	7	100 × 3	46 × 1	50 × 3	13 × 1	7	9	372 × 29	400
1903—4....	54 × 1	77 × 8	5 × 2	94 × 7	42 × 5	48 × 2	12 × 1	6 × 1	9	347 × 27	373
1902—3....	47 × 8	69 × 10	5	90 × 4	36 × 6	44 × 5	12 × 1	6	7 × 2	316 × 36	351

Note:—The number of persons and that of *Hakushi* do not agree, because one person sometimes holds two degrees.

*Students in Foreign Countries*.—The students sent abroad for study by the Department of Education are generally teachers or graduates of the schools under the direct control of the Department. After submitting them to proper tests, the Minister directs them to proceed for a certain number of years to certain foreign countries for the study of such branches of learning as can best be learned abroad. In addition, it sometimes happens that when the Minister sees some person who appears to him to be specially suited to undergo this process of training, he directs him to proceed abroad, after he has undergone the usual test.

During the present year, 51 students were sent abroad for study, 49 of these being men and 2 women, viz:—7 were sent to Germany, of whom one went for the study of medicine, one for psychiatry and nervous diseases, one for obstetrics and gynecology, one for pedagogics and methods of instruction, one for forest utilization and forest engineering, and 2 for the German language; 2 were sent to France, of whom one went for the study of French and the other, a woman, for the piano; 9 were sent to France and Germany, one for the study of public law, one for statistics, one for medicine, one for anatomy, one for pathological anatomy, 2 for obstetrics and gynecology, one for agricultural production and horticulture, and one for veterinary pathology, and surgery; 6 were sent to England and Germany, of whom 3 went for chemistry, one for the method of teaching physics and chemistry, one for the study of aquiculture, and one for the history and science of trade and commerce; 5 were sent to England and the United States, of whom one went for the study of the English language and English literature, 2 for the English language, one of these being a woman, one for the science of trade and commerce, and one for the science of trade and commerce, and book-keeping; 3 were sent to France, Germany and the United States, of whom one went for the study of zootechny, one for the manufacture of agricultural products, and one for the manufacture of marine products; 7 were sent to England, Germany and the United States, of whom one went for the study of naval architecture, one for mining and metallurgy, one for wood working machines, one for manufacturing machinery, one for the manufacture and the method of using gas and oil engines, one for the method of finishing cotton cloth and cotton mixed with silk or wool or hemp or flax, and for dyeing, and one for the study of the history of recent years; 4 were sent to England, France and Germany, of whom one went for the study of commercial law, one for the science of dyeing, one for Sanskrit, and one for philology; 2 were sent to England, France, Germany and the United States, one of whom went for the study of marine engineering, and the other for the study of fishing; one was sent to Germany and China for the study of Chinese literature; one was sent to Germany and Switzerland for the study of surgery, dermatology and venereal diseases; one was sent to Germany and Holland for the study of botany; one was sent to Germany and Austria-Hungary for the study of psychiatry and nervous diseases;

one was sent to England, France and Italy for the study of architectural ornamentation; and one was sent to China for the study of oriental history. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 34.

During the present year, 50 students returned to Japan, 3 of whom arrived from England, 2 of these after a course of study in the English language and the method of teaching English, and one after a course of household management; 11 returned from Germany, 2 of whom had studied anatomy, one orthopaedic surgery, one medical jurisprudence, one dermatology and syphilis, one physics, one ophthalmology, one physiology, one psychiatry, one the German language and one organ and musical composition; 7 returned from England and Germany, of whom one had studied organic chemistry, one mathematics, one science of commerce, one otology, rhinology and laryngology, one zootechny, one mechanical engineering, and one marine engineering; 4 returned from France and Germany, of whom 2 studied civil law, one public law and one optics and crystallography; 5 returned from England, France and Germany, of whom 2 studied history, one political economy, one English, and one physiology; 4 returned from Germany and the United States, of whom one studied electric metallurgy, one electric engineering, one political economy, and one metal casting; 2 returned from France, Germany and the United States, of whom one studied agriculture, and the other mining and metallurgy; 3 returned from England, Germany, and the United States, of whom one studied chemistry, one commerce and one civil engineering; one returned from England and the United States, after a course of commercial science; 2 returned from England, France, Germany and the United States, of whom one studied horticulture, and the other drawing and printing; 2 returned from Germany and Austria-Hungary, of whom one studied pathology and pathological anatomy, and the other forest management; one returned from France, Germany and Italy, after a course of history; one returned from France, Germany, Belgium and the United States, after a course of agricultural chemistry; one returned from England, France, Germany and Italy after a course of political economy; one returned from England and Austria-Hungary after a course of tanning and making articles of leather; one returned from England, France, Italy and the United States after a course of architecture; and one returned from Germany, Switzerland and the

United States after a course of mechanical engineering. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 19.

At the end of the year under review, the number of students in foreign countries was 87, of whom 12 have been ordered to study in Germany; 2 in France, one of these being a woman; 11 in France and Germany; 10 in England and Germany; 8 in Germany and the United States; 6 in England and the United States, one of these being a woman; 5 in France, Germany and the United States; 11 in England, Germany and the United States; 6 in England, France and Germany; 2 in England, France, Germany and the United States; 2 in Germany, Switzerland and the United States; 2 in Germany and China; one in Germany and Switzerland; one in Germany and Holland; one in Germany and Austria-Hungary; one in France and the United States; one in France and Italy; one in Austria-Hungary; one in England, France and Italy; one in Switzerland and the United States; and one in China. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of one.

During the year, among the students sent abroad the following were ordered to attend the various educational congresses held in their respective countries: one, the International Congress on the Rice Trade in Italy; 4, the International Congress on Medicine at Lisbon, Portugal; and one, the International Congress on Commercial Education at Milan, Italy.

The table given below shows the annual comparative statistics of the persons sent by the Department to study abroad and of those who returned, etc.

	Those who were sent abroad.	Those who returned on the expiration of the term of their study.	Those who returned before finishing their study.	Those who were relieved of their study.	Those who died.	Actual number of persons at the end of the year.
1906-7.....	x 49 2	x 49 1	—	—	—	85 2
1905-6.....	17	x 25 1	1	—	1	85 1
1904-5.....	12	30	3	1	—	x 99 2
1903-4.....	34	30	4	—	—	x 121 2
1902-3.....	x 47 1	x 38 2	1	—	—	x 121 2

x Women.

*Instructors and Teachers qualified to receive Licences :—* The licence to be given in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance relating to Teachers' Licences, is granted by the Minister of Education to the graduates of government schools designed for the training of teachers and of the institutes for training teachers as well as to those persons who have successfully passed the qualifying test appointed for regular teachers.

The actual number of persons to whom licences as instructors were granted during the year in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance relating to teachers' licences was 1,109 men and 195 women, the total being 1,304. Compared with the previous year this shows a decrease of 67 men and an increase of 14 women. Of this number, those who had graduated from government schools designed for the training of teachers were 358, consisting of 238 men and 120 women, while 568 passed the prescribed tests without examination and 378 by examination. Of the former, there were 538 men, 4 of whom were foreigners, and 30 women; and of the latter 333 were men, and 45 women. If the proportion of those licensed to teach be calculated in respect of the total number before mentioned, it will be seen that the number of graduates of government schools designed for the training of teachers is 27.45 per cent. of the said total, while the number of those licensed without examination and by examination is respectively 43.57 and 28.98 per cent. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 13.16 in the number of graduates of government schools, an increase of 14.39 in the number of those who passed the tests without examination, and a decrease of 1.23 in those who passed the examination. If the number of both sexes be compared, the percentage of women was 17.58, showing an increase of 2.19 over the previous year.

Distinguished with reference to the kinds of licences, 701 men were licensed for normal schools, middle schools and high schools for girls, 210 men for normal schools and middle schools, 80 men for normal schools and high schools for girls, one man for middle schools and high schools for girls, 51 men for normal schools, 35 men for middle schools, among whom were 4 foreigners, 16 men and 124 women for the girls' department of normal schools and high schools for girls, 10 men and 59 women for the girls' department of normal schools, and 5 men and 12 women for high schools for girls. Taking all subjects, the number of nominal persons licensed to teach was 2,535,

of whom 1,931 were men and 604 women, so that a comparison with the previous year shows a decrease of 199.

The number of ordinary regular teachers in elementary schools to whom general licences were granted by the Minister of Education, in accordance with the Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools, was 220 men and 9 women, all of whom received the honour on the representation of local governors. This shows an increase of 28 men and 7 women.

The following table gives the annual comparative statistics for persons receiving licences entitling them to give instruction as regular teachers in normal schools, middle schools, and high schools for girls, as well as for those who received the general licence for elementary school teachers.

	Those who received licences as instructors in normal schools, middle schools, & high schools for girls.				Those who received the general licence for elementary school teachers.
	Graduates of the schools designed for the training of teachers.	Those who passed the test without examination.	Those who passed the test by examination.	Total.	
1906-7.....	358	568	378	1,034	229
1905-6.....	551	396	410	1,357	194
1904-5.....	268	336	403	1,007	234
1903-4.....	457	279	416	1,152	266
1902-3.....	281	242	468	991	238

*Conferring Honour upon and Encouraging Meritorious Persons connected with Elementary School Education*:— The Regulations relating to the Letters of Merit in Elementary School Education, Departmental Ordinance No. 11 issued in the 38th year of Meiji, deals with the matter of Minister's conferring honour and bestowing encouragement upon persons distinguished for their merit amongst elementary school teachers, the heads of cities, towns, and villages, and town and village school corporations, as well as amongst the officials or members of school committee connected with elementary school education. In the year



under review the Minister of Education, by the decision of the Committee for investigating cases of merit in connection with elementary school education, presented to 70 persons "Letters of Merit in connection with Elementary School Education." Of these, 32 were elementary school teachers and 38 were the heads of towns, villages, etc. The former received the letter on the 3rd of November, 1906, and the latter on the 31st of March, 1907. The letter was granted to 14 of these persons on account of long, assiduous and faithful service combined with a measure of popularity which had a salutary influence both in and out of school hours. For long and assiduous service, and for good influence and ability in imparting instruction, 14 received the letter. For long and assiduous service and for improving the method of instruction and control, 4 received it. For establishing an elementary school of one class, for untiring perseverance in its management, and for methods of instruction and discipline worthy of notice, one person received it. Twenty eight persons received it on account of their services in assiduously extending and developing elementary school education while serving for many years as the heads of towns, villages, etc. One received it for his services in diligently extending and developing elementary school education while serving for many years as member of a school committee or the head of a town. Eight persons received it for their services in assiduously extending and developing elementary school education while serving for many years as members of school committee and as assistant officials or clerks in the village office.

The following table shows the comparative statistics of last year and this year for persons who received the letter of merit in connection with elementary school education.

	Principals of ordinary elemen- tary schools.	Principals of higher elementary schools.	Principals of ordi- nary & higher elementary schools.	Regular teachers in ordinary & higher elementary schools.	Founders of private elementary schools.	Heads of towns or villages.	Assistant officials or clerks in the village office.	Members of school committees.	Total.
1906-7..	7	10	14	1	1	29	2	6	70
1905-6..	5	11	13	1	—	—	—	—	30

*Conferring of Honours upon Meritorious Persons connected with the Education of the Blind and Dumb:—* In order to encourage the education of the blind and dumb, four individuals and three schools were honoured. The former were persons who had endeavoured with signal success to develop this kind of education, and the latter were institutions provided with the full equipment necessary for such work, with results of the most satisfactory kind.

*Examination and Publication of School Books and Charts:—* School text books, maps, charts, etc. are examined to see whether they conform to the principles of the Ordinance relating to normal schools, middle schools, high schools for girls, elementary schools, etc., before they are adopted for purposes of instruction. This examination is carried out by the Department upon the application of the publishers.

During the year, the number of books and charts for which applications for examination were made to the Department of Education was 383 sets or 705 volumes. Those of which examination had to be continued down to the present year were 121 sets or 218 volumes, making a total of 504 sets or 923 volumes. Of these, 377 sets or 725 volumes were examined and approved during the year. The books and charts not approved, were 16 sets or 20 volumes and those for which applications were rejected, were 16 sets or 20 volumes, and those treated as void were 8 sets, or 30 volumes, while those left over for examination in the succeeding year were 103 sets or 148 volumes.

The text books and charts for elementary schools which relate to morals, the Japanese language, arithmetic, Japanese history, geography and drawing must be publications, the copy-right of which is held by the Department. As to other text books, they may be works either copyrighted by the Department of Education or examined and approved by the Minister, and the local governors have the right of choosing from among them. Those books published during the year under review, the copyright of which belongs to the Department, are of 18 kinds, and consist of 18,039,900 volumes. Those books reprinted by the publishers to the order of the Department are of 3 kinds, and number 17,000 volumes in all. Those books the originals of which were furnished by the Department, and for the reproduction of which the Department gave its permission, are of 15 kinds, with a total of

18,022,900 volumes. Compared with the publications of previous year, there was a decrease of 9,004,691 volumes and 15,000 sheets of charts.

The following comparative table shows the annual statistics relating to the number of books and charts published, the copyright of which belongs to the Department.

	1906-7	1905-6	1904-5	1903-4
Moral Lessons for Ordinary Elementary Schools .....	1,599,500	1,665,000	2,688,900	2,433,620
Charts designed for the teaching of Moral Lessons in Ordinary Elementary Schools..	—	15,000	18,000	22,796
Ordinary Elementary School Readers .....	4,400,000	7,788,339	3,613,300	3,523,200
Penmanship for Ordinary Elementary Schools.	3,686,000	6,008,507	2,277,900	2,142,500
Models of Japanese Brush Work for Ordinary Elementary Schools .....	206,000	149,000	387,400	—
Models of Pencil Drawing for Ordinary Elementary Schools .....	30,000	—	149,600	—
Ordinary Elementary School Arithmetic ....	20,000	—	209,225	—
Moral Lessons for Higher Elementary Schools.	852,000	1,188,000	1,277,400	1,031,310
Higher Elementary School Readers .....	1,758,000	2,740,929	1,275,700	1,106,000
Penmanship for Higher Elementary Schools..	1,768,000	2,531,416	1,206,400	908,300
Higher Elementary School Arithmetic .....	909,000	1,340,000	1,174,000	—
Models of Japanese Brush Work for Higher Elementary Schools .....	865,400	862,400	1,085,860	—
Models of Pencil Drawing for Higher Elementary Schools .....	235,000	203,000	386,290	—
Japanese History for Elementary Schools ..	884,000	1,203,000	1,248,900	878,950
Geography for Elementary Schools .....	805,000	1,190,000	1,271,900	1,060,340
Geometrical Drawing for the use of elementary school teachers .....	5,000	3,000	21,800	—
Text Book of Agriculture for the use of elementary school teachers .....	1,000	8,000	7,000	5,000
Text Book of Agriculture for the use of teachers in elementary schools of single class ..	—	4,000	—	—
Text Book of Manual Training for the use of elementary school teachers .....	1,000	13,000	18,000	—
Moral Lessons for the use of elementary school teachers .....	15,000	51,000	31,300	19,000

*Encouragement given to General Education* :— For the fund for the encouragement of general education, a sum of 250,000 *yen* was granted from the State Treasury, of which amount a sum of 50,000 *yen* is set aside in the Department to be used by the Minister for the purpose of bestowing bonuses upon those persons whom the Minister granted "Letters of Merit," or upon persons whose activity in educational affairs during the time of war produced favourable results. These persons consist chiefly of elementary school teachers, and officials of cities, towns, and villages. The remaining part of the sum granted, i. e. 200,000 *yen* was distributed, according to the ratio of the children of school age ascertained at the end of the thirty-seventh statistical year, in all parts of the country with the exception of Okinawa *Ken*, whose portions are kept in the Department.

The funds were to be distributed in the following manner :— bonuses given to the teachers of public and private elementary schools, or similar institutions, or to those of blind and dumb schools attached to elementary schools, whose diligent service produces good results ; bonuses given to elementary schools where the teachers' endeavours are crowned with special success ; aid to be given to towns and villages unable without assistance to establish their elementary schools ; encouragement to be given to induce the poor to send their children to school ; bonuses given to cities, towns and villages or to town and village corporations which adopted measures that produced good results in the matter of elementary education ; bonuses to city, town and village officials, etc., who rendered meritorious service in connection with elementary education ; bonuses to retired elementary school teachers who rendered good service during the period of their employment ; encouragement given to those who achieved success in doing some "commemoration works of war," encouragement given where measures have been adopted for educating blind and dumb children ; and encouragements in general which are sanctioned by the eighth article of the Ordinance relating to the Educational Stock Fund. In the Hokkaido and in *Fu* and *Ken*, a report is first made to the Minister of Education, and afterwards there is a distribution of rewards, and of grants for encouragement. Great encouragement is, in this way, given to the progress of general education.

*State Aid towards the Expenses of Technical Education* :— The Law of granting State Aid to Technical Education was enacted for

the purpose of encouraging this kind of education, and the State Treasury pays such sums as have been previously agreed to and estimated for. Public industrial schools, agricultural schools, commercial schools, nautical schools, apprentices' schools, and supplementary technical schools are entitled to State aid, provided they are clearly worthy of it. Technical schools established by agricultural, industrial, or commercial corporations under the sanction of the respective authorities may also be granted State aid.

As regards the number of schools to which aid was granted in response to applications made to the Department of Education, according to the law relating to State aid towards the expenses of technical education, and the annual amount of such aid, it will be seen that during the year there were 9 apprentices' schools, 15 agricultural schools of B grade, 2 agricultural schools of A grade, one school of marine products, provided with abridged courses (*Bekka*), one commercial school of B grade, one commercial school of A grade, and one nautical school of A grade, to which *yen* 3,580; 4,250; 2,000; 120, 550, 500, and 500 were granted respectively; the total number of schools being 30 and the aggregate annual amount of aid being *yen* 11,500. As regards the number of schools to which aid was increased, there were 2 apprentices' schools, 5 industrial schools, 6 agricultural schools of B grade, 6 agricultural schools of A grade, one school of marine products of *Bekka* grade, 3 schools of marine products provided with regular courses, one commercial school of B grade, 7 commercial schools of A grade, and one nautical school of A grade, to which sums of *yen* 1,050, 7,310, 1,250, 3,300, 450, 1,750, 250, 3,300 and 500 were respectively allowed; the total number of schools being 32 and the aggregate amount of money being *yen* 19,160. With regard to the number of schools to which special grants for equipments were made, it will be seen that there were 4 apprentices' schools and 4 industrial schools, to which *yen* 1,420 and 2,875 were granted respectively.

Those schools for which the aid was renewed for another term on the expiration of the previous one, included 15 apprentices' schools, 9 industrial schools, 43 agricultural schools, 4 schools of marine products, 24 commercial schools, 2 nautical schools, and 3 supplementary schools for technical instruction, the total number of schools being 100. Among the aided schools, there were one apprentices' school

remodelled as an industrial school, and one supplementary commercial school remodelled as a commercial school of B grade.

The number of aided technical schools at the end of the present year was 299, receiving the grant of *yen* 308,230, viz. 28 industrial schools, receiving *yen* 66,400; 45 apprentices' schools, *yen* 32,880; 62 agricultural schools of A grade, *yen* 94,650; 67 agricultural schools of B grade, *yen* 26,230; 6 schools of marine products provided with regular courses, 6,400; 5 schools of marine products of *Bekka* grade, 1,770; one special school of commerce, 3,600; 37 commercial schools of A grade, 49,800; 11 commercial schools of B grade, 5,400; 8 nautical schools of A grade, 13,900; and 29 supplementary technical schools, 7,200. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 18 in schools and of *yen* 28,640 in money granted.

The object of granting State aid was accomplished, and remarkable results were obtained in the encouragement of technical education. The number of schools has increased year by year, and the progress of technical education is everywhere apparent. As, however, it often happens that technical schools are built, where technical education is out of the question, or application is made for a considerable amount of State aid, while schools are still on a very insecure foundation, careful investigation is always made whenever applications are received, and it is sought to put things on a good footing, by granting suitable aid to such institutions only as are upon a firm financial basis and have subjects and grades of teaching which are well adapted to the surrounding locality. When the law of granting aid was first established, many supplementary technical schools made application for the aid, but now many schools of higher grades are beginning to make similar applications, so assistance is usually given to these latter schools, schools of lower grades being left to seek the aid of *Fu*, *Ken*, *Gun*, etc. Technical schools are accordingly prospering, partly as the result of their own exertions and partly by the help of grants from the Treasury and other sources.

The following table shows the number of schools aided, together with the amount of aid received by them, during the last five years.

	Industrial and Apprentices' Schools.		Agricultural Schools.		Schools of Marine Products.		Commercial Schools.		Nautical Schools.		Supplementary Technical Schools.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	Amount of Aid.	Schools.	Aid.	Schools.	Aid.	Schools.	Aid.	Schools.	Aid.	Schools.	Aid.	Schools.	Aid.
1906-7....	73	yen. 99,280	129	yen. 120,880	11	yen. 8,170	49	yen. 58,800	8	yen. 13,900	29	yen. 7,200	299	yen. 308,230
1905-6....	66	yen. 90,040	112	yen. 109,030	10	yen. 5,850	47	yen. 54,250	7	yen. 10,500	39	yen. 9,920	281	yen. 279,590
1904-5....	61	yen. 90,040	112	yen. 110,600	7	yen. 4,800	45	yen. 53,650	7	yen. 10,500	49	yen. 12,840	281	yen. 282,430
1903-4....	56	yen. 88,440	102	yen. 106,910	5	yen. 4,400	41	yen. 52,750	7	yen. 10,500	56	yen. 14,573	267	yen. 277,573
1902-3....	49	yen. 83,740	91	yen. 101,260	7	yen. 4,400	40	yen. 52,350	7	yen. 10,500	60	yen. 15,623	254	yen. 267,873

*Government Sanction for Associations and Foundations treated as Juridical Persons*:— During the year the sanction given by the Minister of Education for institutions to be treated as juridical persons under his jurisdiction, numbered 15, 6 of which were associations and 9 were foundations. The names of the associations were the Taiheiyō Gakwai in Tokyo *Fu*, the Uyeda Taiseikwai in Nagano *Ken*, the Kobe Golf Club in Hyōgo *Ken*, The Koyu-gun Educational Association in Miyazaki *Ken*, The Yamaguchi *Ken* Educational Association in Yamaguchi *Ken*, The Tokachi Educational Association in the Hokkaido. The names of the foundations were The Tōyō Daigaku (private), The Hozumi Scholarship Foundation (private), The Aoyama Gakuin Zaidan (private), The Kaijō Gakko (private), and the Shinyei Joshi Gakuin (private) in Tokyo *Fu*; The Kōhoku Library in Shiga *Ken*, the Osaka Ōkura Commercial School (private) in Osaka *Fu*, the Zaidan Hōjin Hiroshima Girls' School in Hiroshima *Ken*, and the Memorial Forest belonging to the Kōjōkwai in the Yonezawa Middle School in Yamagata *Ken*.

In this year one foundation called the Kurume Ikuyeikwai was dissolved while one association reported an alteration in its name, viz. the Oita *Ken* Kyōritsu Educational Association became the Oita *Ken* Educational Association. There were 95 associations and 59 foundations, making 154 juridical persons in all, at the end of the year under review, which, as compared with last year, shows an increase of 14.

*Further details will be found in the following table.*

	Associations.			Foundations.				
	educa- tional societies.	schools.	scientific societies, clubs, etc.	Total.	educa- tional societies.	schools.	scientific societies, clubs, etc.	Total.
1906-7....	52	13	30	95	4	28	27	59
1905-6....	49	13	27	89	4	22	25	51
1904-5....	41	12	27	88	4	17	24	45
1903-4....	42	11	20	73	4	15	18	37
1902-3....	42	8	17	66	3	11	13	27

*Buildings and Repairs* :— The building operations undertaken by the Department of Education are as follows :—

*Work begun during the previous year and continued down to the present* :—

1. The reconstruction of the lecture-rooms for anatomy, pathology, medical jurisprudence, etc., in the College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Tokyo.

1. The rebuilding of the lecture-rooms for naval architecture, technology of arms, and civil engineering in the College of Engineering, after their destruction by fire, in the Imperial University of Tokyo.

1. The erection of new buildings for the Fukuoka College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Kyoto.

1. The erection of new buildings for the Hiroshima Higher Normal School.

1. The erection of new buildings for the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School.

1. The erection of new buildings for the Nagoya Higher Technical School.

1. The reconstruction of apparatus for electric lighting in the Department and in schools under its direct control.

The erection of new buildings for the Fukuoka College of Medicine is now going on in accordance with already existing estimates, while the rest of the before mentioned undertakings were completed during the year.

*Work commenced and expected to go on until the succeeding year* :—



1. The reconstruction of the Tokyo examination hall in which the examinations for medical practitioners and pharmacists are to be held.

1. The reconstruction of the examination room for out-patients in the hospital attached to the College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Tokyo.

1. The construction of an additional laboratory in the College of Engineering in the Imperial University of Tokyo.

1. The reconstruction and enlargement of the laboratory and lecture room of the Imperial University of Kyoto.

1. The construction of a lecture room for marine products and a laboratory in the Sapporo Agricultural College.

1. The construction of new buildings for the Kumamoto Higher Technical School.

1. The construction of new buildings for the Sendai Higher Technical School.

All above operations were undertaken this year and are now in course of progress.

*Construction work commenced and expected to be completed within the year :—*

1. The construction of new buildings for the Central Meteorological Observatory and meteorological stations at Hachijō Island and Ogasawara Island.

1. The construction of an addition to the store house of the library belonging to the Imperial University of Tokyo.

1. The construction of additional buildings for the boiler room and dynamo house belonging to the hospital attached to the College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Tokyo.

1. The reconstruction of the warming apparatus in the lecture room of the College of Engineering in the Imperial University of Tokyo.

1. Additions made to the office of the library in the Imperial University of Kyoto.

1. Additions made to the patients' quarters in the hospital attached to the Kyoto College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Kyoto.

1. The construction of new buildings for the operating room, and the installing of the warming apparatus in the patients' room, in the hospital attached to the Kyoto College of Medicine.

1. The rebuilding of the dormitories of the Fourth High School after their destruction by fire.

1. The construction of new buildings for a special lecture room for physics and chemistry, an operating room for diseased domestic animals, silkworms breeding chamber, stifling room, rooms for preserving mulberries, school forest and farm in the Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry.

1. The installing of the apparatus for producing oil gas in the Special Schools of Medicine at Chiba and Sendai.

1. The construction of new buildings for the room for histology (practical) in the Nagasaki Special School of Medicine.

1. Additions to the mining workshop in the Osaka Higher Technical School.

1. The shifting of the office room of the Imperial Library.

1. Repairing the office in the main building of the Imperial University of Tokyo.

1. Repairing the boat house at Mukojima, of the Imperial University of Tokyo.

1. Repairing the meeting room belonging to the botanical garden of the College of Science in the Imperial University of Tokyo.

1. Repairing the warming apparatus in the College of Science in the Imperial University of Tokyo.

1. Repairing the room for the equatorial belonging to the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory.

1. Repairing the water supply pipes in the College of Engineering in the Imperial University of Tokyo.

1. Repairing the warming apparatus in the main building of the College of Engineering in the Imperial University of Tokyo.

1. Repairing the room for sports belonging to the department of paediatrics in the hospital attached to the College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Tokyo.

1. Repairing the dormitories belonging to the College of Agriculture in the Imperial University of Tokyo.

1. Repairing the school buildings and dormitories of the Tokyo Higher Normal School.

1. Repairing class rooms and store house belonging to the Tokyo Higher Commercial School.

1. Repairing the covered gymnasium in the Third High School.

1. Repairing the dormitories and attached buildings in the Chiba Special School of Medicine.

1. Repairing the workshop in the Tokyo Higher Technical School.

1. Repairing the school buildings of the Tokyo Foreign Language School.

1. Repairing the school buildings of the Tokyo Academy of Music.

1. Repairing the stone fences surrounding the Nikkō Branch Botanical Garden belonging to the College of Science, in the Imperial University of Tokyo.

1. Repairing the buildings of the meteorological stations at Ishigaki and Oshima Islands, damaged by wind and water.

Of the foregoing undertakings, the work of making additions to the boiler room and the dynamo house of the hospital attached to the College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Tokyo, had to stand over for completion in the following year on account of certain interruptions, while the rest of the work was completed during the year.

The amount of ordinary expenditure for buildings and repairs during the present year was *yen* 3,467,250 and of extraordinary expenditure for the same purpose *yen* 1,040,650,905, the total being *yen* 1,044,118,155, showing a decrease of *yen* 110,680 for the former, and an increase of *yen* 320,163,426 for the latter, as compared with the previous year.

The following comparative table gives the annual statistics relating to expenditure.

	Ordinary Expenditure.	Extraordinary Expenditure.	Total.
	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>
1906-7....	3,467	1,040,651	1,044,118
1905-6.....	3,578	720,487	724,065
1904-5.....	4,390	962,492	966,882
1903-4 .....	4,358	1,265,593	1,269,951
1902-3 .....	3,250	1,776,007	1,779,257

*Official Orders:— The Laws, Imperial Ordinances, Departmental*

*Ordinances and Instructions* relating to Education issued in the present year were as follows :—

*Laws :—*

1. Regulations relating to the pensions, etc. of retired officials of public schools; some provisions of, amended. (No. 30. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the pensions etc. of retired officials of public schools; some provisions of, amended. (No. 1. 1907).

1. Law respecting pensions for retired officials and pensions to the families of deceased officials in the sanctioned schools established in foreign countries; some provisions of, amended. (No. 2. 1907).

1. Law relating to the special finance of the Imperial Universities. (No. 19. 1907).

1. Regulations relating to the disposal of the balance, upon the change in the system of finance from general to special for the Imperial Universities in the 39th statistical year of Meiji. (No. 22. 1907).

1. Law relating to the special finance of schools and libraries. (No. 23. 1907).

*Imperial Ordinances :—*

1. Regulations relating to the number and kinds of professorial chairs in the Colleges of the Imperial University of Tokyo; some provisions of, amended. (No. 68. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the number and kinds of professorial chairs in the College of Law, the College of Medicine, and the College of Science and Engineering, in the Imperial University of Kyōto; some provisions of, amended. (No. 89. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the delegation to local governors of the Ministers' authority in regard to the loans contracted by towns and villages from the expenditure at the disposal of the Department of Education in the 39th statistical year of Meiji. (No. 98. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the number and kinds of professorial chairs in the College of Law, the College of Medicine, and the College of Science and Engineering, in the Imperial University of Kyōto; some provisions of, amended. (No. 135. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the Imperial Academy. (No. 149. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the number of officials in schools under the direct control of the Department of Education; some provisions of, amended. (No. 186. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to investigation as to pensions granted to school officials; some provisions of, amended. (No. 225. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the Higher Council of Education; some provisions of, amended. (No. 239. 1906).

1. Ordinance relating to libraries; some provisions of, amended. (No. 274. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the salaries of officials in public libraries. (No. 282. 1906).

1. The Ordinance relating to elementary schools; some provisions of, amended. (No. 52. 1907).

1. Regulations relating to the special finance system of the Imperial Universities. (No. 53. 1907).

1. Regulations relating to the financial committee of the Imperial Universities. (No. 54. 1907).

1. Regulations relating to the special finance system of schools and libraries. (No. 60. 1907).

1. Official Regulations relating to the Central Meteorological Observatory; some provisions of, amended. (No. 81. 1907).

1. Regulations authorising the appointment of the assistant technologist in the Central Meteorological Observatory to be an attaché of the Japanese Consulate in China. (No. 82. 1907).

*Departmental Ordinances :—*

1. Regulations relating to the Special Institutes for the training of Teachers; some provisions of, amended. (No. 3. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry; some provisions of, amended. (No. 4. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the examination of medical practitioners; some provisions of, amended. (No. 5. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the examination of pharmacists; some provisions of, amended. (No. 6. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the supervision of the pension fund for elementary school teachers in *Fu* and *Ken*; some provisions of, amended. (No. 7. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the Osaka Higher Technical School; some provisions of, amended. (No. 8. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the Kumamoto Higher Technical School. (No. 9. 1906).

1. Establishment of the College of Literature and its courses in the Imperial University of Kyōto. (No. 10. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the prevention of contagious diseases and to measures of disinfection in schools ; some provisions of, amended. (No. 11. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the examination of school books and charts ; some provisions of, amended. (No. 12. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the examination of medical practitioners, some provisions of, amended. (No. 13. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the training of Technical School Teachers ; some provisions of, amended. (No. 14. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the Osaka Higher Technical School ; some provisions of, annulled. (No. 15. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the sanctioning of private Special Schools of Medicine, some provisions of, amended. (No. 16. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the sanctioning of public and private Schools of Dentistry. (No. 17. 1906).

1. The affixing of the names of *Do, Fu, Ken, Gum*, city, town or village to those of schools and libraries. (No. 18. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to libraries. (No. 19. 1906).

1. Regulations relating to the Kumamoto Higher Technical School ; some provisions of, amended. (No. 1. 1907).

1. Regulations relating to the post-graduate courses of technical schools. (No. 2. 1907).

1. Regulations relating to the Sendai Higher Technical School. (No. 3. 1907).

1. Regulations relating to the courses, subjects of study, length of courses, and grade ; and relating to post-graduate students, elective pupils, special courses and short courses, of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages ; some provisions of, amended. (No. 4. 1907).

1. Regulations relating to the sanctioning of public and private schools of dentistry ; some provisions of, amended. (No. 5. 1907).

1. Regulations for carrying out the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools ; some provisions of, amended. (No. 6. 1907).

1. Regulations relating to the courses, subjects of study, length of courses, and grade ; and relating to post-graduate students, elective pupils, special courses and short courses, of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages ; some provisions of, amended. (No. 7. 1907.)

*Instructions :—*

1. Admonitions relating to the correction of existing evils of the time from the educational point of view. (No. 1. 1906).

1. Items which should be specially noticed in the amendment of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools, and of the regulations for the carrying-out of it. (No. 1. 1907).

1. Regulations for managing school and library funds. (No. 3. 1907).

1. Regulations relating to the custody and disposal of contributions to the Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto and to schools under the direct control of the Department. (No. 4. 1907).

Among the principal official memoranda issued during the year may be mentioned those approving the establishment of the following schools and libraries, 2 private special schools, 3 normal schools 4 public middle schools, 7 private middle schools, 12 public high schools for girls, 5 private high schools for girls, one public industrial school, 13 public apprentices' schools, 4 private apprentices' schools, 21 public agricultural schools, 2 private agricultural schools, 3 public schools of marine products, 5 public commercial schools, 2 private commercial schools, 2 public nautical schools, 5 public libraries and 21 private libraries; those approving the change of designation of the following institutions, viz., 5 private special schools, 9 public middle schools, one private middle school, 11 public high schools for girls, one private high school for girls, one public industrial school, 4 public apprentices' schools, 6 public agricultural schools, 2 public schools of marine products, 4 public commercial schools, one private commercial school, one private nautical school, one public library, and 2 private libraries; those approving the abolition of the following institutions, viz., one public apprentices' school, one public agricultural school, and one public library; those ordering the closing of one private middle school; those approving a change of locality in the case of 3 private special schools, one public middle school, 2 public high schools for girls, one public industrial school, one public agricultural school, and 2 public commercial schools. There were also 13 approving the status of the following schools in accordance with Art. XIII of the Military Conscription Law, the approval being given either wholly or restricted to their particular courses; one private special school, 3 private middle schools, 2 private commercial schools, and 3 private miscellaneous schools—for these full approval was given: 3 private special schools,

and one private middle school—for these the approval was restricted to their particular courses; one approving the status of the following school in accordance with Art. III, par. 3 of the Ordinance relating to Civil Appointments, viz: a public nautical school, for which the approval was restricted to its particular courses; 8 approving the status of the following schools in accordance with Art. XIII of the Military Conscription Law and Art. III, par. 3 of the Ordinance relating to Civil Appointments, viz: 3 public agricultural schools, one public nautical school, and one public commercial school; and 2 public industrial schools and one public agricultural school for which the approval was restricted to their particular courses; those approving the status of 8 schools suited for the production of graduates qualified to enter special schools by test not followed by examinations; one approving the status of a private special medical school in accordance with Art. III of the Regulations relating to the Licence for Medical Practitioners. There were also more than 10 approving the erection and removal of ordinary storm-signals. Besides these, there were 6 memoranda relating respectively to the enactment of the Regulations for Reprinting and Publishing Books and Charts for the use of Elementary Schools, the regulations relating to the test of teachers followed by examination, the regulations relating to the examination for medical practitioners and pharmacists, the regulations relating to the elementary schools established by the Japanese settlement in Korea, the regulations relating to the opening of the 6th Training Institute for Teachers, and regulations for summoning applicants for admission to the institutes for training industrial, commercial and agricultural teachers.

*Informations concerning Educational Affairs:—* Among the informations in regard to educational affairs despatched by the Department of Education during the present year to local governors or directors of the schools under the direct control of the Department may be mentioned that relating to adapting the gymnastics taught in the Departmental Institute for training gymnastics to elementary schools as general course of gymnastics; a warnings given when the number of lessons in gymnastics is decreased or when the equipment of covered gymnasias is lacking; controlling the use of keys to the state text books on arithmetic, or of publications similar to school text books; admonition in regard to the text books used in normal schools, middle schools, and high schools for girls; dealing with middle



school pupils who try to receive the examinations of other middle schools without leaving their own school; admonitions relating to the encouragement of school rooms being kept clean, etc., and of cleanliness on the part of the pupils; the prevention of consumption, trachoma, etc.; the temporary exemption from military service allowed for the pupils of technical schools, not extending to those pupils who remain in the same schools by virtue of the regulations relating to post-graduate courses; the non-existence of bare necessity for teaching pedagogics or the method of teaching to those pupils who receive scholarships in accordance with the regulations relating to the training of technical school teachers; the absence of necessity for granting licences to the elementary school teachers who apply to undergo the test, though they must be tested; teachers in normal schools may teach in the dependent elementary schools only when no suitable regular teachers of elementary schools who are free from actual military services, could be found; non-permission of teachers in middle schools, high schools for girls, etc., serving simultaneously as the regular teachers in elementary schools; supervisions of the payment of salaries, travelling expenses, etc. to private school teachers who have graduated from the Higher Normal Schools, the Higher Normal School for Girls, the Special Institutes for the training of Teachers and the Institutes for the training of Technical School Teachers.

*Public Documents* :— During the year, the number of Official Orders promulgated by Laws was 6, of Imperial Ordinances 16, of Departmental Ordinances 24, of Instructions 10 and of Official Memoranda 246. The number of notices sent to the *Official Gazette* was 1,515. These consisted of official patents, matters relating to government offices and education, advertisements, notices of meteorological phenomena, etc. The number of public documents received was 53,258 and of those despatched 57,134. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 243 in the number of notices sent to the *Official Gazette*, 4,922 of documents received and 4,385 of those despatched.

---

## OFFICIALS.

The principal changes which took place this year among the officials of the Department of Education include the appointment of Masataro Sawayanagi, Head of the Bureau of General Education on the retired list, to be Vice-Minister of Education, in July of the 39th year of Meiji; and of Takeshi Shirani, Governor of Tochigi, senior grade of the fifth rank, the fourth order of merit, to be the Head of the Bureau of General Education, in August of the same year.

At the end of the year, the number of officials in the Department proper was 139, including 5 of *Chokunin*, one of these being *Shinnin*, 19 of *Sōnin*, and 58 *Hannin* rank, and 57 *Yatoi*, besides 68 persons specially appointed. Among the officials above mentioned, there were 8 of *Sōnin* rank, who were charged with additional duties, including 3 councillors, 4 inspectors and one examiner of school books. One official of *Sōnin* rank was temporarily relieved of his duties. Compared with the previous year, the above figures show an increase of 3 of *Chokunin* rank and a decrease of one in *Sōnin*, while there was neither increase nor decrease in those of *Hannin* rank. The increase in the number of persons of *Chokunin* rank and decrease of persons of *Sōnin* rank are due to the vacancies in the positions of Vice-Minister and head of the Bureau of General Education being filled up and the head of the Bureau of Special Education being promoted from *Sōnin* rank to *Chokunin*.

The number of officials in the institutions under the control of the Department of Education at the end of the year, was for those in schools and libraries, 118 of *Chokunin*, 773 of *Sōnin* and 694 of *Hannin* rank, besides 445 *Yatoi*, 589 persons specially appointed, and 94 foreigners, the total being 2,713, and the amount of the annual salaries paid being yen 1,998,960. Of those in other institutions, there were 7 of *Sōnin* and 58 of *Hannin* rank, besides 79 *Yatoi* and 31 persons specially appointed, the total being 175, and the amount of the annual salaries paid being yen 53,203. The figures in the former division show an increase of 18 of *Chokunin*, 19 of *Sōnin*, 32 of *Hannin* rank, 33 of *Yatoi*, 47 persons specially appointed, and 12 of foreigners, the total increase being 161 and the increase in the amount of the annual salaries being yen 143,979, as compared with the previous year. The increase of persons of *Chokunin* rank is due to 7 each in the Imperial Universities of Tokyo

and Kyoto, one each in the Chiba Special School of Medicine, the Sendai Special School of Medicine, the Nagasaki Special School of Medicine, the Kumamoto Higher Technical School and the Sendai Higher Technical School, while there was a decrease of one person of *Chokumin* rank at the Fifth High School. The increase of persons of *Sōnin* rank and others is owing to the opening of the Kumamoto Higher Technical School, the Sendai Higher Technical School and the 6th Special Institutes for training Teachers, as well as to the increase in the maximum number of professors, assistant professors, assistants and clerks in the Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto and of officials in other schools under the direct control of the Department of Education. If the number of officials in other institutions under direct control be compared with that of the previous year, it will be seen that there was neither increase nor decrease in those of *Sōnin* rank, while there was a decrease of 7 in those of *Hannin* rank and of 10 in those who were specially appointed, with an increase of 7 in those who were temporarily employed. The decrease in the annual amount of salaries amounted to *yen* 3,757. The decrease in number of persons of *Hannin* rank is due to the reduced number of assistant technologists temporarily employed in the Central Meteorological Observatory.

The following table shows further details.

---

Table showing for 1906-7, the Number of Officials of the Department of Education and of the Institutions under its control.

	<i>Chokunin.</i>	<i>Sōnin.</i>	<i>Hannin.</i>	<i>Yatōi or Shokutaku.</i>	<i>Foreign Instructors.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Annual Amount of Salaries.</i>
							<i>Yen.</i>
The Department proper .....	5	19	58	57	..	139	88,348
Geodetic Committee .....	..	..	..	10	..	10	2,575
Japanese Language Investigation Committee .....	..	..	..	11	..	11	3,608
Earthquake Investigation Committee .....	..	..	..	16	..	16	3,372
Committee for the Examination of Medical Practitioners and Pharmacentists .....	..	..	4	42	..	46	12,928
Central Meteorological Observatory .....	..	5	52	30	..	87	30,288
Special Observatory for the Measurement of Latitude .....	..	2	2	1	..	5	3,804
Imperial University of Tokyo .....	72	114	178	199	17	580	497,335
Imperial University of Kyoto .....	17	110	121	124	3	375	285,876
Tokyo Higher Normal School .....	2	45	45	52	3	147	94,660
Hiroshima Higher Normal School .....	1	39	24	29	2	95	70,500
Higher Normal School for Girls .....	2	38	42	16	1	99	51,133
Sapporo Agricultural College .....	2	18	17	35	..	72	42,652
Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry .....	1	12	11	21	..	45	26,378
Tokyo Higher Commercial School .....	1	20	14	31	13	79	76,229
Kobe " " " " .....	..	14	5	19	7	45	40,153
Nagasaki " " " " .....	..	11	4	9	3	27	23,445
Yamaguchi " " " " .....	..	8	4	15	3	30	21,616
1st High School .....	2	26	13	35	5	81	68,512
2nd " " " " .....	1	24	9	14	3	51	47,152
3rd " " " " .....	1	23	5	18	3	50	48,082
4th " " " " .....	1	23	11	17	3	55	47,872
5th " " " " .....	..	25	6	22	2	55	44,192
6th " " " " .....	1	21	8	18	3	51	41,410
7th " " " " .....	..	19	8	19	2	48	37,780
Chiba Special School of Medicine .....	2	9	7	18	..	36	23,604
Sendai " " " " .....	2	12	5	11	..	30	20,950
Okayama " " " " .....	1	11	5	14	..	31	21,898
Kanazawa " " " " .....	1	11	7	23	..	42	21,692
Nagasaki " " " " .....	2	9	8	14	..	33	22,080
Tokyo Higher Technical School .....	2	25	31	42	2	102	58,899
Osaka " " " " .....	1	17	17	27	2	64	39,104
Kyoto " " " " .....	1	8	11	21	1	42	22,438
Nagoya " " " " .....	..	10	8	23	..	41	22,190
Kumamoto " " " " .....	1	13	4	13	..	31	22,424
Sendai " " " " .....	1	2	2	6	..	11	7,748
Tokyo School of Foreign Languages .....	..	17	9	27	12	65	58,660
Tokyo Fine Art School .....	..	24	20	24	..	68	36,912
Tokyo Academy of Music .....	..	8	11	24	3	46	25,944
Special Institutes for the training of Teachers .....	..	2	1	31	1	35	9,056
Tokyo Blind and Dumb School .....	..	3	10	17	..	30	8,248
Imperial Library .....	..	2	13	6	..	21	8,764
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2,888</b>	<b>2,052,163</b>

Officials of the rank of *Chokunin* are those appointed either by His Majesty the Emperor in person or by His order.

Officials of the rank of *Sōnin* are those appointed by the Minister President of State, with the approval of His Majesty the Emperor.

Officials of the rank of *Hannin* are those appointed by the heads of the Government Departments.

*Yatōi* or *Shokutaku* are those holding no official rank.

*The following table shows the annual compalative statistics relating to the number of foreign instructors, with reference to their nationalities.*

	United States of America.	England.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Belgium.	Italy.	Spain.	Switzerland.	Austria.	China.	Korean.	Total.	Annual Amount of Salaries.
														Yen.
1906-7 .....	20	20	6	20	2	1	2	1	2	1	7	3	85	283,250
1905-6 .....	17	17	5	19	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	71	251,658
1904-5 ....	14	21	4	20	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	71	238,850
1903-4 .....	16	15	5	20	1	1	1	1	2	..	2	2	66	237,170
1902-3 .....	12	16	6	20	3	1	1	1	2	..	3	2	67	233,680

The above number of foreigners does not exactly correspond with that in the foregoing table, on account of those engaged in two different institutions being counted as one in this table.

## EXPENDITURE.

The actual amount of ordinary expenditure for the Department of Education for the year was *yen* 5,004,547, and of extraordinary expenditure *yen* 1,935,862, the total being *yen* 6,940,409. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of *yen* 371,942 in the former and of *yen* 902,895 in the latter, the total amount of increase being *yen* 1,274,837.

The details show that there was in the ordinary expenditure a total increase of *yen* 21,643. It is true that there was a decrease in the Department itself of *yen* 1,363 in salaries and miscellaneous grants, of *yen* 200 in damages and law suits, and of *yen* 408 in expenses for participation in the International Committee for the Compilation of Catalogues of Scientific Literature; while there was an increase of *yen* 987 in office expenses, of *yen* 1,417 in travelling expenses, of *yen* 1,073 in miscellaneous allowances and expenses, of *yen* 1,736 in the compilation of books, of *yen* 3 in the expense of testing and granting teachers' licences, of *yen* 8,772 in the expense of the Imperial Academy, of *yen* 8,512 in scholarships and of *yen* 1,114 in the expenses connected with entrance examination to the preparatory course for universities in high schools. In the expenses of the Earthquake Investigation Committee there was a decrease of *yen* 353, the additional cost of investigation amounting to but *yen* 14, while the decrease of expenses in repairs amounted to *yen* 367. The expenses of the Geodetic Committee increased by *yen* 15. In the Central Meteorological Observatory there was a total increase of *yen* 7,561, made up of *yen* 868 in salaries and miscellaneous grants, *yen* 1,607 in office expenses, *yen* 380 in repairs, *yen* 1,153 in travelling expenses, *yen* 1,918 in miscellaneous allowances and expenses, and *yen* 1,605 in respect of telegrams. In the Special Observatory for the Measurement of Latitude, the office expenses increased by one *yen*, and the miscellaneous allowances and expenses by *yen* 3, making a total increase of *yen* 4. In the Committee for the Examination of Medical Practitioners and Pharmacutists there was a total increase of *yen* 1,207 in expenditure, the office expenses having increased by *yen* 148, miscellaneous allowances and expenses by *yen* 200, and hospital

expenses by *yen* 1,211, while salaries and miscellaneous grants decreased by one *yen*, repairs by *yen* 111 and travelling expenses by *yen* 240. There was an increase of *yen* 306,978 in the government support for schools and libraries, of *yen* 3,056 in salaries and miscellaneous grants to the directors of the normal schools established by *Fu* and *Ken*, of *yen* 750 in the expenses of general education and of *yen* 31,081 in respect of encouragement afforded to technical education.

In extraordinary expenditure there was an increase of *yen* 902,895. There was a decrease of *yen* 27,836 as regards the expenses connected with the opening of the Nagoya Higher Technical School, of *yen* 9,797 in the expenses of the Special Institutes for training Teachers, of *yen* 52,332 in the expense for emergencies, and of *yen* 7,539 in the expense for damages due to natural causes. In addition, there was a decrease of *yen* 103,744 as regards the expenses connected with the opening of the Kobe Higher Commercial School, the Kyoto Higher Technical School, the Imperial Library, and as regards expenses connected with the compilation and publication of historical materials in the Imperial University of Tokyo, and expenses connected with the training of Chinese students, such items being non-existent in this year. But there was an increase of *yen* 212,481 in the matter of repairs, of *yen* 71,861 in equipment, of *yen* 34,889 in expenses connected with the opening of the Fukuoka College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Kyoto, of *yen* 49,018 in the expenses for opening the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, of *yen* 84,504 in the expenses for opening the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School, of *yen* 41,591 in the government support for schools and libraries, of *yen* 1,995 in the expenses for special investigations, of *yen* 158 in the entrusted scholarships for Chinese students, and of *yen* 11,029 in the expenses for travelling abroad. Furthermore, a sum of *yen* 11,744 was added to the expenses for opening the Kumamoto Higher Technical School, of *yen* 25,615 to the expenses for opening the Sendai Higher Technical School, of *yen* 249,946 to the expenses for encouraging general education, of *yen* 1,747 to the expenses for the measurement of longitude and latitude, of *yen* 7,565 to the expenses for the special meteorological reports of the Central Meteorological Observatory, and of *yen* 300,000 to the loan fund for the educational expenses of towns and villages.

As regards expenditure under the special system of finance for the institutions under the control of the Department of Education, it

will be seen that the amount of ordinary incomes for schools and libraries was *yen* 4,274,851 and of extraordinary incomes *yen* 72,155, the total being *yen* 4,347,006; while the amount of ordinary expenditure was *yen* 4,025,574 and of extraordinary expenditure *yen* 71,813, the total being *yen* 4,097,387. This shows an increase of *yen* 443,377 in the ordinary incomes and a decrease of *yen* 4,036 in the extraordinary incomes, the total increase being *yen* 439,341, while the amount of ordinary expenditure shows an increase of *yen* 417,886 and that of extraordinary expenditure a decrease of *yen* 3,861, the total increase being *yen* 414,035, as compared with the previous year.

The increase of revenue is mostly seen in the Sendai Higher Technical School and the Kumamoto Higher Technical School. This increase is due to a larger amount of support from the Government and to miscellaneous items of income. The Government support increased by *yen* 312,963, and the miscellaneous income by *yen* 80,522. There was an increase of *yen* 2,358 in the income of the Institute of Historical Compilation in the College of Literature in the Imperial University of Tokyo, of *yen* 6,017 in the income of the Hospital attached to the Imperial University of Kyoto, of *yen* 3,797 in the income of the experimental farm in the Sapporo Agricultural College, of *yen* 2,263 in the income from the products of experimental work in the Tokyo Higher Technical School, of *yen* 3,845 in the income from the products of experimental work in the Osaka Higher Technical School, and of *yen* 12,316 in the income from the products of experimental work in the Tokyo Fine Art School.

The increase of miscellaneous income in the ordinary revenue was *yen* 80,522, as mentioned above. The details are as follows: There was an increase of *yen* 68,814 in tuition and nursing, of *yen* 1,780 in admission fees to libraries, etc., of *yen* 9,431 in the examination and entrance fees, and of *yen* 11,024 in the interest on government bonds or deposits; while there was a decrease of *yen* 10,527 in other sources of income. There was a large increase in the amount received for tuition owing to all the schools having raised their fees for tuition. The Imperial University of Tokyo had an increase of *yen* 21,100, and the Imperial University of Kyoto had an increase of *yen* 10,194, while the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School and the Tokyo Higher Technical School each had an increase of *yen* 3,000 or more. The Kobe Higher Commercial School, and the Tokyo



School of Foreign Languages had a rise of income more than *yen* 2,000. The Hiroshima Higher Normal School, the Sapporo Agricultural College, the Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh High Schools together with the Special Schools of Medicine at Chiba, Sendai, Kanazawa and Nagasaki and also the Osaka Higher Technical School had each an increase of *yen* 1,000 or more. In fact all schools but two, viz. the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School and the Fifth High School, had a more or less increase of income, arising chiefly from the raising of the fees for tuition. In the former school the course preparatory to the Universities was abolished, while in the latter the Engineering Department was taken from it, in consequence of which the one had a decrease of *yen* 1,587, while the other had a decrease of *yen* 3,111. On the other hand, the Kumamoto Higher Technical School, which was formed out of the Engineering Department of the Fifth High School, had an income of *yen* 5,473.

The chief increase of expenditure is owing to the establishment of new schools and the extension of work in all schools, the details of which are as follows:— *yen* 125,556 in the Imperial University of Kyoto, *yen* 92,551 in the Imperial University of Tokyo, *yen* 27,125 in the Nagoya Higher Technical School, *yen* 17,988 in the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School, *yen* 17,562 in the Sapporo Agricultural College, *yen* 15,696 in the Tokyo Fine Art School, *yen* 13,276 in the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages, *yen* 11,513 in the Kobe Higher Commercial School, *yen* 9,000 or more each in the Hiroshima Higher Normal School and the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, *yen* 8,000 or more each in the Tokyo Higher Technical School and the Osaka Higher Technical School, and *yen* 5,000 or more in the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School. There were 11 schools in which there was an increase of between *yen* 1,000 and *yen* 4,000. Although there was a reduced expenditure at the Fifth High School of *yen* 24,999, on account of the separation of its engineering department from the main school, yet the department under the new name and organization of the Kumamoto Higher Technical School required *yen* 38,090; and the Sendai Higher Technical School required an expenditure of *yen* 3,624.

The increase of Ordinary Expenditure is classified as follows:— *yen* 117,194 in salaries and miscellaneous grants, *yen* 192,410 in office expenses, *yen* 50,156 in miscellaneous grants to foreigners in the

employ of the schools under the control of the Department, *yen* 49,862 in miscellaneous expenses and allowances, *yen* 28,000 in the expense of sending teachers abroad and *yen* 16,388 in the expense of experimental products, etc. If the expense be classified according to institutions, the Imperial University of Kyoto had an increase of *yen* 36,981 in salaries and miscellaneous grants, the Imperial University of Tokyo *yen* 25,406, the Nagoya Higher Technical School, over *yen* 9,000, the Hiroshima Higher Normal School and the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages over *yen* 6,000 each, the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School over *yen* 5,000, the Sapporo Agricultural College over *yen* 4,000, the Kobe Higher Commercial School over *yen* 3,000, etc. In office expenses there was an increase of *yen* 50,363 in the Imperial University of Kyoto, *yen* 39,146 in the Imperial University of Tokyo, *yen* 13,178 in the Nagoya Higher Technical School, over *yen* 5,000 in the Tokyo Fine Art School, over *yen* 2,000 each in the Sapporo Agricultural College, the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School, and the Tokyo Higher Technical School. All the other schools had more or less of an increase in their expenditure. In regard to miscellaneous grants to foreigners in the employ of the schools under the control of the Department, there was an increase of *yen* 9,736 in the Imperial University of Tokyo, *yen* 8,079 in the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School, above *yen* 5,000 each in the Imperial University of Kyoto, the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, the Kobe Higher Commercial School, the Tokyo Higher Technical School and the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages. In the Osaka Higher Technical School there was an increase of more than *yen* 3,000 and in all other schools there were additions to the expenditure.

As regards miscellaneous expenses and allowances, the Imperial University of Kyoto, the Imperial University of Tokyo, the Nagoya Higher Technical School, the Tokyo Higher Technical School, etc. had, respectively, an increase of *yen* 15,594 *yen* 15,467, over *yen* 4,000, over *yen* 2,000, etc. The Imperial University of Tokyo had an increase of *yen* 21,000 in the expense of sending teachers abroad, while that of Kyoto had a new grant of *yen* 7,000 for the same purpose, etc. With regard to the expenditure for the production of experimental work, the Tokyo Fine Art School had an increase of *yen* 10,032, the Osaka Higher Technical School and the Tokyo Higher Technical School had respectively an increase of over *yen* 3,000 and over *yen* 2,000, and

many other schools had similar increases. The case was quite otherwise in the Fifth High School, the engineering department being taken away, with the result that there was a decrease of *yen* 13,540 in salaries and miscellaneous grants, of *yen* 7,837 in office expenses and of *yen* 3,710 in miscellaneous expenses and allowances. A similar result was seen in the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School. The discontinuance of its preparatory courses for the Imperial Universities resulted in a reduction of *yen* 4,759 in the amount of its salaries and miscellaneous grants. But the Kumamoto Higher Technical School required *yen* 21,309 for salaries and miscellaneous grants, *yen* 9,539 for office expenses and *yen* 5,401 for miscellaneous expenses and allowances.

The following tables show the actual amount of the expenditure for the Department of Education and the institutions under its control.

*Table showing, for 1906-7, the amount of Expenditure for the Department of Education.*

	Ordinary Expenses.	Extraordinary Expenses.	Total.
	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>
The Department proper .....	400,051	1,935,862	2,335,913
Earthquake Investigation Committee . . . .	18,923	.....	18,923
Geodetic Committee .....	7,919	.....	7,919
Central Meteorological Observatory .....	49,938	.....	49,938
Special Observatory for the Measurement of Latitude .....	5,948	.....	5,948
Committee for the Examination of Medical Practitioners and Pharmacentists .....	69,882	.....	69,882
Dependent Institutions .....	3,034,626	.....	3,034,626
Salaries for the Directors of <i>Fu</i> or <i>Ken</i> Normal Schools .....	67,965	.....	67,965
Grant for Elementary Education .....	999,541	.....	999,541
Grant for Technical Education .....	349,754	.....	349,754
Total .....	5,004,547	1,935,862	6,940,409

*Table showing, for 1906-7, the amount of Expenditure for the Institutions under the control of the Department of Education.*

	Ordinary Expenses.	Extraordinary Expenses.	Total.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Imperial University of Tokyo .. . . . .	1,081,992	8,910	1,090,902
Imperial University of Kyoto .. . . . .	862,742	22,498	885,240
Tokyo Higher Normal School .. . . . .	182,692	.....	182,692
Hiroshima Higher Normal School .. . . . .	129,175	.....	95,547
Higher Normal School for Girls .. . . . .	95,547	.....	105,982
Sapporo Agricultural College .. . . . .	96,227	9,755	105,982
Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry .. . . . .	50,597	4,500	55,097
Tokyo Higher Commercial School .. . . . .	102,766	.....	102,766
Kobe " " " " .. . . . .	56,510	.....	56,510
Nagasaki " " " " .. . . . .	31,991	2,699	34,690
Yamaguchi " " " " .. . . . .	43,623	9,386	53,009
1st High School .. . . . .	95,424	.....	95,424
2nd " " " " .. . . . .	60,482	.....	60,482
3rd " " " " .. . . . .	61,769	.....	61,769
4th " " " " .. . . . .	61,183	.....	61,183
5th " " " " .. . . . .	66,048	.....	66,048
6th " " " " .. . . . .	59,423	.....	59,423
7th " " " " .. . . . .	52,316	.....	52,316
Chiba Special School of Medicine .. . . . .	41,496	.....	41,496
Sendai " " " " .. . . . .	39,778	.....	39,778
Okayama " " " " .. . . . .	40,059	.....	40,059
Kanazawa " " " " .. . . . .	40,493	.....	40,493
Nagasaki " " " " .. . . . .	42,467	.....	42,467
Tokyo Higher Technical School .. . . . .	135,852	10,865	146,717
Osaka " " " " .. . . . .	91,078	.....	91,078
Kyoto " " " " .. . . . .	52,263	.....	52,263
Nagoya " " " " .. . . . .	47,603	3,200	50,803
Kumamoto " " " " .. . . . .	38,090	.....	38,090
Sendai " " " " .. . . . .	3,624	.....	3,624
Tokyo School of Foreign Languages .. . . . .	73,534	.....	73,534
Tokyo Fine Art School .. . . . .	89,450	.....	89,450
Tokyo Academy of Music .. . . . .	46,914	.....	46,914
Tokyo Blind and Dumb School .. . . . .	15,203	.....	15,203
Imperial Library .. . . . .	37,163	.....	37,163
Total .. . . . .	4,025,574	71,813	4,097,387

## PART II.

### EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

---

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following is a brief statement of the educational measures carried out in various localities during the year under review.

As regards elementary school education, the adequate measures taken by the authorities, with the due encouragement given in every *Fu* and *Ken*, fully supported by a great national desire for the acquisition of knowledge, have led to increased progress and prosperity. In many towns and villages every child of school age was enrolled in some elementary school. Even the blind and dumb are no longer left without the blessing of education. The attention of the public at large having been directed to the education of these unfortunate members of society, many schools have been opened for their benefit. Thus the system of elementary education may be said to have reached its stage of perfection. Deliberate measures were taken to strengthen the foundations of elementary education and to improve its quality. For example, branch establishments were reorganized into independent schools; ordinary and higher elementary schools were formed by combining ordinary elementary schools with higher elementary; supplementary courses in ordinary elementary schools were replaced by higher elementary courses; the formation of classes, the distribution of teachers, and the methods of instruction and discipline employed were all improved; special provision was made for the children of the poor, that they might be able to attend their classes; school gardens were laid out, and school memorial forests were planted, so that children might work in them, and from this measure an increase in the school funds may be expected.

As regards secondary education, more and more satisfactory results have witnessed to its marked progress and growing prosperity. That this kind of education might be brought to perfection with the development of new educational ideas, adequate measures were taken

to ensure its advance, side by side with elementary education. In the year under review ten new middle schools and fourteen high schools for girls were established. It is true that this increase is not very remarkable as compared with that of a few years ago. But the enlarged equipment and the improved organization which have come about in the old schools must be regarded as a mark of great progress of this kind of education, which has to do with the refinement and enlightenment of our middle classes. Endeavours were also made to secure good results by the employment of able teachers, and by providing good libraries, apparatus, specimens, etc.

With regard to normal education, measures were adopted to train efficient teachers to meet the demands of the time. Throughout higher normal schools and normal schools in general, much attention was paid to matters of instruction, control, and discipline. Special attention was also paid to the *spiritual cultivation*, because upon this depends the future perfecting of elementary education. The 4th and 5th Special Institutes for training Teachers were closed but the 6th institute was started anew, and an English course for girls was provided for the training of English teachers who would have to give instruction in high schools for girls, etc.

As regards special education, attention having been directed to internal improvements rather than to the number of schools or their enlargement, both government and public schools already show remarkable results, while private institutions are beginning to show the salutary effects of improvements gradually introduced in the school regulations and equipment, and there has been a process of selection from amongst the applicants for admission.

Increasing encouragement has been given to technical education in order that the requirements of the times may be met. One outcome of the *post bellum* measures has been that each locality vied with other places in the founding of technical schools. The year under review saw newly established 2 special technical schools, 40 technical schools of A and B grades, and of supplementary technical schools more than 1,400 in number. Pupils and graduates of these schools multiplied, and the tide of technical education flows high everywhere. Suitable measures were accordingly adopted for the improvement of methods of instruction and control, while attention was paid to the selection of

teachers and the practical training of pupils, so that still better results might be obtained in the future.

In the year under review, as in that which preceded it, marked progress was made. A comparison of the chief statistical figures shows that the percentage of children of elementary school age receiving the prescribed course of instruction was 96.28. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of .66. The total number of schools in the Empire was 34,461; of instructors and teachers 139,561; of students, pupils and children 6,083,281; and of graduates 1,151,180. This shows an increase of 1,472 schools; 8,031 instructors and teachers; 241,979 students, pupils, and children; and a decrease of 19,879 graduates, as compared with the previous year. Classified according to kinds, the said schools, 1,472 in number, consist of 5 blind and dumb schools, one normal school, 10 middle schools, 14 high schools for girls, 1,506 technical schools, and 75 miscellaneous schools. As to the elementary schools there was a decrease of 138 schools, because some ordinary elementary schools were united with higher elementary schools, forming higher and ordinary elementary schools, while several branch institutions were closed. Special Institutes for training Teachers decreased by one, for though the Sixth Institute was founded, the Fourth and Fifth Institutes were discontinued.

A comparison with reference to each grade of schools, shows that in elementary schools the number of children increased by 166,522, and of those who completed the prescribed course of instruction decreased by 39,737. In the blind and dumb schools, the number of pupils increased by 103, and of graduates decreased by 46. In normal schools, the number of pupils decreased by 4 and of graduates by 91. In the Higher Normal Schools, the number of pupils decreased by 22, and of graduates by 82. In the Higher Normal School for Girls, the number of pupils decreased by 4 and of graduates increased by 23. In the special institutes for training teachers, the number of pupils decreased by 63, and the number of graduates by 152. The number of pupils in middle schools increased by 3,563 and of graduates by 1,182, while high schools for girls show an increase of 3,958 pupils and of 722 graduates. In high schools, the number of pupils decreased by 370, while the number of graduates increased by 44. The Imperial Universities show an increase of 576 students and pupils, and of 282 graduates. In special schools, the increase in the number of

pupils was 519 and of graduates 773; in technical schools, the increase in the number of pupils was 57,828 and of graduates 10,493; while in the institutes for training technical school teachers, the number of pupils decreased by 37, and of graduates by 44. In miscellaneous schools, the numbers of pupils and graduates show an increase of 9,403 and 6,754 respectively.

The number of children who completed the prescribed course of instruction in elementary schools greatly decreased, because the Law No. 50 issued in the 35th year of Meiji prevented many children from joining the classes. The decrease of the pupils and graduates of normal schools and higher normal schools is due to the smaller number of pupils in the special courses or in the courses for training teachers. The pupils of the special training institutes were fewer in number than last year, since the course of the Japanese language and Chinese literature was abolished in the 1st Special Institute for training Teachers, and one institute was closed. The decrease in the number of graduates from these institutes is due to the fact that all the pupils were admitted last year. The pupils in high schools decreased in number, because the engineering department of the 5th High School was made into an independent institution and became the Kumamoto Higher Technical School, while the pupils in the preparatory course for Universities in the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School graduated. These are the chief reasons for the various diminutions of number.

But the whole number of children, pupils, and students and graduates in elementary, middle, technical, and special schools, as well as those of the high schools for girls and the imperial universities, shows a great increase. Furthermore, the internal improvement of all these various kinds of schools was remarkable, so that the first year after the restoration of peace not only shows no sign of retrogression in our educational affairs, but many improvements, on the contrary, are visible, and many signs of progress.

The following table shows the number of schools, instructors, teachers, students, pupils and children, as well as graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

---



*Statistical Table showing, for 1906-7, the Number of Schools, Instructors, Teachers, Students, Pupils, etc.*

	No. of Schools.			Instructors and Teachers.			Students and pupils, etc.			Graduates.		
	Gov.	Private.	Total.	Gov.	Private.	Total.	Gov.	Private.	Total.	Gov.	Private.	Total.
Elementary Schools .....	3	27,017	249,27,369	46	115,055	969	116,070	1,330,546,387	43,473,551,4735	205	1,029,803	7,376,1,037,481
Blind and Dumb Schools .....	1	1	29	18	15	108	292	242	1,002	30	29	81
Normal Schools .....	67	67	1,112	1,112	1,112	1,112	18,928	18,928	..	7,537	..	7,538
Higher Normal Schools .....	2	2	120	120	120	120	938	938	..	192	..	192
Higher Normal School for Girls .....	1	1	43	43	43	43	357	357	..	121	..	121
Special Institutes for the Training of Teachers ..	4	4	37	37	37	37	91	91	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools .....	2	226	53	281	32	4,331	975	5,338	19,204	108,531	54	15,636
High Schools for Girls ..	1	97	16	114	19	1,511	240	30,786	4,769	33,876	87	8,619
High Schools .....	7	7	279	279	279	4,534	4,534	4,534	1,359	..	..	1,359
Imperial Universities ..	2	2	436	436	436	6,397	6,397	6,397	1,229	..	..	1,229
Special Schools .....	8	3	39	50	226	91	1,210	1,460	19,461	25,573	215	3,935
Technical Schools .....	13	4,345	179	4,337	270	3,809	853	203,145	14,742	222,953	993	37,312
Institutes for the Training of Technical School Teachers .....	3	738	1,355	2,093	514	7,105	7,619	26,789	115,906	137	53	37,563
Miscellaneous Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	47	32,494	1,920,34,461	1,036	126,438	11,487	139,561	24,658,5,840,075	218,548,6,083,281	5,671	1,095,161,50,345	1,151,180
1905-6 .....	47	31,150	1,792,82,983	1,567	119,497	10,466	131,539	21,445,615,980	201,878,5,841,302	4,803	1,241,711	1,171,059
1904-5 .....	43	29,975	1,737,81,753	1,495	114,083	9,513	125,031	1,827,5,306,760	186,903,5,575,496	4,285	1,039,477	1,101,941
1903-4 .....	43	29,722	1,782,91,547	1,493	116,611	9,086	127,179	20,314,5,372,482	175,819,3,468,615	4,059	1,017,965	1,088,217
1902-3 .....	41	28,696	1,716,93,433	1,393	116,664	8,646	126,703	18,395,273,371	177,687,5,469,419	3,331	937,783	995,751

By the government establishments are meant all institutions under the control of the Department of Education.

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(With Children of School Age.)

The aim of the elementary schools is to instil into youthful minds the elements of moral and national education, and the knowledge and ability essential for the conduct of life, care being taken at the same time to develop the physique of the children.

These schools are divided into ordinary elementary schools, and higher elementary schools, those in which an ordinary elementary school course and a higher elementary school course are conjointly established, being called ordinary and higher elementary schools. The ordinary elementary school course extends over four years, and the higher elementary school course over two, three, or four years. The subjects of study in ordinary elementary schools include morals, the Japanese language, arithmetic, and gymnastics. According to local circumstances one or more of such subjects as drawing, singing and manual training may be added. For girls, sewing may be added. The subjects of study in higher elementary schools include morals, the Japanese language, arithmetic, Japanese history, geography, science, drawing, singing and gymnastics. For girls, sewing is added. By the Imperial Ordinance No. 52, issued in 1907, alterations were made in the Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools, to the effect that the courses in ordinary elementary schools should extend over six years instead of four, while the courses of higher elementary schools should continue for two years, to be made three under certain circumstances. The subjects of study were altered accordingly, but no changes were to take place within this year, because the revision would take effect in the forty-first statistical year.

In a higher elementary school with a two years' course, either science, or singing, or both, may be omitted, or manual training added. In a higher elementary school with a course of more than three years, singing may be omitted, and manual training added for girls, while for boys one or more of such subjects as manual training, agriculture, or commerce, may be added. In a higher elementary school with a course of four years, the English language may be added. Certain subjects in elementary schools may be omitted in the case of children who are physically unable to study them. A supplementary course may also be established in elementary schools, the object being to give further

training in ordinary or higher elementary subjects to such children as have completed the prescribed course of instruction either in ordinary or higher elementary schools, or to those who possess attainments equal to or higher than those of the children above mentioned. The supplementary course extends over not more than two years, and such subjects as are most suited to local conditions are to be added to it.

The number of elementary schools was 23,873 main and 3,396 branch schools, the total number being 27,269. The number of teachers was 116,070, of children 5,514,735, of those who had completed the prescribed course of instruction during the year 1,037,484, and of those admitted during the year 1,686,447; the percentage of daily attendance was 91.34. Compared with the previous year, the number of main schools decreased by 90, of branch schools by 48, the total decrease being 138. The number of teachers increased by 6,095, of children by 166,522, while those who completed the prescribed course of instruction decreased by 39,737. The number of children admitted increased by 87,434 and the percentage of daily attendance by 0.4. The reason of the decrease is that several ordinary elementary schools were combined with higher elementary schools, thus forming ordinary and higher elementary schools, and at the same time some branch institutions were done away with; while the number of the children admitted into the schools four years ago, i. e. in 1903, was comparatively small, because the Law No. 50 issued in 1902 made some alterations in calculating the school age of children, so that many who would have joined the classes, could not be admitted.

There were also 36 private elementary schools used as substitutes for public schools in Tōkyō *Fu*, 2 each in Tochigi, Fukushima, Iwate, Shimane and Nagasaki *Ken*, and one in Hyōgo *Ken*, the total being 47. This shows a decrease of 2 as compared with the previous year. Private elementary schools used as substitutes for public elementary schools are to be abolished in the 41st statistical year, because there have been but a few such schools, and even these few are decreasing in number, and show such an unfavourable results that this kind of institution is seen to be no longer needed.

The number of elementary schools in which children are divided into two sections according to Art. XXXIV of the Regulations for carrying out the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools, or organized as half time schools, was 799 main schools and 35 branch

schools, making a total of 834, and a decrease of 123 as compared with the previous year. In this year Kyoto, Tochigi, Akita, Nara, Shiga, Gifu, Toyama, Wakayama, Tottori, Tokushima, Oita and Saga abolished the system of two sections, whereas all *Fu* and *Ken* with the exception of Shizuoka, Nara, Gifu, Toyama, Tottori, Tokushima and Oita *Ken* had started the same system, last year, showing a decrease of one *Fu* and 4 *Ken* which have adopted it. Hyōgo *Ken* ranks first with 306 such schools, next come Kumamoto *Ken* with 144 and Hiroshima *Ken* with 67.

The average number of teachers for one school is 4.26, showing an increase of 0.25 compared with the previous year, and the average number of children for one teacher 47.51, showing a decrease of 1.12. The details are as follows:—In the city, town, and village elementary schools the average number was 4.24; in private elementary schools it was 3.89; while in the elementary schools attached to the Higher Normal Schools and the Higher Normal School for Girls it was 15.33, and in those attached to normal schools established by *Fu* or *Ken* it was 10.75. The average number of children taught by one teacher was 47.58 in city, town and village elementary schools, 44.86 in private elementary schools, 30.22 in government elementary schools and 41.39 in those established by *Fu* or *Ken*.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to elementary schools, teachers, children, and those who completed the prescribed course of instruction.

Table showing, for 1903-7, the Number of Government, Public, and Private Elementary Schools, and of Teachers, Pupils, etc.

	No. of Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Those who completed the Prescribed Course.	Those admitted during the year.	Average Number of Daily Attendance.	Percentage of Daily Attendance.	No. of Teachers per School.	No. of Pupils per Teacher.
Public Elementary Schools .....	26,952	114,356	5,440,912	1,021,269	1,662,489	4,975,034	91.32	4.24	47.58
Private Elementary Schools .....	249	969	43,473	7,376	14,516	38,870	91.67	3.89	44.86
Elementary Schools attached to Higher Normal Schools and Higher Normal School for Girls.	3	46	1,390	305	460	1,323	95.39	15.33	30.23
Elementary Schools attached to <i>Fa or Ken Nor-</i> <i>mal</i> Schools .....	65	639	28,936	5,534	8,982	27,958	95.72	10.75	41.39
Total .....	27,269	116,070	5,514,735	1,037,484	1,686,417	5,043,185	91.34	4.26	47.51
1905-6 .....	27,407	109,975	5,348,213	1,077,221	1,599,013	4,828,268	90.94	4.01	48.63
1904-5 .....	27,383	105,301	5,154,113	1,020,405	1,513,772	4,594,862	89.15	3.85	48.96
1903-4 .....	27,463	108,364	5,084,099	987,377	1,374,531	4,467,439	87.93	3.25	46.92
1902-3 .....	27,450	109,118	5,135,487	935,429	1,483,202	4,448,106	86.88	3.98	47.06

Table showing in detail the Number of Elementary Schools, Teachers, Pupils, etc.

	No. of Schools.	Public.	Private.	Attached to Higher Normal School for Girls.	Attached to Normal Schools.	Total.	1905-6	1904-5	1903-4	1902-3
Ordinary	16,322	139	..	..	16,961	17,701	18,160	18,619	19,167	
Joint Ordinary and Higher	8,615	104	3	65	8,787	8,147	7,657	7,242	6,644	
Higher	1,515	6	..	..	1,521	1,559	1,566	1,639	1,639	
Total	26,952	249	3	65	27,269	27,407	27,383	27,463	27,450	
Regular (Ordinary)	47,540	100	25	327	48,292	46,186	44,122	43,399	41,337	
Regular (Higher)	21,659	135	14	339	22,147	22,186	20,232	18,794	17,146	
Special (Ordinary)	1,357	20	5	5	1,383	1,410	1,390	1,556	1,432	
Special (Higher)	3,243	43	5	23	3,314	3,234	3,234	3,204	3,065	
Assistant (Ordinary)	16,552	296	1	1	16,760	17,137	17,997	20,787	22,276	
Assistant (Higher)	2,057	37	..	4	2,098	1,962	1,854	2,070	1,928	
Acting (Ordinary)	14,377	93	..	..	14,470	13,121	12,161	13,592	16,076	
Acting (Higher)	5,571	35	..	..	5,606	4,739	4,308	4,958	5,855	
Total	114,356	969	46	639	116,070	109,375	105,301	108,360	103,118	
Ordinary Course	41,031	35,586	6	921	41,516	4,079,779	4,007,782	3,999,085	4,100,356	
Supplementary Course (Ordinary)	27,307	1,599	..	..	28,840	30,639	31,393	33,800	34,355	
Higher Course	1,807,412	8,273	4	469	1,829,496	1,231,839	1,109,166	1,043,973	995,805	
Supplementary Course (Higher)	5,728	16	..	..	5,744	5,901	5,772	7,241	4,971	
Total	6,460,288	43,875	10	1,390	6,514,222	5,348,213	5,151,113	5,084,009	5,135,487	
Ordinary Course	86,223	5,291	178	3,647	83,142	878,659	842,999	811,560	769,188	
Supplementary Course (Ordinary)	1,111	11	..	..	1,122	8,523	8,234	8,182	7,673	
Higher Course	7,535	388	127	1,887	7,934	188,269	167,442	165,806	157,341	
Supplementary Course (Higher)	1,716	6	..	..	1,722	1,770	1,730	1,835	1,227	
Total	1,02,298	7,778	305	5,534	1,07,722	1,077,221	1,020,405	987,377	935,429	
Ordinary Course	3,124,031	10,786	240	4,730	3,139,722	1,098,445	1,057,252	944,864	1,082,759	
Higher Course	688,652	5,742	220	4,252	690,666	500,568	456,520	423,670	400,443	
Total	3,812,683	16,528	460	8,982	3,830,388	1,599,013	1,513,772	1,374,534	1,483,202	
Ordinary Course	90,300	91,393	94,888	95,465	90,333	89,193	87,387	86,600	85,555	
Higher Course	94,46	92,777	96,388	95,955	94,466	93,999	93,711	92,944	92,266	
Average	91,32	91,67	95,39	95,72	91,34	90,94	88,15	87,93	86,88	

\* Foreigners.

The following table shows the number of children in the ordinary and higher courses of elementary schools, both public and private, classified according to their school years.

	No. of Children in the Ord. Course of Public Ele. Schools.	No. of Children in the Ord. Course of Private Ele. Schools.	Total.	Percentage.
1st School Year .....	1,209,714	10,075	1,219,789	29.51
2nd School Year .....	1,078,960	9,368	1,088,328	26.33
3rd School Year .....	980,960	7,921	988,920	23.92
4th School Year .....	830,291	6,177	836,468	20.24
Total .....	4,099,964	33,541	4,133,505	100.00

	No. of Children in the Higher Course of public Ele. Schools.			No. of Children in the Higher Course of private Ele. Schools.		
	2 Years' Course.	3 Years' Course.	4 Years' Course.	2 Years' Course.	3 Years' Course.	4 Years' Course.
1st School Year.....	41,364	10,903	440,222	586	8	2,761
2nd School Year.....	27,706	7,785	337,381	499	8	2,112
3rd School Year.....	..	5,309	255,568	..	..	1,486
4th School Year.....	..	..	181,207	..	..	917
Total .....	69,070	23,997	1,214,378	1,085	16	7,276

There were 1,672 ordinary elementary schools which provided supplementary courses. Of public schools, 134 gave separate instruction in such courses during the regular school hours, while 1,480 public schools and 58 private schools gave instruction in such courses at the same time with the regular courses, or outside the regular school hours. There were 273 higher elementary schools which provided supplementary courses. Of public schools, 70 had such courses taught separately during the regular school hours, while 202 public schools and one private school gave instruction in such courses at the

same time with the regular courses, or outside the regular school hours. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 202 ordinary elementary schools and 18 higher elementary schools. It must be borne in mind that an ordinary and higher elementary school which provided supplementary courses for both was counted as two schools. This decrease, however, exists, because many ordinary elementary schools were provided higher elementary courses, and children naturally began to take the higher courses rather than the supplementary ones which led to the discontinuance of the latter courses.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Table showing the Number of Public and Private Elementary Schools which provided Supplementary Courses.*

	Ordinary Elementary Schools.				Higher Elementary Schools.			
	Those which give separate instruction in such courses during the regular school hours.	Those which give instruction at the same time with the regular courses, or outside the regular school hours.		Total.	Those which give separate instruction in such courses during the regular school hours.	Those which give instruction at the same time with the regular courses, or outside the regular school hours.		Total.
		Public.	Private.			Public.	Private.	
1906-7 ..	134	1,480	58	1,672	70	202	1	273
1905-6 ..	160	1,661	53	1,874	80	208	3	291
1904-5 ..	153	1,629	74	1,856	56	219	1	276
1903-4 ..	179	1,787	67	2,033	72	200	2	274
1902-3 ..	129	1,933	74	2,136	42	180	2	224

If a distinction be made with regard to the number of classes instituted in elementary schools (branch schools being omitted), it will be seen that the greatest number is furnished by single-classed schools 5,245 in all, those with two classes numbering 4,706. Next come those having 4 classes, 3,065, those with 3 classes, 2,551, those with 6 classes, 1,692, those with 5 classes, 1,534, those with 7 classes, 1,227; and there were 882 having more than 13 classes; the greatest number of classes in any one elementary school is 62. Compared with the



previous year, this shows a decrease in the number of schools which have five or less than five classes and an increase in the number of those which have six classes or more than six.

Further details will be found in the following table.

*Table showing the Number of Public and Private Elementary Schools, classified with reference to the Number of Classes.*

	Those having single Class.	2 Classes.	3 Classes.	4 Classes.	5 Classes.	6 Classes.	7 Classes.	8 Classes.	9 Classes.	10 Classes.	11 Classes.	12 Classes.	13 Classes.	Total.	Number of Classes in one school having the greatest number of Classes.
1906-7 ..	5,245	4,706	2,551	3,065	1,534	1,692	1,227	986	580	516	373	449	882	23,806	62
1905-6 ..	5,480	4,958	2,681	3,098	1,561	1,628	1,148	967	486	432	356	384	718	23,897	59
1904-5 ..	5,611	5,168	2,735	3,096	1,553	1,599	1,030	927	464	380	338	350	621	23,872	63
1903-4 ..	5,295	4,950	2,807	3,169	1,597	1,508	1,050	961	507	410	342	364	635	23,595	62
1902-3 ..	5,776	5,000	3,056	3,046	1,608	1,442	994	867	485	397	311	353	572	23,907	55

If the number of classes mentioned under the head of "1906-7" in the above table be classified according to the kind of elementary schools, it will be seen that the greatest number of single-classed schools is furnished by ordinary elementary schools, 5,181 in all, those with two classes numbering 4,347. Next come those having 4 classes, 2,120, and next those with 3 classes, 1,693; those with 5, 6, 7 classes, etc. follow in due order of decrease, those having more than 26 classes coming last, namely, 8. As regards higher elementary schools, those having 4 classes were most numerous, 171 in all, followed by those with 2, 3, and 6 classes, their number being 166, 165 and 155 respectively, those with 5, 7, 8, 9 classes, etc. follow in order of decrease. There were only 7 schools with more than 26 classes. Of elementary schools provided with higher and ordinary courses, those with 6 classes come first with a total of 1,239 in all, followed by those with 5 classes, numbering 950; next in order come those having 7 classes, with 912; those having 4 classes, with 774; and then those having 3, 8, 9, 10 classes, etc. Those having more than 26 classes, were fewest in number (with the exception of single-classed schools which have no regular

ordinary courses), namely, 28. The greatest number of classes in any one school was 35 in the ordinary elementary schools, 32 in the higher elementary schools and 62 in the elementary schools provided with higher and ordinary courses.

If a distinction be made with regard to the number of children taught in ordinary elementary schools, it will be seen that the greatest number is furnished by those having 2 classes, 448,162 in all, followed by those having 4 classes, the number being 429,263. The others come in the following order: Those with single class, 278,601, those with 3 classes, 256,748. The greatest number of children taught in higher elementary schools is furnished by those having 6 classes, 43,408 in all, followed by those with 10, 9, 7, classes in order of decrease, their numbers being 39,389, 37,949, 36,022, respectively. The greatest number of children taught in ordinary and higher elementary schools is furnished by those having 6 classes, 376,804 in all, followed by those having 7 classes, numbering 320,110. Next come those having 8 classes, with 241,885, and those having 5 classes with 233,318.

Further details will be found in the following table.

---

*Table showing, for 1906-7, the Number of Public and Private Elementary Schools and Pupils, classified with reference to the Number of Classes.*

	Higher Elementary Schools.														Joint Ordinary and Higher Elementary Schools.	
	Length of the Course of Study.															
	2 Years.		3 Years.		4 Years.		Total.									
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Single Class.	Public...	5,120	275,506	17	652	7	316	23	1,627	53	2,595			7	441	
		216	12,801	1,172	40,478	209	8,879	445	21,136	1,826	70,453					
	Private...	61	3,035					2	95	3	111					
2 Classes...	Public...	4,301	413,921	15	700	11	941	48	2,715	63	3,415			1	15	
		1,098	121,674	9	885	81	6,343	1,955	109,830	2,264	153,393					
	Private...	46	4,241	228	18,068			1	125	1	125			131	18,647	
3 Classes...	Public...	1,680	254,880	4	463	7	918	154	21,002	164	22,383			2	140	
		955	151,744	3	1,816	13	1,594	1,542	202,781	1,569	206,191			685	97,458	
	Private...	13	1,868	14	106			8	975	9	1,081			28	3,913	
4 Classes...	Public...	2,106	426,177	1		1	184	167	31,016	171	31,755			752	147,326	
		2,387	517,177		555	2	428	688	122,092	711	126,348					
	Private...	14	3,086	3	3,828			6	1,178	6	1,178			22	4,686	
5 Classes...	Public...	438	118,302			2	427	139	32,323	144	33,226			933	228,411	
		672	186,745			1	241	283	63,139	289	64,520					
	Private...	21	596	3	476			2	373	2	373			17	4,907	
6 Classes...	Public...	5	1,643	5	1,140				42,126	151	43,189			1,227	372,983	
		428	139,010			5	1,063	162	44,305	162	44,305					
	Private...	1	401					1	219	1	219			12	3,821	
7 Classes...	Public...	206	72,967					109	36,022	109	36,022			903	317,358	
		416	154,558					101	33,470	101	33,470					
	Private...	1	480											8	2,752	

8 Classes...	Public... x	304	124,356	1	252	—	—	—	92	35,220	93	35,472	581	238,529
	Private... x	519	226,031	—	—	—	—	—	58 x	21,525 x	58 x	21,525	—	—
	Public... x	103	52,865	1	477	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3,356
	Private... x	121	63,531	—	—	—	—	—	473 x	36,399	34 x	37,949	385	175,165
9 Classes...	Public... x	1	573	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	478
	Private... x	88	47,319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	346	173,835
10 Classes...	Public... x	82	48,238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 x	7,322
	Private... x	69	43,844	—	—	—	—	—	451	27,200	52	27,654	252	133,605
11 Classes...	Public... x	46	30,781	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 x	7,619
	Private... x	97	63,350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	32,603
12 Classes...	Public... x	43	29,859	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 x	4,145
	Private... x	1	744	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Classes...	Public... x	35	26,372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	23,202
	Private... x	23	17,119	—	—	—	—	—	645	22,557	3 x	1,977	124	84,186
14 Classes...	Public... x	40	31,632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	19,268
	Private... x	14	11,359	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 x	3,952
15 Classes...	Public... x	21	18,773	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	11,737
	Private... x	11	9,808	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 x	2,355
16 to 20	Public... x	65	64,758	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	49,668
Classes ...	Private... x	28	28,050	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 x	5,111
21 to 25	Public... x	14	18,192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Classes ...	Private... x	8	10,362	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 Classes	Public... x	8	13,925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
and over...	Private... x	3	5,071	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	Public... x	11,992	2,191,005	37	3,764	37	6,506	1,418	488,135	1,492	498,401	7,075	2,572,231	—
	Private... x	7,070	1,764,818	306	17,491	306	17,491	5,324	724,592	7,070	807,413	656	—	—
	Public... x	139	14,340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private... x	102	19,006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of	Public... x	35	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class having	Private... x	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
the greatest	Public... x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
number of	Private... x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Classes.	Public... x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

x Ordinary or higher elementary schools separated in case of joint establishment.

An examination of the number of ordinary elementary schools, both public and private, in which sewing and manual training were added to the regular or supplementary subjects, and of higher elementary schools in which manual training, agriculture, commerce, and English were added, will show that the number of regular or supplementary courses of ordinary elementary schools in which sewing was added is 9,707, sewing and manual training 1,020, and manual training 944. Of higher elementary schools, there are 737 in which manual training was given in addition to the regular or supplementary courses, with English as an additional subject in 23 of them; 4,478 in which agriculture was given, with English in 52 of them; 335 in which commerce was given, with English in 27 of them; 442 in which manual training and agriculture were given, with English in 21 of them; 48 in which manual training and commerce were given, with English in 12 of them; 120 in which agriculture and commerce were given, with English in 9 of them; 31 in which manual training, agriculture, and commerce were given, and 425 in which English was added. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 900 in ordinary elementary schools and 426 in higher elementary schools.

Further details will be found in the following table.

*Table showing the Number of Public and Private Elementary Schools in which Additional Subjects are provided.*

	Sewing.	Sewing & Manual Training.	Manual Training.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manual Training & Agriculture.	Manual Training & Commerce.	Agriculture and Commerce.	Manual Training, Agriculture & Commerce.	English.	Total.
1906-7.....	9,707	1,020	1,658 x 23	4,426 x 52	308 x 27	421 x 21	36 x 12	111 x 9	31	425	18,287
1905-6.....	9,340	806	1,242 x 21	4,279 x 65	281 x 34	288 x 11	25 x 13	106 x 24	29 x 2	395	16,961
1904-5.....	9,569	202	522 x 17	3,837 x 89	239 x 24	126 x 9	13 x 7	90 x 10	9	420	15,183
1903-4.....	9,144	23	134 x 5	1,474 x 54	73 x 6	5 x 1	2 x 1	26 x 1	1	500	11,440
1902-3.....	8,562	39	55 x 4	1,121 x 38	51 x 20	1	—	9 x 2	—	517	10,410

x Schools in which English is added.

Table showing, for 1906-7, the Number of Public and Private Elementary Schools in which Additional Subjects are provided.

Schools provided with additional subjects of:—	Ordinary Elementary Schools.			Higher Elementary Schools.		
	Regular Course.	Supplementary Course.	Total.	Regular Course.	Supplementary Course.	Total.
Sewing.....	9,194	333	9,527	—	—	—
{ Public.....	106	14	120	—	—	—
{ Private.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewing and Manual Training.....	1,017	3	1,020	—	—	—
{ Public.....	939	2	941	703	4	707
{ Private.....	3	—	3	21	—	21
Manual Training.....	—	—	—	7	—	7
{ Public.....	—	—	—	2	—	2
{ Private.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture.....	—	—	—	4,398	27	4,425
{ Public.....	—	—	—	52	—	52
{ Private.....	—	—	—	1	—	1
Commerce.....	—	—	—	234	3	237
{ Public.....	—	—	—	26	—	26
{ Private.....	—	—	—	11	—	11
Manual Training and Agriculture.....	—	—	—	1	—	1
{ Public.....	—	—	—	421	—	421
Manual Training and Commerce.....	—	—	—	21	—	21
{ Public.....	—	—	—	36	—	36
{ Private.....	—	—	—	12	—	12
Agriculture and Commerce.....	—	—	—	111	—	111
{ Public.....	—	—	—	9	—	9
Manual Training, Agriculture and Commerce.....	—	—	—	30	1	31
{ Public.....	—	—	—	367	6	373
{ Private.....	—	—	—	52	—	52
English.....	—	—	—	6,360	—	6,360
{ Public.....	11,150	398	11,548	141	41	141
{ Private.....	—	—	—	71	—	71
Total.....	109	14	123	3	—	3

Note:—The ordinary and higher elementary schools are counted as separate schools in the case of joint establishments.  
 x Schools in which English is added.

The number of classes organized in public and private elementary schools was 78,203 in the ordinary course, 1,451 in the supplementary course, making a total of 79,654; 28,882 in the higher course, and 261 in the supplementary course, making a total of 29,143. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 2,207 in the ordinary and supplementary courses, and 2,599 in the higher and supplementary courses, showing a total increase of 4,806.

The number of ordinary regular teachers compared with the number of classes shows a deficiency of 31,714 in the ordinary elementary and supplementary courses, and 5,349 in the higher elementary and supplementary courses, making a total of 37,063. The percentage of the number of ordinary regular teachers to that of the classes is in the ordinary course 60.19, and in the higher, 81.47, the average being 65.93. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 0.84. Thus the number of ordinary regular teachers compared with that of the classes kept annually increasing. In 1902, the ratio was 58.33, while in this year it is 65.93. Still, the number is insufficient for the purposes of elementary education and adequate measures are being taken to meet the deficiency.

The following table shows the number of ordinary regular teachers compared with the number of classes.

*Table showing, for 1906-7, the Number of Classes and Ordinary Regular Teachers in Public and Private Elementary Schools.*

	No. of Classes.			Ordinary Regular Teachers.	Excess of Classes over Ordinary Regular Teachers.
	Regular Course.	Supplementary Course.	Total.		
Ordinary Elementary Course ..	78,203	1,451	79,654	47,940	31,714
Higher Elementary Course....	28,882	261	29,143	23,794	5,349
Total .....	107,085	1,712	108,797	71,734	37,063
1905-6.....	102,055	1,934	103,991	67,688	36,303
1904-5.....	98,602	1,961	100,563	63,711	36,852
1903-4.....	100,043	2,096	102,139	61,618	40,521
1902-3.....	97,411	1,965	99,376	57,967	41,409

Classified according to the amount of monthly salaries, of the regular teachers and assistant teachers of public elementary schools,

there were 114 who received less than *yen* 5; 14,566 who received *yen* 5 or over and less than 10; 36,983, *yen* 10 or over and below 15; 24,390, *yen* 15 or over and below 20; 13,689, *yen* 20 or over and below 25; 1,971, *yen* 25 or over and below 30; 1,422, *yen* 30 or over and below 35; 705, *yen* 35 or over and below 40; 318, *yen* 40, 134, *yen* 45; 116, *yen* 50 or over and below 65, the average being *yen* 15.007. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of *yen* .417, and compared with 5 years ago, *yen* 1.208. This shows a better treatment of elementary school teachers, as the number of teachers who received less than *yen* 10 has decreased considerably.

Further details will be found in the following table.

*Table showing the Number of Teachers in Public Elementary Schools with reference to their Salaries.*

	Under 5 <i>yen</i> .	5 to 9 <i>yen</i> .	10 to 14 <i>yen</i> .	15 to 19 <i>yen</i> .	20 to 24 <i>yen</i> .	25 to 29 <i>yen</i> .	30 to 34 <i>yen</i> .	35 to 39 <i>yen</i> .	40 <i>yen</i> .	45 <i>yen</i> .	50 to 100 <i>yen</i> .	Total.	Average.
1906-7.....	114	14,566	36,983	24,390	13,689	1,971	1,422	705	318	134	116	94,408	15,007
1905-6.....	119	15,555	36,671	22,432	11,815	1,781	1,153	601	257	97	88	90,569	14,590
1904-5.....	142	16,395	35,499	20,815	10,904	1,576	1,032	545	211	72	69	87,260	14,316
1903-4.....	105	18,184	35,837	20,060	10,751	1,477	1,403	534	200	72	57	88,320	14,123
1902-3.....	71	19,117	35,539	18,477	9,634	1,310	905	423	154	63	53	85,746	13,799



*Table showing, for 1906-7, the Number of Teachers in Public Elementary Schools with reference to their Salaries.*

Monthly Amount of Salaries.	Ordinary Elementary Schools.			Higher Elementary Schools.		
	Ordinary Regular Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Special Regular Teachers.	Ordinary Regular Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Special Regular Teachers.
Under 5 Yen.....	—	3	44	—	—	65
5 Yen.....	—	37	27	—	—	60
6 Yen.....	2	1,497	103	—	4	167
7 Yen.....	4	3,039	188	—	62	248
8 Yen.....	186	3,683	415	6	106	642
9 Yen.....	385	2,870	188	12	162	473
10 Yen.....	2,624	2,196	125	68	285	380
11 Yen.....	3,676	1,316	74	198	266	242
12 Yen.....	5,535	888	63	615	295	204
13 Yen.....	6,221	473	41	944	273	140
14 Yen.....	7,593	299	34	1,510	252	153
15 to 19 Yen.....	14,544	243	35	8,995	310	263
20 to 24 Yen.....	5,660	8	19	7,779	42	181
25 to 29 Yen.....	463	—	1	1,492	—	15
30 to 34 Yen.....	350	—	—	1,068	—	4
35 to 37 Yen.....	177	—	—	525	—	3
40 Yen.....	79	—	—	239	—	—
45 Yen.....	27	—	—	107	—	—
50 Yen.....	11	—	—	52	—	—
55 Yen.....	2	—	—	37	—	1
60 Yen.....	—	—	—	9	—	—
65 Yen.....	1	—	—	3	—	—
Total .....	47,540	16,552	1,357	23,659	2,057	3,243
Maximum.....	Yen. 65,000	Yen. 20,000	Yen. 27,000	Yen. 65,000	Yen. 24,000	Yen. 55,000
Minimum .....	6,000	4,000	1,000	8,000	6,000	1,000
Average .....	15,202	8,972	8,872	20,079	12,219	10,639
1905-6 { Maximum .....	55,000	22,000	24,000	75,000	22,000	55,000
Minimum .....	7,000	4,000	2,000	8,000	6,000	1,000
Average .....	14,862	8,679	8,436	19,850	12,246	10,331
1904-5 { Maximum .....	55,000	22,000	24,000	65,000	22,000	55,000
Minimum .....	7,000	4,000	1,000	8,000	5,000	2,000
Average .....	14,739	8,516	8,344	19,868	12,281	10,039
1903-4 { Maximum .....	100,000	20,000	22,000	65,000	22,000	55,000
Minimum .....	7,000	4,000	1,000	8,000	6,000	2,000
Average .....	14,741	8,558	8,509	20,185	12,702	10,264
1902-3 { Maximum .....	75,000	20,000	22,000	65,000	23,000	55,000
Minimum .....	8,000	4,000	1,000	8,000	6,000	2,500
Average .....	14,538	8,505	8,377	20,160	12,796	10,272

The number of public elementary schools in which tuition fees were levied on children, in accordance with Art. LVII par. 2, of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Elementary Schools, included 1,336 ordinary elementary schools, of which 598 were established conjointly with higher elementary schools. Of children 524,067 in all, attending the ordinary elementary school course, there were 472,681 who paid tuition fees in full, 29,722 for whom the said fees were partially remitted, and 21,664 for whom the same were wholly remitted. Compared with the previous year, the number of elementary schools in which tuition fees were levied on children decreased by 31. The above comparison also shows that the number of children who paid all fees increased by 27,036, while those partially exempt decreased by 382 and those wholly exempt, by 7,875. The average monthly amount of tuition fees was *yen* .115 for ordinary elementary schools, and *yen* .130 for the ordinary elementary school course established conjointly with higher elementary schools. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of *yen* .002 in the former and of *yen* .010 in the latter. The number of schools (including public ordinary and higher elementary schools) in which tuition fees were levied on children was not more than 5 per cent. of the total number.

Further details will be found in the following table.

*Table showing the Number of Public Elementary Schools in which Tuition Fees were levied on Children, etc.*

	No. of Schools.			No. of Children.				Average monthly amount of tuition fees.	
	Ordinary elementary schools.	Ordinary Course in Ordinary and Higher Elementary Schools.	Total.	Those who paid all fees.	Those partially exempt.	Those wholly exempt.	Total.	Ordinary elementary schools.	Ordinary Course in Ordinary and Higher Elementary Schools.
1906-7 ..	738	598	1,336	472,681	29,722	21,664	524,067	<i>yen</i> .115	<i>yen</i> .130
1905-6 ..	783	584	1,367	445,645	30,104	29,539	505,288	.113	.120
1904-5 ..	883	587	1,470	440,713	31,222	31,124	503,059	.107	.114
1903-4 ..	1,080	656	1,736	494,312	31,147	16,284	541,743	.102	.108
1902-3 ..	1,155	717	1,872	519,012	34,022	16,375	569,409	.105	.108

*Children of School Age*.:— The school age of a child begins on the next day after reaching sixth year and ends on the day when he completes his fourteenth year, the whole term covering a period of eight years. His schooling should commence at the beginning of the first school year that comes within the period of his school age, and should end at the conclusion of his ordinary elementary school course. During this period, his guardian is responsible for his attendance at school.

The total number of children of school age was 7,939,498, of whom 6,836,699 had already entered the period of obligatory school attendance and 1,102,799 had not. The percentage of children who had entered the said period and were receiving the prescribed course of instruction was 98.16 of boys, 94.83 of girls, and 96.28 of both taken together. Compared with the previous year, the total number of children of school age increased by 183,848 and the percentage of attendance increased by .44 for boys, 1.49 for girls, and .66 for both taken together.

If a distinction be made with regard to the percentage of attendance of boys and girls taken together (taking into account all decimal numbers over five, and rejecting all below) it will be seen that the highest was recorded in Okayama *Ken*, with a percentage of 99.72. There was a percentage of 99.51 in Nara *Ken*; of 99.34 in Hiroshima *Ken*, of 99.08 in Kagawa *Ken*, of 98.77 in Fukushima *Ken*, of 98.68 in Saga *Ken*, and of 98.51 in Fukuoka *Ken*; in Kyoto *Fu*, Saitama, Ishikawa, Toyama, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Kochi, Oita and Miyazaki *Ken*, the percentage was 98. In Niigata, Yamanashi, Miyagi, Aichi, Fukui, Shimane, Ehime, Nagasaki and Kumamoto *Ken*, the percentage was 97; in the Hokkaido, Tokyo *Fu*, Chiba, Gunma, Shizuoka, Nagano, Hyogo, Miye, Shiga, Gifu, Wakayama and Kagoshima *Ken*, it was 96; in Ibaraki, Iwate and Tottori *Ken*, 95 each; in Tochigi, Yamagata and Akita *Ken*, 94 each; in Osaka *Fu*, 93; and in Kanagawa and Aomori *Ken*, 92 each; while the lowest number is found in Okinawa *Ken*, being 90.08. In the previous year, Okayama *Ken*, with 99.53 ranked first, and only one *Do*, 2 *Fu* and 31 *Ken* reached 95, or above it. But this year there is considerable improvement. Okayama *Ken* with 99.72 was the highest; and the localities which have 95 or more increased by 6 *Ken*. Those places which fall below 95, are only one *Fu* and 6 *Ken*. The lowest ratio appears in

Okinawa *Ken*, but even there, the average reaches above ninety per cent., showing how elementary education has prospered.

An idea of the marked development of common education may be gathered from the percentages of attendance (the method of investigation pursued down to the year 1894 is different from that at present) calculated every ten years since the year 1873, the year previous to that in which the code of education was first issued. In the year 1874, the percentage of attendance was 28; 51 in 1883; 59 in 1893, and 93 in 1903, and in the present year, it was over 96 as above mentioned; that for boys, in particular, being above 98, very nearly reaching the maximum attendance, and that for girls being 95. In the year 1896, the percentage for boys was 79, and for girls 48, the difference being as much as 31, while in the present year, the difference was but 3. This shows a remarkable advance in the education of girls. Still there is much room for improvement and strict attention must be paid in all quarters to ensure a more regular attendance.

The subjoined tables show the detailed statistics relating to the number of children of school age, together with the rate of school attendance.

---

Table showing the Number of Children of School Age.

	Under Obligation to attend School.						Not yet under Obligation to attend School.						Total No. of Children of School Age.		
	Receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.			Not receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.									
1906-7.....	3,486,339	3,115,281	6,601,620	65,412	169,667	235,079	564,052	538,747	1,102,799	4,115,803	3,823,695	7,939,498			
1905-6.....	3,396,312	2,996,024	6,392,336	79,305	213,781	293,086	547,648	522,580	1,070,228	4,023,265	3,732,385	7,755,650			
1904-5.....	3,225,037	2,860,509	6,155,546	96,314	267,011	363,325	523,705	508,869	1,032,574	3,915,056	3,636,389	7,551,445			
1903-4.....	3,218,694	2,757,430	5,976,124	113,468	320,618	434,086	512,716	494,004	1,006,720	3,844,878	3,572,052	7,416,930			
1902-3.....	3,241,460	2,713,833	5,955,293	141,955	405,417	547,372	443,213	420,026	863,839	3,826,628	3,539,876	7,366,504			

*Table showing the Percentage of Children receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.*

	Percentage of Boys.				Percentage of Girls.				Percentage of Boys and Girls taken together.			
	Cities.	Towns.	Villages.	Average.	Cities.	Towns.	Villages.	Average.	Cities.	Towns.	Villages.	Average.
1906-7 .....	96.75	98.40	98.32	98.16	95.25	95.88	94.57	94.83	96.03	97.18	96.52	96.28
1905-6 .....	95.66	97.93	97.86	97.72	94.02	94.90	92.86	93.34	94.88	96.47	95.46	95.62
1904-5 .....	96.12	97.34	97.26	97.16	94.38	93.34	90.73	91.46	95.29	95.42	94.12	94.43
1903-4 .....	94.70	96.89	96.81	96.59	91.95	91.99	88.82	89.58	93.39	94.53	92.97	93.23
1902-3 .....	93.03	96.04	96.13	95.80	89.36	89.69	86.24	87.00	91.38	92.99	91.39	91.57

Among the children of school age, there were 4,282 blind, and 6,155 dumb, the total being 10,437. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 145 blind, 2 deprived both of sight and speech, and 61 dumb, the total decrease being 208, and the rate per thousand of the school population being 1.31. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of .06 per cent. Of the children in school, 119 were blind and 461 dumb, making a total of 580. Compared with the total number of the blind and dumb throughout the country, 555 per cent. are receiving instruction, showing an increase, compared with the previous year, of 121 persons or 1.24 per cent.

Further details will be found in the following table.

*Table showing, for 1906-7, the Number of Blind and Dumb Children of School Age.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Those in School.		No. of Blind and Dumb Children per thousand of those of school age.
				Male.	Female.	
Blind Children.....	2 144	2 138	4,282	69	50	0.54
Dumb Children .....	3,404	2,751	6,155	301	160	0.78
Total .....	5,548	4,889	10,437	370	210	1.31
1905-6.....	5,068	4 975 x 2	10,643 x 2	294	165	1.31
1904-5.....	5,746 x 4	5,093 x 3	10,839 x 7	301	188	1.43
1903-4.....	6,027 x 3	5,281 x 5	11,308 x 8	313	163	1.53
1902-3.....	6,229 x 2	5,380 x 4	11,609 x 6	291	148	1.58

x Those deprived both of sight and speech.

## KINDERGARTENS.

Kindergartens are institutions for the training of infants from three years old up to the age of admission to ordinary elementary schools. The subjects for training are games, singing, conversation and handiwork.

The kindergartens included one government, 199 public and 160 private establishments, the total number being 360, showing an increase of 19 public and 28 private establishments as compared with the previous year. By the government kindergarten is meant the one connected with the Higher Normal School for Girls. Its work and constitution will be more fully described under the heading referring to that institution.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics of conductors, infants, and those whose term of training expired, in the government kindergarten.

*Statistical Table relating to the Kindergarten connected  
with the Higher Normal School for Girls.*

	No. of Conductors.	Infants.			Infants whose term of training expired during the year.			No. of Infants per Conductor.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1906-7.....	5	79	75	154	19	19	38	32.47
1905-6.....	6	81	76	157	32	28	60	26.17
1904-5.....	5	88	83	171	25	31	56	34.20
1903-4.....	5	75	84	159	24	25	49	31.80
1902-3.....	6	82	85	167	35	26	61	27.83

There were 359 public and private kindergartens. Of public institutions, 13 were attached to normal schools, and 186 were established by cities, towns, or villages. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of one attached to normal school and of 18 belonging to cities, towns, or villages. If all the *Fu* and *Ken* be compared with regard to the number of kindergartens, Tokyo *Fu* with its 66 ranks first, and Osaka *Fu* with its 51 comes next. Kyoto *Fu* with its 29,



Okayama *Ken*, with 21, Hyogo *Ken*, 13, Kagawa *Ken*, and Shizuoka *Ken*, 12 each, and Oita *Ken*, with 11, follow in order, while Iwate and Gifu *Ken* are the only two localities without such an institution. The *Fu* and *Ken* which had kindergartens attached to normal schools were Tokyo, Kyoto, and Osaka *Fu*, and Niigata, Tochigi, Hyogo, Ishikawa, Toyama, Shimane, Okayama, Tokushima, Kagawa and Nagasaki *Ken*.

The number of conductors in public and private kindergartens was 974, and of infants 32,637. The above figures show, if compared with the previous year, an increase of 145 conductors, and 4,118 infants. A statistical comparison made between the number of infants and the number of children attending ordinary elementary schools, both public and private, shows that the number of the former was 7.94 per thousand of the latter, or, the number of children who had received the kindergarten training was about 8 per thousand of children attending ordinary elementary schools.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of public and private kindergartens, and of conductors and infants.

---

*Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Kindergartens.*

	No. of Kindergartens.			Conductors.			Infants.						No. of Conductors per Kindergarten.	No. of Infants per Conductor.	
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.			Private.					
							Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
															No. of Infants.
1906-7 .....	199	160	359	575	399	974	11,577	10,678	22,255	5,393	4,944	10,337	32,592	2.71	33.51
1905-6 .....	180	132	312	523	306	829	10,609	9,813	20,422	4,247	3,847	8,054	28,476	2.66	34.40
1904-5 .....	176	117	293	511	263	774	10,109	9,039	19,146	3,515	3,186	6,701	25,847	2.64	33.39
1903-4 .....	182	98	280	523	221	744	10,387	9,350	19,737	3,037	2,810	5,907	25,644	2.66	34.47
1902-3 .....	183	79	262	531	189	720	10,264	9,010	19,274	2,398	2,346	4,744	24,018	2.75	33.36

\* Foreigners.

## BLIND AND DUMB SCHOOLS.

The blind and dumb schools include one government, one public and 29 private institutions, the total being 31. By the government institution is meant the Tokyo Blind and Dumb School.

*The Tokyo Blind and Dumb School* :— The curriculum is divided into an ordinary and industrial course. In the ordinary course for the blind, instruction is given in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, in music, acupuncture and massage. The ordinary course for the dumb includes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written conversation, and gymnastics, and the industrial course, drawing, carving, joinery, and sewing. Pupils in the ordinary course are allowed to study one or two subjects of the industrial course on the application of their parents or brothers. The course of study extends over five years in the ordinary course, while in the industrial course it extends over three years if massage be taken as a special subject, otherwise five years.

In order to prepare pupils to engage in the education of the blind and dumb, a Training Course for Teachers was established in connection with the Tokyo Blind and Dumb School. The course of study extends over one year. Those who possess licences as ordinary regular teachers in ordinary elementary schools or are possessed of attainments equal to or higher than the requirements of the above standard, may be admitted to the said course. Those graduates in the Tokyo Blind and Dumb School, or in the Blind and Dumb School at Kyoto, who are deemed fit to engage in the education of the blind and dumb, may be granted special admission, to be trained in one or more than one subject of study.

In late years, the number of applicants for admission greatly increased while the equipment could not be increased in due proportion. At the beginning of each school year, the school authorities were obliged to admit the older applicants only and to leave the younger ones till the next year. This does not promise well for the progress of this kind of education, and it is hoped that such necessary measures may be taken as circumstances demand.

The principal transactions of the year were as follows:—An institute for training blinded soldiers in the art of massage and acupuncture was started; a dormitory was built for the accommodation of these pupils at the expense of the Soldiers' Relief Association and 14 pupils have already been admitted. The spring concert of those graduating in the course of music, was held in May in the school; a concert of welcome was given when soldiers were admitted in October as "the training pupils"; some of the handiwork of the pupils and apparatus used for educational purposes were sent to the Tokyo Industrial Exhibition, etc. Visitors to the institution, consisting of government officials and private persons as well as persons belonging to foreign countries, increased in number, while the number of subscribers also kept increasing, which speaks well for the future of this institution.

The teaching staff consisted of 2 instructors, 8 regular teachers and 8 persons specially appointed, making a total of 18. Other officials are one principal (who has additional work as an instructor), 2 clerks and 9 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one instructor, one clerk and 4 persons temporarily employed, while the regular teachers decreased by one.

The number of pupils included 88 blind, of whom 67 were boys and 21 girls, and 200 dumb, of whom 106 were boys and 94 girls, among these there were one Chinese boy and girl, the total being 288. The number of graduates included 15 blind, of whom 13 were boys, and 2 girls; and 11 dumb, 7 of whom were boys and 4 girls, the total being 26. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 7 pupils and a decrease of 10 graduates. During the year, the number of applicants for admission was 131, of whom 58 were blind (42 boys and 16 girls) and 73 were dumb (42 boys and 31 girls). The number of those admitted was 105, of whom 46 were blind (33 boys and 13 girls) and 59 were dumb (33 boys and 26 girls). Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 13 in the number of applicants, and of 22 in those admitted. Eleven blind pupils and 44 dumb pupils left before graduation, showing an increase of 12, while 2 blind and 5 dumb died.

As regards the subsequent career of the 15 blind and 21 dumb persons who graduated last year from the ordinary and industrial courses, 2 of the blind were engaged in an institution for the blind,

5 took up massage and acupuncture as their calling, 3 entered the Training Course for Teachers, 3 were studying massage and acupuncture as a specialty or continued their study as "reviewing pupils," and one was studying *koto* music as a specialty, while one died. Of the dumb, 2 became teachers of the dumb pupils, 2 engaged in agriculture, 2 became photographers, one was studying painting, one took up joinery as a specialty, 3 studied painting and drawing as a specialty, 5 studied sewing as a specialty, and 5 devoted themselves to the care of their own household.

In the Training Course for Teachers, there were 9 applicants, who were blind; 4 of these were admitted and graduated within the statistical year. The subsequent career of the 12 graduates in the previous year, as ascertained at the end of the statistical year, was as follows:—6 were temporarily employed in this institution, 5 took up respectively, the profession of law, massage at the Fukuoka College of Medicine, teaching at the Takata Kunmo Gakko, teaching at the Nagaoka Blind and Dumb School, and some kind of work at the Tokyo Yoiku-in (assylum for poor invalids, poor children, etc.). There remained one whose occupation had not yet been decided upon.

Investigations as to the cause of blindness with the 88 blind at the end of this year, show that the principal one was suppurative irritation of the conjunctiva, of which 13 were the victims; next came inflammation of the cornea, from which 9 suffered; meningitis and hereditary syphilis, 7 each; measles 6; chancre 4; amaurosis and injury 3 each; trachoma, ox-eye, irritation of the conjunctiva, retinitis, small pox, neurotic hyperneuria, and atrophy of the optic nerve, one each; and from causes unknown 20. As to the cause of dumbness, there were 53 dumb as the effect of meningitis; 15 from a blow on the head; 8 from inflammation of the external ear; 4 from neurotic hyperneuria; brain trouble, hereditary syphilis, and measles 3 each; congestion of the brain, and whooping cough 2 each; inflammation of the internal ear, tumor of the cortical membrane, hydrocephalus cereбрalis, neurasthenia, heart disease, small pox, fever after vaccination, influenza and injury, one each; and 21 for whom the cause of this defect was unknown. Besides these, there were 9 born blind, while of the dumb, 77 were born so. It should be noted that 45 of these afflicted persons were the offspring of the marriages between blood relations. As to the age in

which the function was lost, in the blind, 9 were so born, 19 lost the sight at one year old, 6 when two years old, 12 at the age of three, and 10 at four. In the dumb, 77 were born so afflicted, 37 lost their power of speech when they were but one year old, 22 at two, 29 at three, and 9 at four. Comparatively more persons were born dumb than blind, as before stated, but, generally speaking, most of these sufferers lost the power of sight or hearing when they were under four years of age.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of instructors, pupils and graduates.

*Statistical Table relating to the Tōkyō Blind and Dumb School  
for 1906-7.*

	No. of Instructors and Teachers.			Pupils.				No. of Pupils who completed their Courses of Study.			
	Instructors & Regular Teachers.	Shokutaku.	Total.	Blind and Dumb Pupils.			Pupils of Training Course for Teachers.	Blind and Dumb Pupils.			Pupils of Training Course for Teachers.
				Blind.	Dumb.	Total.		Blind.	Dumb.	Total.	
Ordinary Course ....				73	167 <sup>*</sup>	242	—	12	10	22	—
Industrial Course....				11	21	32	—	2	1	3	—
“Review- ing Pupils”..	10	8	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Course.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial Course.				4	10	14	—	1	—	1	—
Training Course for Teachers .....				—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Total .....	10	8	18	88	200	288	4	15	11	26	4
1905-6 .....	11	8	19	69	212	281	12	15	20	36	12
1904-5 .....	9	9	18	71	209	280	8	10	24	34	8
1903-4 .....	9	8	17	71	195	266	6	16	18	34	5
1902-3 .....	9	6	15	73	196	269	—	13	16	29	—

\* Chinese.

Public and private blind and dumb schools are 30 in number. Kyoto *Fu* has one public blind and dumb school, while Aichi *Ken* has four private institutions, Oita *Ken* has three; Kanagawa, Niigata, Tochigi and Kagoshima *Ken* have each two private institutions. There is one private school each in the Hokkaido, Osaka *Fu*, Shizuoka, Yamanashi, Nagano, Miyagi, Fukushima, Yamagata, Hyogo, Gifu, Shimane, Tokushima, Saga and Nagasaki *Ken*. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of one private school each in the Hokkaido, Miyagi, Hyogo, Gifu and Saga *Ken*.

The number of teachers was 150, and of pupils 1,214, 632 of whom were blind and 612 dumb, while the number of graduates was 110, 74 of whom were blind and 36 dumb. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 31 teachers, and 104 pupils, while the number of graduates decreased by 28.

As mentioned above, there was an addition of five new schools, which shows the interest that people are beginning to take in the education of the blind and dumb. This is no doubt the result of the development of elementary education. Many private individuals made donations to these schools, while public aid was often granted to private institutions, a sign of the forward condition of this kind of education, but certain measures yet remain to be taken, to bring about a still better condition of things.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of blind and dumb schools, both public and private, and of teachers, pupils, etc.

---

*Statistical Table relating to Blind and Dumb Schools, both Public and Private, for 1906-7.*

	No. of Schools.			Teachers.			Pupils.						No. of those who completed their courses of study.										
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.		Private.		Total.		Public.		Private.		Total.						
							Blind.	Dumb.	Blind.	Dumb.	Blind.	Dumb.	Blind.	Dumb.	Blind.	Dumb.							
General Course .....	1	29	30	15	134	149						34	131	373	374	407	505	5	16	25	20	30	36
Industrial Course .....					$\times 1 \times 1$			39	38	186	69	225	107	8	36	—	44	—					
Total .....	1	29	30	15	134	149	$\times 1 \times 1$	73	169	559	443	632	612	13	16	61	20	74	36				
1905-6 .....	1	24	25	19	99	188	$\times 1 \times 1$	75	172	480	413	555	585	21	25	70	22	51	47				
1904-5 .....	1	18	19	21	72	93		76	159	311	244	387	403	16	19	61	19	80	38				
1903-4 .....	1	18	19	19	74	93		75	157	300	215	375	402	10	23	30	9	40	32				
1902-3 .....	1	17	18	20	61	81	$\times 2 \times 2$	69	157	367	201	436	358	15	7	32	13	47	20				

$\times$  Foreigners.



## HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The higher normal schools are the institutions founded for training teachers of normal schools, middle schools, and high schools for girls. There are two such institutions under the direct control of the Department of Education, viz., The Tokyo Higher Normal School and the Hiroshima Higher Normal School.

*The Tokyo Higher Normal School*:— The curriculum is divided into a preparatory, a principal, and a post-graduate course; besides which there is a special course and an elective course. The special course is temporarily established, when there is necessity to fill vacancies in normal and middle schools, and high schools for girls. The elective course which only comes into operation when circumstances permit of its being established, is for those who wish to become instructors in the schools above mentioned and who wish to take up one or more subjects in the principal course. The principal course is divided into the following courses: viz., the Japanese language and Chinese literature; English; geography and history; mathematics, physics and chemistry; and natural history. In this year the special courses were of two kinds, viz: the special course of gymnastics, which has a course of literature in addition, and the special course of drawing and manual training.

A middle school, an elementary school, and the Tokyo Educational Museum are established in connection with this institution.

The course of study in the main school extends over one year in the preparatory, three years in the principal, and from one to two years in the post-graduate course. The special course extends over three years in the course of gymnastics which has a course of literature in addition, and two years in the course of drawing and manual training, and the elective course extends over a period of three years except for those who study law and economics, when it extends for two years only.

As regards the school equipment, no inconvenience was felt in the class-rooms. The dormitory buildings, however, were not large enough to admit all the pupils, and the effect of this on their education was not good. The pupils of different classes were required to live together in one room, the effect of which is not only to make the pupils of the whole school become better acquainted with each other, but to accustom them to a freedom of intercourse and habits of

association with others, which will hereafter prove very useful to them.

During the present year, the teachers made 20 tours by order, which occupied 272 nominal days, 29 nominal persons being despatched to 2 *Fu* and 18 *Ken*. Of these tours, 10 were for the express purpose of giving practical training to the pupils in their respective studies, and those near graduation from the regular, special and elective courses were the ones chosen to go. The Manchurian tour undertaken during the summer vacation was carried out under the supervision of ten teachers, and it took 30 days to accomplish.

The number of persons engaged in teaching in the main school included 39 professors, 6 assistant professors, 21 persons specially appointed, and 3 foreigners, the total being 69. Compared with the previous year, the number of professors decreased by one, while the number of persons specially appointed increased by 2. Besides the persons actually engaged in teaching, there were 2 professors studying abroad, and one professor in the employment of the Korean Government. The other officials outside the staff were one director, one assistant, 10 clerks, a physician, 13 persons specially appointed and 7 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one clerk and a decrease of one assistant, one person specially appointed, and one person temporarily employed. The three foreigners above mentioned included an Englishman and two Americans as in the previous year.

The number of pupils was 535, of whom 309 belonged to the principal, 109 to the preparatory, 63 to the special, 26 to the post-graduate, and 28 to the elective course. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 14 in the principal, 7 in the preparatory, 6 in the special, 2 in the elective course, and an increase of 3 in the post-graduate course, the total decrease being 26.

The number of graduates was 93 in the principal, and 6 in the elective course, the total being 99. Compared with the previous year, the number of graduates shows a decrease of 88. Although the elective course had two graduates more than last year, yet those of the principal course were fewer by 21; while the special course produced no graduates. There were 22 who completed the post-graduate course, showing an increase of 3 over the previous year. The number of those who finished the preparatory course was 106, which, compared with the previous year, shows an increase of one.

As regards the careers of the 187 who completed the principal, special, and elective courses in the previous year, 4 were appointed instructors in higher normal schools and higher normal school for girls, 45 in normal schools, 80 in middle schools, 17 in high schools for girls and 15 in other schools; 14 passed into the post-graduate course; 2 were in the service of a foreign government; 4 were appointed government officials; and 5 were undecided as to a choice of profession while one died.

The number of applicants for admission was 1,550; of whom 1,073 were for the preparatory course, 414 for the special, 61 for the post-graduate, and 2 for the elective. Of these, 244 were admitted, as follows: 112 to the preparatory course, 69 to the special, 61 to the post-graduate and 2 to the elective. The percentage of those admitted was 15.74. This shows, compared with the previous year, an increase of 165 in the number of applicants, of 65 in the number admitted, and of 2.82 in the percentage of those admitted. Classified with reference to the studies which the applicants admitted to the preparatory course pursued, 63 were graduates of normal schools; 47, graduates of middle schools and 2 others. The oldest among those who were admitted was 26 years and 5 months, the youngest 16 years and 5 months, making an average of 21 years and 4 months. Of 105 who passed from the preparatory course to the principal course, 20 entered the course of the Japanese language and Chinese literature; 22 each that of English, and of geography and history; 24 that of mathematics, physics and chemistry, and 17 natural history.

The number of those who left before graduation was 51. One pupil each in the principal course and the preparatory course, 8 pupils in the special course and one pupil in the elective course were ordered to leave on account of lack of proficiency; 34 pupils in the post-graduate course, 3 pupils in the preparatory course, and one pupil each in the principal, special and elective courses left for family reasons; while one each in the post-graduate and preparatory courses died. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 9 in the number of those who left before graduation and a decrease of one in those who died.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, etc., in the Tokyo Higher Normal School, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to the Tokyō Higher Normal School for 1906-7.

	No. of Instructors.			Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-Professors.	* <i>Shokutaku</i> or <i>Yatoi</i> . Instructors.	Total.			
Japanese Language & Chinese Literature .....	39	6	21	69	20	20	20
English .....					21	22	22
Geography & History .....					18	22	22
Mathematics, Physics & Chemistry .....					21	24	24
Natural History .....					13	17	17
Preparatory Course .....			3		106	1,073	112
Literature and Gymnastics .....	40	5	23	68	—	228	45
Drawing and Manual Training .....					—	189	24
Post-graduate Course .....					22	61	61
Elective Course .....					6	2	2
Total .....	39	6	21	69	99	1,550	244
1905-6 .....	40	6	19	68	187	1,385	179
1904-5 .....	42	5	23	73	151	1,067	154
1903-4 .....	42	7	19	71	172	2,013	214
1902-3 .....	38	7	24	71	142	1,061	201

\* *Shokutaku* or *Yatoi* means the persons specially appointed or temporarily engaged.

† Those who completed the preparatory course in the previous year.

The Middle School attached to the Tokyo Higher Normal School is an institution designed to furnish opportunity for investigating the methods of general education, and to afford the pupils of the main school an opportunity for practical training. The course of study extends over five years.

The number of teachers was 22; made up of 8 instructors, 8 assistant instructors 5 persons specially appointed and one foreigner. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 2 assistant instructors and a decrease of 2 persons specially appointed. Besides these, as in the previous year, there were 5 instructors in the service of the Chinese government and one in the service of the Korean government. One professor of the main school had the additional duty of acting as principal, besides which one person was specially appointed and another temporarily employed.

During the year, teachers of the middle school made 9 tours by order, for the purpose of scientific investigation and practical training of the pupils, which occupied 94 nominal days, 15 nominal persons being despatched to one *Fu* and 12 *Ken*. In addition, 5 teachers were away for 30 days with the pupils on their Manchurian tour.

The number of pupils was 334, among whom were 4 Chinese, and one Korean. The number of graduates was 54. This shows, compared with the previous year, a decrease of 4 pupils and of 6 graduates. Besides these, there were 2 Koreans and one Chinese who attended as listeners. As to the careers up to the end of the year, of 60 graduates, 10 passed on to the high schools, 2 to the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, one to the Tokyo Higher Technical School, 3 to the Sapporo Agricultural College, 2 to the Naval College, 2 to the Higher Department of the Peers' School, and 4 to the Keiōgijiku Daigaku, while one joined the army as a one year volunteer, 3 were engaged in business, and 32 were studying by themselves.

The applicants for admission, including one Chinese, numbered 173, of whom 75 were admitted, one of these being a Chinese. The percentage of these was 43.35. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 15 in the applicants and an increase of 10 in those admitted. The percentage of those admitted increased by 8.78. The number of those who left before graduation was 26, of whom 6 left for other middle schools, 6 for family reasons, 3 on

account of sickness, 6 on account of non-proficiency, and 5 for other reasons, while 6 died during their period of study.

The Elementary School attached to the Tokyo Higher Normal School is an institution designed to furnish opportunity for investigating the methods of general education, and to afford the pupils of the main school an opportunity for practical training. The school is in three sections:—the first section represents an elementary school of many classes, having both higher and ordinary elementary courses, a connection being maintained between this and the middle school; the second section represents an elementary school of many classes, having both higher and ordinary elementary courses; and the third section represents an elementary school of two classes which teaches on the half time system the children of six school years, from the first year in the ordinary elementary course to the second year in the higher elementary course, besides one class which is of the ordinary elementary course of single class. The course of study extends over four years in each section for the ordinary elementary course, while for the higher elementary course it extends over two years in the first and third sections and four years in the second.

The teaching staff consisted of 19 regular teachers and one principal, who acted at the same time as professor in the main school. In addition, there was one teacher in the service of the Chinese government. The teachers made 3 tours by order, for the purpose of investigating the state of education in various districts, which occupied 23 nominal days, 3 nominal persons being dispatched to 11 *Ken*.

The number of children in the ordinary elementary course was 291 boys and 96 girls, the total being 387, while the number of children in the higher elementary course was 149 boys and 53 girls, the total being 202, making an aggregate of 589. The number of graduates in the ordinary elementary course included 69 boys and 15 girls, the total being 84; while the number of graduates in the higher elementary course included 44 boys and 14 girls, making a total of 58, with an aggregate of 142. The number of pupils admitted was 73 boys and 25 girls in the ordinary course, while those admitted to the higher course were 71 boys and 18 girls, making a total of 187. Compared with the previous year, the number of children increased by 6, and of those who were admitted by 22, while the number of graduates decreased by 13.

The method of instruction in this school has been greatly improved and there has been a great increase in the number of the teachers coming to see the instruction given, the number having this year reached 3,500. Many visitors also came from China, Korea, and other countries.

The Tokyo Educational Museum attached to the Tokyo Higher Normal School aims at the improvement and advancement of knowledge by exhibiting to the public at large, articles, books and charts essential for educational purposes. It is divided into three departments. The first department contains a collection of articles bearing on home education, and on kindergartens and elementary schools, together with various specimens of work done by children. The second department comprises a collection of apparatus, instruments, specimens, and charts for instruction in physics, mathematics, astronomy, geography, chemistry, zoology, physiology, and botany. In the third department, is exhibited a collection of all kinds of apparatus and instruments, connected with technical education, together with specimens of work done by pupils, as well as articles relating to drawing, music and gymnastics. A reading room is also specially provided where school books and charts, useful books of reference for teachers, and educational magazines are kept for the use of the public. This year, the reading room and the store room of the library at the Taisei-den were closed and similar rooms were provided in other buildings, thus allowing for more orderly arrangements. At the same time, a department of history and education was started, and a special room was provided.

The officials of this institution consist of the principal who acts at the same time as professor in the main school, one clerk, and 4 persons temporarily employed, showing an increase of one person temporarily employed, as compared with the previous year.

To the collection of articles, school books and charts, etc., additions are being gradually made, 455 copies of books or specimens, etc. having been contributed, during the year under review. The number of days of admission during the year was 309, the number of visitors was 51,879 and the number of visitors per day on days of admission 167.89, showing an increase of 27 days of admission, and 2,741 visitors, while there was a decrease of 6.36 visitors per day on days of admission, as compared with the previous year. The number

of readers was 18,539, and of those who made use of the exhibits 3,320, showing an increase of 5,041 for the former and of 366 for the latter, as compared with the previous year. The public are beginning to realize the importance of the institution and its opportunities for usefulness are increased thereby.

*The Hiroshima Higher Normal School*:— The curriculum is divided into a preparatory, a principal and a post-graduate course. The principal course is divided into the following courses: viz., The Japanese language and Chinese literature; English; geography and history; mathematics, physics and chemistry; and natural history. A middle school and an elementary school are established in connection with this institution. The course of study extends over one year in the preparatory, 3 years in the principal, and from one to 2 years in the post-graduate course. The post-graduate course was newly provided this year.

Some alterations were made in the school regulations, more particularly those having reference to the business part of the institution. The lessons for practical training in instruction were determined, and regulations were drawn up for each kind of instruction given, so as to suit the different methods of education already given to the pupils in their former places of training.

As regards the school equipment, the construction of a room for music, covered gymnasium, dormitories, etc., which was commenced in the preceding year, was completed. The erection of school buildings for the attached middle and elementary schools was also completed, thus giving increased facilities for the instruction and control of the pupils and children. The internal equipment of the store-room and reading room of the school library gradually approached completion, thus ensuring the preservation of the books and charts and at the same time giving much satisfaction to the visitors. The books, charts, specimens, etc., were sufficient to meet all the needs of instruction, there having been a remarkable increase in their number as compared with those of the previous year.

During the year, the teachers of the main institution and of the attached schools, made 16 tours, by order, for the purpose of scientific investigations and for the practical training of the pupils, 31 nominal persons being despatched to 2 *Fu* and 10 *Ken*. Of the school excursions undertaken during the year, the principal ones were a Manchurian



trip in the summer vacation, for some who particularly wished to undertake it, and a journey of the third year pupils in all departments of the main course, who went to Ise and Tokyo and had the privilege of visiting the Ise Shrine and the Imperial Palace, and at the same time had the advantage of witnessing the condition of all *Fu* and *Ken* on the road.

The number of persons engaged in teaching included 34 professors, 6 assistant professors, 9 persons specially appointed and 2 Americans, the total being 51. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one professor. There were 4 professors studying abroad, showing an increase of one as compared with the previous year. The other officials outside the staff were one director, one assistant, 7 clerks, one physician and 9 persons specially appointed and 6 persons temporarily employed, which show a decrease of one assistant and 2 persons temporarily employed, and an increase of one clerk and 3 persons specially appointed.

The number of pupils was 296 in the principal, 106 in the preparatory course—among whom were 2 Chinese—and one in the post-graduate course, the total being 403. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one in the principal, 2 in the preparatory and one in the post-graduate course. A special short course of English was provided because those who came this year from normal schools were not so well up in English as those from the middle schools, and this course was intended to bring them up to the mark.

The number of graduates was 93 in the principal course, which, compared with the previous year, shows an increase of 6, while those who completed the preparatory course were 94, showing a decrease of 11. The subsequent careers of the graduates, 87 in number, ascertained at the end of the present year, were as follows:—3 were employed in the attached school as instructors, 13 were normal school instructors, 59 middle school instructors, 6 instructors in high schools for girls, and 5 were instructors in technical schools, while one entered the post-graduate course of the school.

The number of applicants for admission was 163 in the preparatory and 22 in the post-graduate course, the total being 185. The number of those admitted was 104 in the preparatory and 22 in the post-graduate course, the total being 126. The percentage of these was 68.11. Compared with the previous year, the number of applicants

increased by 8, that of those admitted by 20 and the percentage by 8.22. A large majority of the applicants for admission were enrolled, because they were pupils selected by the local governors on account of their scholarship and good character. Classified according to their previous education, 38 were the graduates of normal schools and 66, of middle schools. The ages of those admitted varied from 17 years and 2 months to 25 years and one month, the average being 20 years and 8 months. Classified with reference to the courses of study which the 94 who passed from the preparatory to the principal course took, 7 were in the course of the Japanese language, and Chinese literature, 23 in the English course, 15 in the course of geography and history, 29 in the course of mathematics, physics and chemistry, and 20 in the natural history course.

The number of those who left before graduation on account of illness or for family reasons, was 5 in the preparatory course, 4 in the principal and 21 in the post-graduate, making a total of 30; while the number of those who died was 2 in the preparatory, and 3 in the principal course. This shows an increase of 22 in those who left and of 3 in those who died.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, etc. in the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

---

*Statistical Table relating to the Hiroshima Higher Normal School  
for 1906-7.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant- professors.	<i>Shokutaku.</i>	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
Principal Course.									
{ Japanese Language and Chinese Literature ..						32	10	† 7	† 7
{ English .....						77	23	† 23	† 23
{ Geography and History.						55	20	† 15	† 15
{ Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry .....	34	6	9	2	51	82	25	† 29	† 29
{ Natural History .....						50	15	† 20	† 20
Preparatory Course .....						104 2	94	163	104
Post-graduate Course .....						1	—	22	22
Total .....	34	6	9	2	51	403	93	185	126
1905-6 .....	33	6	9	2	50	399	87	177	106
1904-5 .....	25	4	9	2	40	302	—	176	108
1903-4 .....	16	3	5	2	26	205	—	167	112

† Those who completed the preparatory course in the previous year.

\* Chinese.

The Middle School attached to the Hiroshima Higher Normal School is an institution designed to furnish opportunities for investigating the methods of general education, and to afford the pupils of the main school an opportunity for practical training. The course of study extends over five years.

The number of teachers was 10; made up of 4 instructors, 2 assistant instructors and 4 persons specially appointed. The number of pupils was 140. The number of applicants for admission was 275, 75 of whom were admitted; the percentage of those admitted was 27.27. The number of those who left before graduation was 10, of whom 6 left on account of family reasons and 2 on account of illness, while 2 left for other schools. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 3 in teachers, of 66 in pupils, 25 in

applicants and 3 in those who left before graduation, while the number of those admitted decreased by 5, and the percentage by 5.12.

The Elementary School attached to the Hiroshima Higher Normal School is an institution designed to furnish opportunities for investigating the methods of general education, and to afford the pupils of the main school an opportunity for practical training. The school is in three sections:—The first section represents an elementary school of many classes, having both higher and ordinary elementary courses, a connection being maintained between this and the middle school; the second section represents an elementary school of many classes, having both higher and ordinary elementary courses; and the third section is an ordinary elementary school of a single class and two classes based on the half time system. The course of study extends over four years in each section for the ordinary elementary course, while for the higher elementary course, it extends over two years in the first section, and four years in the second.

The number of teachers was 9, of whom 8 were regular teachers and one person was specially appointed. The number of children in the ordinary elementary course was 145, of whom 114 were boys and 31 girls; the number in the higher elementary course was 78, of whom 64 were boys and 14 girls; making an aggregate of 223. The graduates from the ordinary course were three boys and three girls. The children admitted into the ordinary course were 48 boys and 6 girls, while 29 boys and 14 girls were admitted into the higher course, making an aggregate of 97. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 4 in teachers, of 115 in children and of 33 in those admitted.

## HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Higher Normal School for Girls is an institution to train teachers for the normal schools for girls, the girls' departments of normal schools and high schools for girls. It is established in Tokyo under the direct control of the Department of Education. The Curriculum is divided into the courses of literature, science and art, to which special, elective, nursery and post-graduate courses are added. The post-graduate course is established for those who wish to study in detail one or more subjects in the regular courses, and it is divided into two sections: A and B. The special course is temporarily established to train teachers to fill vacancies in the normal schools for girls, the girls' departments of normal schools and high schools for girls. It consists of the three courses of household management, of mathematics, physics and chemistry, and of the Japanese language and gymnastics. The elective course is established for the benefit of those who wish to take up one or more studies in the courses of literature, science, or art, with a view to qualifying themselves as teachers in the normal schools for girls, the girls' departments of normal schools, or in high schools for girls. The nursery course is provided for those who wish to train themselves in the duties of a kindergarten conductor. A high school for girls, an elementary school, and a kindergarten are all attached to this institution.

The period of study extends over four years in the literature, science, and art courses; the post-graduate course runs for not less than one, and not more than 2 years; the special courses extend over three years in that of household management, two years and two terms in that of mathematics, physics and chemistry, and two years in that of the Japanese language and gymnastics; while the elective course extends over four years, with the proviso that it may be either lengthened or shortened to suit circumstances. The nursery course lasts for not less than four months and not more than two years.

The chief work on regulations, whether newly made or revised, consisted of the alterations made in the regulations for scholarships, one-fourth of the maximum number of pupils were put to class A, while the rest in class B; and the enactment of the regulations relating to the special course of history and geography, for which tuition

fees are charged. A similar course extending over two years had twice been completed, but the new regulation sanctions a three years' course instead of one of two years.

As regards the school equipment, the gymnasium and botanical garden were reduced in size owing to "city improvements", and not a little inconvenience was felt in consequence. The books, pictures, instruments, specimens, etc. used in the school were just sufficient to meet the bare needs of the class rooms, but many additions must be made before these necessities can be considered equal to the demands of the time and be regarded as sufficient for the purposes of reference.

During this year the officials made 20 tours by order, for purposes of investigation and for practically training pupils or for inspecting educational affairs, 41 nominal persons being despatched to 3 *Fu*, and 23 *Ken*. Out of the 20 tours, 9 were for the purpose of practically training pupils in science.

The number of persons engaged in teaching in the main school included 26 professors, 6 assistant professors, 10 persons specially appointed and one American, the total being 43. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one assistant professor, and a decrease of 2 persons specially appointed; in addition, 2 professors were studying abroad. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of one person studying abroad. The other officials were one director, 2 superintendents of pupils, 6 clerks, one physician specially appointed, and 3 persons temporarily engaged, showing neither increase nor decrease as compared with the previous year.

The number of pupils was 89 in the literature course, 100 in that of science, and 89 in that of art, with 27 in the special course of household management, 21 in the special course of mathematics, physics and chemistry, 24 in the special course of the Japanese language and gymnastics, 4 in the nursery course, and 3 in the post-graduate course, making a total of 357. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 4 in the total, because there were 6 pupils fewer in the course of literature, 3 in the course of art, 3 in the special course of mathematics, physics, and chemistry and one in the elective course, although the course of science, special course of household management and nursery course had respectively an increase of 2, 3, and 4 pupils. In addition, there were 3 Siamese pupils receiving a special kind of

instruction, and there was a decrease of one in this class of pupils, as compared with the previous year.

The number of graduates this year is 68 in the courses of literature, science and art, 45 in the special course and 8 in the nursery course, the total being 121. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 23. There was a decrease of 6 in literature, 4 in art, and one in the elective course, but the course of science, the special course and the nursery course had respectively more pupils by 5, 21, and 8. For the first time, the post-graduate course had its graduates this year, 3 in number.

As regards the subsequent careers of the 98 graduates from the courses of literature, science and art, and from the special course of household management and the elective course, at the end of the year, 24 were normal school teachers, 64 were appointed as teachers in the high schools for girls, 7 were teachers in miscellaneous schools, while 4 had not as yet settled calling.

The number of applicants for admission was 300 in the literature course, 354 in that of science, 155 in that of art, 210 in the special course of household management, and 20 in the nursery course, making a total of 1,039. Of these, 23 were admitted into the literature course, and 26 each into the courses of science, and of art, 30 into the special course of household management and 8 into the nursery course, making a total of 113 and giving a percentage of 10.88. Compared with the previous year, the number of applicants for admission increased by 120, the number of those admitted by 6, while the percentage of those admitted decreased by .67. If classified according to their former education, 39 were graduates of normal schools, 64 graduates of high schools for girls and 10 graduates of miscellaneous schools. The age in each course was as follows.

	Literature Course.		Science Course.		Art Course.		Special Course of Household Manage- ment.		Nursery Course.	
	Year.	Month.	Y.	M.	Y.	M.	Y.	M.	Y.	M.
Maximum .....	21.	3	21.	3	21.	11	27.	3	28.	3
Minimum .....	17.	6	18.	0	17.	2	19.	2	19.	3
Average .....	19.	5	19.	5	20.	5	22.	0	21.	9

The number of those who left before graduation was 15; of whom one in literature and 3 in science were required to leave on account of illness, 4 in the course of art on account of non-proficiency, and one in the same course, because she could not conform to the principles of the institution, while 3 in the special course left for family reasons, and 3 in the same course on account of illness. This shows a decrease of 2, as compared with the previous year.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, etc., in the Higher Normal School for Girls, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Higher Normal School for Girls, for 1906-7.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokudaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
Literature Course . . . . .	26	6	10	1	43	89	23	300	23
Science Course . . . . .						100	25	354	26
Art Course . . . . .						89	20	155	26
Special Course of Household Management . . . . .						27	..	210	30
Special Course of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.						21	21	..	..
Special Course of Japanese Language and Gymnastics.						24	24	..	..
Nursery Course . . . . .	26	6	10	1	43	4	8	20	8
Post-Graduate Course . . . . .						3	3	..	..
Total . . . . .	26	6	10	1	43	357	121	1,039	113
1905-6 . . . . .	26	5	12	1	44	361	98	919	107
1904-5 . . . . .	23	7	14	1	45	354	87	1,012	127
1903-4 . . . . .	22	8	15	1	46	344	103	705	107
1902-3 . . . . .	23	7	16	..	46	367	105	540	126



The High School for Girls attached to the Higher Normal School for Girls is an institution designed to provide opportunities for investigating the methods pursued in general female education, and to afford the pupils in the main school an opportunity for practical training in female education. The course of study extends over five years. In addition to the regular course, a special three years' course has been established, and those who wish to take up any subject in the course may be admitted as elective pupils.

The principal transactions of the year were as follows:—Amongst a number of questions which had been discussed since the previous year, those relating to gymnastics and arithmetic were determined. In regard to the former, it was decided to combine the best parts of the two systems of gymnastics, because our ordinary form of gymnastics and the Swedish form both have their merits, and their defects. In regard to the latter, it being found that a better result was attained by teaching the same subject repeatedly throughout all the school years, a sort of *cyklischer lehrplan* was adopted. To secure a better control over the pupils outside of the school, they were required to wear a particular kind of belt with a medal attached to it, from the month of June in the year under review. This made their recognition by the authorities much easier, while on their own part, it served to increase their sense of self-respect and responsibility. The relationship between their homes and the school was kept up, as in the previous year, by holding informal educational meetings. Athletic sports were held to advance their physical development. Long trips were made to improve the physique of the pupils and at the same time to give them the opportunity of making practical observations relating to science, history and geography. Meetings for the purpose of review as well as of criticism were held in connection with the subjects of cooking, etiquette, etc.

The number of those engaged in teaching was 10 instructors, 7 assistant instructors, and 2 persons specially appointed, making a total of 19. The number of pupils in the regular course was 249, and in the special course 81, of whom 33 were elective pupils, the total being 330. The graduates from the regular course were 71 in number, while in the special course there were but 16, of whom 6 were elective pupils, making a total of 87. The number of applicants for admission was, in the regular course 47 and in the special 69, of whom

34 were elective pupils, the total being 116; the number of those admitted was, in the regular course 47, in the special course 49, of whom 23 were elective pupils, making a total of 96, the percentage of those admitted being 82.76. Compared with the previous year, the number of teachers, graduates and applicants increased respectively by one, 24 and 6, while the number of pupils, the number of those admitted, and the percentage decreased respectively by 14, 8, and 11.79. As regards the careers of 41 graduates of the regular course and 22 of the special course, one of the graduates from the regular course was studying in the Higher Normal School for Girls, 17 in the special course, 3 studying in other schools, 17 managing their own households, while 2 were married and one died; one of the graduates from the special course was a teacher in an elementary school, 3 were teachers in miscellaneous schools, 3 were studying in the Higher Normal School for Girls, and 10 in their own homes, while 5 were married. The number of those who left the school before their graduation was 40. In the regular course, 3 left on account of illness, one to be married, and 5 for family reasons, while one changed her school, and one was ordered to leave. In the special course, 5 entered the Higher Normal School for Girls, while 15 left the school for family reasons. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 20.

The Elementary School attached to the Higher Normal School for Girls is an institution designed to afford means of investigating the methods of general education, and to secure for the pupils in the main school an opportunity for practical training in the teaching of children. It is divided into three sections. The first section represents an elementary school in connection with the High School for Girls; it is provided with ordinary and higher elementary school courses, and is organized to represent a school with many classes. The second section comprises both ordinary and higher elementary school courses, and also is organized as a school with many classes. The third represents an ordinary elementary school organized into a single-classed school. The course of study extends over four years in each section for the ordinary elementary course, while for the higher elementary course in the first section, it extends over two years, and over four years for the higher elementary course in the second. A supplementary course, extending over one year, was added to the third section, and a half-

time school was started in the said section, the pupils being divided into A and B classes.

The number of teachers was 18, and all of whom being regular teachers; the number of children in the ordinary elementary course was 389, 114 of whom were boys and 275 girls; the number of those in the higher elementary course was 189, 33 of whom were boys and 156 were girls, the total aggregate number being 578. The number of those who completed the prescribed course of instruction was 88 in the ordinary elementary course, 26 boys and 62 girls, and 69 in the higher elementary course, 4 boys and 65 girls, the total aggregate number being 157. The number of those admitted was 88 in the ordinary elementary course, 20 of whom were boys and 68 girls, and 88 in the higher elementary course, 14 of whom were boys and 74 girls, the total aggregate number being 176. Compared with the previous year, the number of teachers decreased by one, the children by 14, and those admitted by 42, while the number of those who completed the prescribed course of instruction increased by 15.

The Kindergarten connected with the main school is an institution designed to afford means of investigating the methods of infant training and to enable the pupils in the main school to study such training practically. It consists of two parts, viz: the main section and a branch section. In the main section, the infants are divided into three classes according to their ages. In the branch section, they are all in one class and are admitted free. Each class is under the care of a special conductor.

The number of conductors was 5, that of infants in the main section 114, 57 of whom were boys and 57 girls, of infants in the branch 40, 22 of whom were boys and 18 girls, the aggregate number being 154. The number of those whose terms of training expired during the year was 36, 19 of whom were boys and 19 girls, and the number of infants admitted during the year, was 45, 22 of whom were boys and 23 were girls. During the year, 5 infants, 2 boys and 3 girls, left the institution. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one in the number of conductors, of 3 in infants, of 22 in those whose terms of training expired, of 6 in the infants admitted, and 3 in those who left the institution.

## SPECIAL INSTITUTES FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

*Special Institutes for the Training of Teachers* :— These institutes were specially organized for the training of teachers in normal schools, middle schools, and high schools for girls. The number of institutes have hitherto been 5, from the 1st to the 5th. But at the end of the previous year, the 4th and 5th institutes were closed, and the 6th institute was opened this year. The 1st institute was established in the Imperial University of Tokyo, and provided a course in natural history; the 2nd institute in the 1st High School, with a course in physics and chemistry; the 3rd institute in the 2nd High School, with a course in mathematics; and the 6th institute in the Higher Normal School for Girls, with a course in English. The 1st institute is under the control of the President of the University, while all the other institutes are under the management of the directors of the schools with which they are respectively connected. The pupils in the 6th institute are all girls, while in the others boys only are admitted.

The teaching staff consisted of 2 professors, of 34 persons specially appointed, and one Englishman, making a total of 37. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one professor, of 5 persons specially appointed and of one foreigner, making a total of 7. The number of pupils was 91, of whom 22 belonged to the course of natural history, 18 to physics and chemistry, 24 to mathematics, and 27 to English. Compared with the previous year, the number of pupils decreased by 63. This is due to a decrease of 4 in the course of natural history, 7 in physics and chemistry, 5 in mathematics, 24 in the Japanese language and Chinese literature, and 23 in English. The course of the Japanese language and Chinese literature was discontinued in the 1st institute, while the 4th and 5th institutes which gave lessons in English were closed, thus leading to a large reduction in the number of those belonging to the last two courses.

The number of applicants for admission was 467, 107 of whom were in the course of natural history, 155 in physics and chemistry, 117 in mathematics, and 88 in English. Of these, 109 were admitted, viz., 27 in natural history, 21 in physics and chemistry, 30 in

mathematics, and 31 in English. Compared with the number of those who came the year before last, when the institutes admitted pupils for the second time since their foundation, this shows a decrease of 65 in the number of applicants and 63 in that of those admitted. If classified according to the education previously received, 32 of the male pupils were graduates of normal schools, and 40 were graduates of middle schools, while there was only one who had studied elsewhere. As regards female pupils, there were 18 graduates of high schools for girls, and 13 graduates of miscellaneous schools. The oldest of the male pupils was 29 years and 3 months old, and the youngest was 18 years and 2 months, the average age being 22 years and 6 months. Of female pupils, the oldest was 25 years and 3 months old, and the youngest was 17 years and 4 months, the average age being 19 years and 5 months. The number of those who left before graduation was 18, 11 of whom left for family reasons, and 3 on account of illness, while 4 female pupils had to leave on account of non-proficiency.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants and those admitted.

*Statistical Table relating to the Special Institutes for the Training of Teachers, for 1906-7.*

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Shokutaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
1st Institute. { Natural History . . . . .	—	15	—	15	22	—	107	27
2nd Institute. { Physics & Chemistry . . . . .	—	9	—	9	18	—	155	21
3rd Institute. { Mathematics . . . . .	1	6	—	7	24	—	117	30
6th Institute. { English . . . . .	x 1	x 4	x 1	x 6	x 27	—	x 88	x 31
Total . . . . .	2	34	1	37	91	—	467	109
1905-6 . . . . .	1	29	—	30	154	152	—	—
1904-5 . . . . .	5	46	2	53	164	—	532	172
1903-4 . . . . .	4	55	2	61	160	152	—	—

x Girls.

## NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The aim of the normal school being to train teachers for elementary schools, the Hokkaido, as well as each *Fu* and *Ken*, must have at least one normal schools, provided with an elementary school for the training of pupils in the methods of instruction. The course of study extends over four years in the case of male pupils, and three years in the case of female. According to local circumstances, simpler normal courses, preparatory courses, training courses for elementary school teachers, or training courses for kindergarten conductors may be established in addition to the regular courses.

The number of normal schools was 67, of which 28 were for male pupils and 17 were for female pupils, while there were 22 for both male and female pupils. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of one institution provided for female pupils, owing to the girls' department in the Shizuoka Normal School having been reorganized as an independent institution. At the end of the present year, there were 3 normal schools in Niigata and Hyogo *Ken*, 2 in Tokyo and Osaka *Fu*, and Saitama, Chiba, Ibaraki Gunma, Tochigi, Shizuoka, Nagano, Yamagata, Nara, Miye, Aichi, Shimane, Okayama, and Fukuoka *Ken*, and one each in all the other *Fu* and *Ken*. Where there were three schools, two were for male pupils and one for females. If there were only two schools, one was generally for male pupils and the other for females. But in Aichi *Ken*, one school admitted both male and female pupils, while the other admitted male pupils only. In Kyoto *Fu*, Yamanashi, Miyagi, Fukushima, Iwate, Akita, Shiga, Gifu, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, Wakayama, Hiroshima, Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi, Nagasaki, Saga, Kumamoto and Kagoshima *Ken*, there was only one school in each prefecture, this being for both male and female pupils. The Hokkaido, and Kanagawa, Aomori, Tottori, Yamaguchi, Oita, Miyazaki, and Okinawa *Ken* had each one normal school, to which male pupils only were admitted. The normal schools which provided simpler courses were six in number, namely, one each in Fukushima, Nara, Gifu, Kagawa, Kumamoto and Kagoshima *Ken*. Two normal schools in Osaka *Fu* and one each in

Tokyo *Fu*, and Shizuoka, Shiga and Wakayama *Ken* provided preparatory courses, while there were 46 normal schools which had a training course for elementary school teachers.

The total number of those engaged in imparting instruction was 1,112, of whom 947 consisted of regular instructors and assistant instructors, and 165 were teachers who had no licence. Of the former class, 833 were men and of the latter, 147, all the rest being women. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 40 qualified teachers, 6 of whom were women, and a decrease of 14 male teachers and 5 female teachers without a licence. Of the 947 qualified teachers mentioned above, 529 men and 100 women received their licence, after a test unaccompanied by examination, while 304 men and 14 women received their licence after undergoing test examinations. Further details are as follows.

	Those who received the licence after examination.					Those who received the licence without examination.
	Graduates of the Higher Normal Schools or the Higher Normal School for Girls.	Graduates of the Special Institutes for training Teachers or the Institutes for training Technical School Teachers	Graduates of the Imperial Universities.	Others.	Total.	
1906-7 .....	* 341 94	43	15	* 130 6	* 529 100	* 304 41
1905-6 .....	* 298 85	8	17	* 167 11	* 490 96	* 309 12
1904-5 .....	* 305 75	30	13	* 135 5	* 480 80	* 297 18

\* Women.

The number of pupils was 15,914 in the regular course, 3,993 of whom were women; in the other courses the number was 246. The simpler courses had only male pupils, to the number of 301, while the preparatory courses had 174 male and 72 female pupils. The training courses for elementary school teachers had 1,708 male and 759 female pupils. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 134 in the regular courses and 4 in the preparatory courses, while those in the simpler courses decreased by 59, and in the training courses for elementary school teachers by 75.

The number of graduates was 3,938 in the regular courses, of whom 2,756 were male pupils, and 1,182 females; in the simpler courses, there were 259 male pupils, and in the training courses for elementary school teachers, 3,341, of whom 2,584 were male pupils and 756 females. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 114 in the regular courses and 8 in the simpler courses, while there was a decrease of 113 in the training courses.

The number of applicants for admission this year was 20,422 in the regular courses, of whom 13,426 were male pupils, and 6,996 were females; in the simpler courses the number was 195 males; in the preparatory, 1391, of whom 930 were male pupils and 461 females; and in the training courses, the number was 7,292, of whom were 4,790 male pupils and the rest females. Of these applicants, 4,350 were admitted to the regular courses, of whom 2,923 were male pupils, and 1,427 were females. In the simpler, and preparatory courses, 467 were admitted; 93 male pupils to the simpler courses, and 263 male and 111 female pupils to the preparatory. The training courses had the largest number of pupils enrolled, namely, 2,730 male and 861 female pupils, making a total of 3,591. As regards the proportion of those actually admitted to the number of applicants, it will be seen that the number admitted to the regular courses was 21.3 per cent., to the simpler courses 47.69 per cent., to the preparatory courses 26.88 per cent., and to the training courses 49.25 per cent. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 879 applicants for the regular, of 49 for the simpler, of 186 for the preparatory and an increase of 45.3 for the training courses. The number of those admitted shows an increase of 99 for the regular courses, of 50 for the preparatory courses and of 157 for the training courses, while the number for the simpler courses decreased by 14. The proportion of those admitted to the number of applicants increased by 134 per cent. in the regular, 3.84 per cent. in the simpler, and 6.32 per cent. in the preparatory courses, and decreased by .96 per cent. in the training courses.

The further details are as follows.

---



	Regular Course.			Simpler Course.			Preparatory Course.		
	No. of Applicants for Admission.	No. of those admitted.	No. of those admitted per cent. of Applicants.	No. of Applicants for Admission.	No. of those admitted.	No. of those admitted per cent. of Applicants.	No. of Applicants for Admission.	No. of those admitted.	No. of those admitted per cent. of Applicants.
1906-7 .....	20,422	4,350	21.30	195	93	47.69	1,391	374	26.88
1905-6 .....	21,301	4,251	19.96	244	107	43.85	1,577	324	20.56
1904-5 .....	21,754	4,183	19.23	922	215	23.32	2,002	353	17.63
1903-4 .....	21,254	4,274	20.12	1,183	277	23.42	1,605	340	21.18
1902-3 .....	19,171	4,146	21.63	1,709	377	22.06	1,310	339	25.88

As regards the qualifications of the 2,923 male and 1,427 female pupils who were admitted to the regular courses, 990 of the former and 226 of the latter were licensed as assistant teachers in elementary schools, or were graduates of the training courses for elementary school teachers; 268 came from middle schools, and 148 from high schools for girls; 1,228 of the former and 790 of the latter received their diplomas from the higher elementary schools, together with 700 others, 437 of whom were men and 263 were women.

The further details are as follows.

	Those who hold licences as assistant teachers or the graduates of the training course.	Those who came from Middle Schools.	Those who came from High Schools for Girls.	Those who completed the higher elementary school course.	Others.	Total.
1906-7 .....	990	268	x 148	1,228	437	2,923
	x 226			x 790	x 263	x 1,427
1905-6 .....	1,104	222	x 179	1,116	464	2,906
	x 166			x 649	x 351	x 1,345
1904-5 .....	1,026	229	x 170	1,182	428	2,865
	x 198			x 745	x 205	x 1,318

x Women.

The ages of the male pupils varied from 28 years and 3 months to 16 years, the average being 17 years and 9 months; of the female pupils, the oldest was 24 years and 5 months, the youngest 15 years, with an average of 16 years and 4 months. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of one month in the age of males and of two months in the age of females. Classified according to the vocations of their fathers or brothers, among the males who were admitted during the year, farming comprised 2,162, art industries 50, commerce 188, and miscellaneous 528; among the females, farming comprised 461, art industries 67, commerce 288, and miscellaneous 611.

During the present year, the number of those who left before graduation, in the regular courses was 379 males and 136 females; 15 males and one female left for family reasons, 91 males and 43 females on account of illness, while 42 males and 11 females were expelled for unseemly conduct, and 231 males and 81 females for non-proficiency. Besides these, 90 males and 19 females died during their period of study. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 95 in those who left before graduation and of 15 in those who died.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics of the number of the schools, instructors, pupils, and graduates.

---

Statistical Table relating to Normal Schools.

	No. of Schools.	Instructors.								Pupils.			Graduates.		Training Courses for Elementary School Teachers.	
		Instructors and Assistant- Instructors.			Other Teachers.			Total.	Male.			Female.				
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1906-7.....	67	833	114	947	147	18	165	980	132	1,112	12,395	1 x 1 x 2	3,015	1,180	4,197	3,340
1905-6.....	66	799	108	907	160	23	183	953	131	1,090	12,620	1 x 1 x 4	3,033	1,082	4,175	3,453
1904-5.....	64	777	98	875	196	32	228	973	130	1,103	12,904	1 x 1 x 2	3,065	1,019	4,111	4,047
1903-4.....	61	759	85	844	194	30	224	953	115	1,068	13,011	1 x 1	2,939	810	3,749	4,794
1902-3.....	57	758	71	829	178	22	200	936	93	1,029	12,799	1 x 2 x 1	2,832	525	3,357	5,701

x Foreigners

The elementary schools established in connection with the normal schools are designed to give the pupils in the main schools practical training in the methods of educating children. All normal schools are provided with such elementary schools, except the normal schools for girls in Shimane and Fukuoka *Ken*.

The number of elementary schools attached to normal schools was 65. The number of teachers was 699. The number of children was 28,930, of whom 16,616 belonged to the ordinary courses, and 12,314 to the higher courses. The number of children who completed the prescribed course of instruction was 3,647 in the ordinary courses, and 4,252 in the higher courses, the total being 8,982. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one school, 10 teachers, 677 children, 93 of those who completed the prescribed course of instruction, and 156 of the children who were admitted during the year. The percentage of attendance is 95.46 in the ordinary courses, and 95.95 in the higher courses. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 0.56 in the ordinary courses, and 0.20 in the higher courses.

The kindergartens connected with the normal schools are designed to enable the female pupils in the main schools, to study the practical methods of infant training. There was one normal school provided with a kindergarten, in each of the following :— Tōkyō, Ōsaka and Kyōto *Fu*, and Niigata, Saitama, Hyōgo, Ishikawa, Toyama, Shimane, Okayama, Tokushima, Kagawa and Nagasaki *Ken*, the total number of kindergartens being 13. This shows an increase of one in Saitama *Ken*. The number of conductors was 16, of infants 887, and of those whose terms of training expired 498. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 3 conductors, of 84 infants and 51 infants whose terms of training expired.

---

## MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

The aim of middle schools is to give the pupils a good general education of a rather high standard. In the Hokkaido and each *Fu* and *Ken*, one or more than one middle school may be established, according to the circumstances or the requirements of the locality. A *Gun*, city, town or village, as well as a town or village school corporation, may found one, provided it does not interfere with the maintenance of the elementary school education. A private individual may also found middle schools, if he observes the provisions of the Ordinance relating to Middle Schools. The course of study is fixed at five years, besides a supplementary course of one year or less. Candidates for admission must be over twelve years of age, and possess attainments at least equivalent to those of pupils who have completed the 2nd year course of a higher elementary school.

The number of government, public and private middle schools included 271 main and 10 branch schools, the total being 281. Of these, 2 were government institutions, 226 public institutions, and 53 private institutions. Compared with the previous year, there were three more main schools and three fewer branch institutions, so far as public schools are concerned. Branch schools, in Nagano, Kumamoto, and Kagoshima *Ken* were made independent institutions, while one branch school was started in Niigata *Ken*, and one was discontinued in Chiba *Ken*. As regards private schools, 4 new schools were founded in Tokyo *Fu*, 2 in Yamaguchi *Ken*, and one each in Kyoto *Fu* and Chiba and Aichi *Ken*, while Okayama *Ken* had one branch institution, thus making a total increase of 9 schools and one branch institution, as compared with those of the previous year.

As regards the number of public middle schools, it will be seen that 10 schools were opened in Ōsaka *Fu* and Niigata *Ken*; 8 each in Chiba, Gunma, Nagano, and Hyogo *Ken*; 7 each in Shizuoka and Miyagi *Ken*; 6 each in Ibaraki, Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Ōita *Ken*; 5 each in Kyōto *Fu*, and Tochigi, Aomori, Wakayama, Fukushima, Yamaguchi, Ehime, Kōchi, and Kagoshima *Ken*; 4 each in the Hokkaido, Tokyo *Fu*, and Saitama, Akita, Iwate, Yamagata, Miye, Aichi, Gifu, Fukui, Ishikawa, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kagawa and Saga *Ken*; 3 each in Kanagawa, Nara, Toyama, Shimane

Tokushima, and Miyazaki *Ken*; 2 each in Yamanashi, Shiga and Tottori *Ken*; and one in Okinawa *Ken*. There were also 26 private middle schools established in Tōkyō *Fu*, 5 in Okayama *Ken*, 3 in Hiroshima *Ken*, 2 each in Kyoto *Fu*, and Chiba, Aichi and Yamaguchi *Ken*, and one each in the Hokkaido, Osaka *Fu*, and Kanagawa, Saitama, Hyogo, Nara, Miyagi, Tochigi, Shimane, Ehime and Kumamoto *Ken*.

There are two government institutions, viz., the Middle School attached to the Tōkyō Higher Normal School and the Middle School attached to the Hiroshima Higher Normal School. Some account of these was given under the heading of their respective main institutions.

The following tables show the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, etc. in these schools.

*Statistical Table relating to the Middle School connected with the Tokyo Higher Normal School.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Instructors.	Assistant Instructors.	<i>Shokutaku.</i>	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
1906-7 .....	8	8	5	1	22	334	54	173	75
1905-6 .....	8	6	7	1	22	338	60	188	65
1904-5 .....	8	6	7	1	22	343	0	153	80
1903-4 .....	9	7	5	2	23	339	60	168	75
1902-3 .....	3	11	12	2	28	331	48	129	69

*Statistical Table relating to the Middle School connected with the Hiroshima Higher Normal School.*

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Instructors.	Assistant Instructors.	<i>Shokutaku.</i>	Total.			
1905-7 .....	4	2	4	10	140	275	75
1905-6 .....	4	1	2	7	74	247	80

The number of instructors in public and private middle schools was 5,306, of whom 3,639 were qualified, and 1,667 unqualified teachers. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 411 qualified teachers, and a decrease of 189 unqualified teachers, the total increase being 222. Of the 3,639 qualified teachers who received licences, 1,636 passed their test examination, while 2,003 received their licences without examination. The further details are shown in the following table.

	Those who received the licence after examination.					Those who received the licence without examination.
	Graduates of the Higher Normal Schools.	Graduates of the Special Institutes for training Teachers and the Institutes for training Technical School Teachers.	Graduates of the Imperial Universities.	Others.	Total.	
1906-7.....	523	185	370	925	2,003	1,636
1905-6.....	430	115	322	793	1,660	1,568
1904-5.....	387	87	362	635	1,471	1,464

Comparing the number of qualified with that of unqualified teachers, there has been an annual increase as regards the former. In 1902, 56 out of a hundred were qualified teachers and 44 were unqualified, but in the following year, there was an addition of 2 to the qualified side, and there was an annual increase of 3 until this year, when the increase was 6, and the proportion became 69 qualified teachers to 31 unqualified.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of qualified and unqualified teachers.

Years.	No. of Qualified Teachers.	No. of Unqualified Teachers.	Percentage.	
			Qualified.	Unqualified.
1906-	3,639	1,667	68.58	31.42
1905-6	3,229	1,856	63.49	36.51
1904-5	2,935	1,882	60.93	39.07
1903-4	2,765	2,005	57.95	42.05
1902-3	2,621	2,032	56.33	43.67

The number of pupils in the regular courses in public and private middle schools was 107,077, and of those in the supplementary courses 980, the total being 108,057. Compared with the previous year this

shows an increase of 3,846 in the regular courses and a decrease of 345 in the supplementary courses, the total increase being 3,501.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics of the number of pupils in the regular courses, classified with reference to their respective school year.

	<i>1st</i> <i>School</i> <i>Year.</i>	<i>2nd</i> <i>School</i> <i>Year.</i>	<i>3rd</i> <i>School</i> <i>Year.</i>	<i>4th</i> <i>School</i> <i>Year.</i>	<i>5th</i> <i>School</i> <i>Year.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1906-7 {	Public .... 21,213	20,461	16,541	14,665	12,567	88,447
	Private .... 4,853	3,996	3,221	3,275	3,285	18,630
1905-6 {	Public .... 24,041	19,376	16,597	14,813	11,853	86,680
	Private .... 4,291	3,111	3,009	3,167	2,973	16,551
1904-5 {	Public .... 22,644	18,996	16,968	14,262	10,724	83,594
	Private .... 3,512	2,953	2,992	2,848	3,125	15,430
1903-4 {	Public .... 22,617	19,943	16,579	13,138	9,292	81,569
	Private .... 3,060	2,864	2,886	2,978	3,016	14,804
1902-3 {	Public .... 23,883	19,857	15,578	11,142	8,198	78,658
	Private .... 2,958	2,928	2,978	2,844	3,065	14,773

The number of graduates in the regular courses was 14,687, and of those in the supplementary courses 895, the total being 15,582. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 1,030 in the regular courses and of 146 in the supplementary courses, showing a total increase of 1,176. The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

	Regular Course.			Supplementary Course.		
	Public	Private	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1906-7 .....	11,713	2,974	14,687	506	389	895
1905-6 .....	11,028	2,629	13,657	449	300	749
1904-5 .....	9,901	2,749	12,650	501	1,065	1,566
1903-4 .....	8,446	2,591	11,037	560	820	1,380
1902-3 .....	7,476	2,588	10,064	568	499	1,067

The careers of the graduates of the public middle schools at the end of the year were as follows: 684 entered high schools; 3,299 entered special and technical schools; 570 joined the army or entered military or naval schools, as soldiers, cadets, one year volunteers, or pupils; 676 were engaged in school work as teachers; 271 were



employed as officials; 1,572 were in various occupations; and the calling of 1,572 was either unknown or not yet decided, while 47 died.

The following table shows the careers of the graduates of public middle schools for the last five years as ascertained at the close of the next year after their graduation.

	1906-7.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1903-4.	1902-3.
Pupils in High Schools.....	684	726	794	751	848
Pupils in Special or Technical Schools, etc..	3,299	3,346	2,833	2,377	1,720
Military Cadets, One Year Volunteers, or Pupils in Military or Naval Schools, etc. ....	570	928	678	411	476
School Instructors.....	676	605	424	520	569
Government Officials .....	271	204	229	121	143
Miscellaneous .....	1,572	901	807	891	600
Those whose occupations are undecided or un- known .....	3,958	3,164	2,731	2,371	2,172
Those who died ....	47	53	42	38	28
Total .....	11,077	9,927	8,538	7,480	6,556

The number of applicants for admission was 54,791 for the regular, and 6,007 for the supplementary courses, the total being 60,798. Of the above applicants, 29,597 were admitted to the regular, and 6,600 to the supplementary courses, the total being 35,603. The percentage of the total applicants admitted was 58.56. These figures, if compared with the previous year, show an increase of 3,323 applicants for admission, and of 1,303 of those admitted; while the percentage of the applicants admitted shows a decrease of 1.12. Further details are as follows.

<i>Regular Course.</i>			<i>Supplementary Course.</i>		
<i>No. of Applicants for Admission.</i>	<i>No. of those admitted.</i>	<i>No. of those admitted per cent. of Applicants.</i>	<i>No. of Applicants for Admission.</i>	<i>No. of those admitted.</i>	<i>No. of those admitted per cent. of Applicants.</i>
1906-7....54,791	29,597	54.02	6,007	6,006	99.43
1905-6....51,585	29,041	56.29	5,890	5,359	89.29
1904-5....44,561	26,934	60.44	5,581	4,974	89.12
1903-4....45,049	26,759	59.40	4,080	3,810	93.38
1902-3....49,334	28,338	57.44	3,762	3,319	88.22

The age of those admitted to the regular courses varied from 12 years to 23 years and one month, the average being 14 years. This shows a decrease of 2 months in the average age, as compared with that of the previous year. If classified according to the vocations of their fathers or brothers, farming comprises 11,788, art industries 1,309, commerce 6,289 and miscellaneous 10,211. As regards percentage 39.83 were farmers, 4.42 engaged in art industries, 21.25 were businessmen, and 34.5 miscellaneous.

The number of pupils in the regular courses in public and private institutions who left before graduation was 18,937, of whom 10,401 left for family reasons, and 2,264 on account of illness, 2,556 were struck off the school registers for non-payment of tuition fees, etc., 383 were expelled on account of misbehaviour, 3,333 left for other middle schools, while the number of those who died before graduation was 295. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 1,723 in the number of those who left before graduation and of 3 in that of deaths.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of middle schools, both public and private, and of instructors, pupils and graduates.

---

Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Middle Schools.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.						Pupils.			Graduates.			
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.			Private.			Total Number of Instructors.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
				Qualified Teachers.	Unqualified Teachers.	Total.	Qualified Teachers.	Unqualified Teachers.	Total.							
1906-7.....	219 * 7	50 * 3	269 * 10	3,037 x 34	1,240 x 31	4,297 x 34	601 x 1	354 x 19	955 x 20	5,252 x 54	88,828 x 25	19,191 x 13	108,019 x 38	12,194 x 25	3,362 x 1	15,556 x 26
1915-6.....	216 * 10	41 * 2	257 * 12	2,749 x 30	1,463 x 30	4,212 x 30	478 x 1	348 x 15	826 x 16	5,038 x 46	87,131 x 2	17,420 x 3	104,151 x 5	11,477 x 5	2,929 x 5	14,406 x 5
1904-5.....	215 * 11	38 * 2	253 * 13	2,511 x 33	1,501 x 33	4,012 x 33	423 x 1	329 x 19	752 x 20	4,764 x 53	84,151 x 48	16,654 x 48	100,805 x 48	10,401 x 1	3,814 x 1	14,215 x 1
1903-4.....	209 * 19	39 * 1	248 * 20	2,331 x 26	1,636 x 26	3,967 x 26	434 x 17	326 x 17	760 x 17	4,727 x 43	81,925 x 16	15,720 x 16	97,645 x 16	9,006 x 16	3,411 x 16	12,417 x 16
1902-3.....	200 * 21	35 * 1	235 * 22	2,252 x 21	1,646 x 21	3,898 x 21	368 x 1	355 x 10	723 x 11	4,621 x 32	79,052 x 1	15,643 x 1	94,695 x 1	8,044 x 1	3,087 x 1	11,131 x 1

\* Branch Schools.      x Foreign Instructors.

## HIGH SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

The aim of high schools for girls is to give a general education of a high standard to women. In the Hokkaido and each *Fu* and *Ken*, one or more than one high school for girls may be established according to the circumstances or the requirements of the locality. A *Gun*, city, town or village, as well as a town or village school corporation may found one, provided it does not interfere with the maintenance of the elementary school education. A private individual may also found high schools for girls, if he observes the provisions of the Ordinance relating to High Schools for Girls. The course of study in high schools for girls extends over four years, but may be extended or curtailed by one year, according to local circumstances. In addition to the regular courses, supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. For the benefit of those desiring to study such arts as are necessary for women, special art courses extending over not less than two and not more than four years may be established, in addition to the regular courses. Special courses of two or three years may also be so instituted, for the benefit of those graduates who desire to pursue some special branches of study. Candidates for admission must be over twelve years of age, and must have completed the second year course of a higher elementary school, or its equivalent.

The number of high schools for girls included one government, 97 public and 16 private institutions, the total being 114. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 5 private and 7 public institutions, the total increase being 14. The increase in the number of public institutions is due to additional schools having been opened in the Hokkaido, Kyoto and Osaka *Fu*, Kanagawa, Saitama, Gifu, Wakayama, Okayama and Ehime *Ken*, while the increase in private institutions is due to the establishment of additional schools in Tokyo, Kyoto, and Osaka *Fu*, and Aichi and Miyazaki *Ken*.

As regards the number of public high schools for girls, it may be mentioned that in Osaka *Fu*, and Niigata *Ken* five were established; in Kyoto *Fu* and Nagano, Yamagata, Ehime, and Fukuoka *Ken*, four; in the Hokkaido, Tokyo *Fu*, and Shizuoka, Aichi, Gifu, Okayama, and Yamaguchi *Ken*, three; in Kanagawa, Saitama, Ibaraki,

Tochigi, Aomori, Hyogo, Nara, Miye, Shiga, Wakayama, Shimane, Kagawa and Kumamoto *Ken*, 2; while one was established in each of the following:— Chiba, Gunma, Yamanashi, Miyagi, Fukushima, Iwata, Akita, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, Tottori, Hiroshima, Tokushima, Kōchi, Nagasaki, Ōita, Saga, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, and Okinawa *Ken*. In Tōkyō *Fu*, there were 4 such schools established by private individuals and two in Okayama *Ken*, while only one of this description was provided in Kyōto and Osaka *Fu*, and Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Miyagi, Aichi, Hiroshima, Kōchi, Kumamoto, and Miyazaki *Ken*.

The one government institution is the High School for Girls connected with the Higher Normal School for Girls. Its working has already been explained under the heading of the Higher Normal School for Girls.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of teachers, pupils, graduates, etc. in this school.

*Statistical Table relating to the High School for Girls connected with the Higher Normal School for Girls.*

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Instructors.	Assistant Instructors.	<i>Shokudaku.</i>	Total.				
Regular Courses .....	10	7	2	19	249	71	47	47
Special Courses. { 1st Section .....					22	4	15	10
2nd Section .....					26	6	20	16
Elective Pupils ..					33	6	34	23
Total .....					81	16	69	49
Grand Total .....	10	7	2	19	330	87	116	96
1903-6 .....	9	7	2	18	344	63	110	104
1904-5 .....		6	3	15	342	53	216	123
1903-4 .....	7	7	3	17	333	94	133	100
1902-3 .....		5	2	13	319	45	95	92

The number of instructors both in public and private institutions was 1,751; 1,068 of whom were qualified and 683 unqualified, 423 of

the former and 234 of the latter being males; which, if compared with the previous year, shows an increase of 81 in the number of qualified male teachers, and of 71 in the number of qualified female teachers, the total increase being 152; and an increase of 16 unqualified male teachers and of 40 unqualified female teachers, the total increase being 56. With regard to the qualified teachers, 214 men and 180 women passed the text examination, making a total of 394; 209 men and 465 women passed the text without examination, making a total of 674.

The further details are as follows.

	Those who received the licence after examination.						Those who received the licence without examination.
	Graduates of the Higher Normal Schools or the Higher Normal School for Girls.	Graduates of the Special Institutes for training Teachers.	Graduates of the Imperial Universities.	Others.	Total.		
1906-7 ..	126 x 391	7	10	66 x 74	209 x 465	x	214 180
1905-6 ..	87 x 367	3	9	58 x 75	157 x 442	x	185 132
1904-5 ..	66 x 317	2	8	57 x 56	133 x 373	x	146 148

x Women.

The proportion of qualified to unqualified teachers has been gradually increasing, as in the case of middle school instructors, the number of the former in the present year being 61 per cent., of the total number, and that of the latter 39 per cent., an increase over the previous year of 2 per cent. in the former, and of 12 per cent. over that of the five years ago.

The following table shows the number of instructors classified as qualified or non-qualified for the past five years.

Years.	No. of Qualified Teachers.	No. of Unqualified Teachers.	Percentage.	
			Qualified.	Unqualified.
1906-7 .....	1,068	683	60.99	39.01
1905-6 .....	916	627	59.36	40.64
1904-5 .....	800	612	55.48	44.52
1903-4 .....	711	621	53.37	46.63
1902-3 .....	573	587	49.39	50.61

The number of pupils of public and private high schools for girls was 35,546, 30,113 of whom belonged to the regular course, 3,715 to the special art course, 1,661 to the supplementary, and 57 to the special. Compared with the previous year this shows the total increase of 3,972, 3,612 of whom in the regular course, 354 in the special art course, and 8 in the special, while there was a decrease of 2 in the supplementary course.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

	Regular Course			Special Art Course.			Supplementary Course.			Special Course.
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.
1906-7.....	25,992	4,121	30,113	3,251	464	3,715	1,486	175	1,661	57
1905-6.....	23,521	2,980	26,501	3,060	301	3,361	1,506	157	1,663	49
1904-5.....	21,293	2,306	23,599	2,775	260	3,035	1,384	130	1,514	43
1903-4.....	19,228	2,206	21,434	2,525	254	2,779	1,020	113	1,133	40
1902-3.....	16,306	1,705	17,911	2,168	168	2,336	762	146	908	49

If the number of pupils in the regular course above mentioned be classified according to their school years, the figures are as follows.

		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Total.
		School	School	School	School	School	
		Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	
1906-7	{ Public ....	7,738	6,952	5,966	4,941	395	25,992
	{ Private....	1,120	1,103	917	745	236	4,121
1905-6	{ Public ....	6,814	6,353	5,401	4,561	392	23,521
	{ Private....	753	652	761	600	214	2,980
1904-5	{ Public ....	6,268	5,628	4,912	4,172	313	21,293
	{ Private....	483	551	635	446	191	2,306
1903-4	{ Public ....	5,542	5,194	4,636	3,678	178	19,228
	{ Private....	418	420	597	582	183	2,206
1902-3	{ Public ....	4,502	4,710	4,026	2,766	202	16,306
	{ Private....	233	304	605	470	93	1,705

The number of graduates was 8,532; 5,744 of whom belonged to the regular course, 1,282 to the special art course, 1,482 to the supplementary, and 24 to the special course, which, compared with the previous year, shows an increase of 698: 591 in the regular course, 99 in the special art course, 7 in the supplementary, and one in the special.

Further details are as follows.

	Regular Course.			Special Art Course.			Supplementary Course.			Special Course.
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.
1906-7.....	4,832	852	5,744	1,104	178	1,282	1,309	172	1,482	24
1905-6.....	4,482	671	5,153	1,029	154	1,183	1,321	154	1,475	23
1904-5.....	3,996	505	4,501	822	158	980	1,141	187	1,328	16
1903-4.....	3,477	541	4,018	785	143	928	855	113	968	16
1902-3.....	2,712	496	3,208	656	85	741	646	144	790	25

As regards the careers of those who graduated from the public high schools for girls in the previous year, 886 were admitted either to the special courses or to the supplementary courses of the schools in which they had hitherto studied, 21 entered the Higher Normal School for Girls, 550 attended various other schools, 972 engaged in teaching, 2,922 devoted themselves to practical pursuits or to domestic affairs, and 301 married; there were 896, as to whom no exact information has yet been received, and 22 died.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of graduates from the regular courses.

	1906-7.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Pupils in the Special or Supplementary Courses..	851	833	828
Pupils in the Higher Normal School for Girls....	13	15	18
Pupils in Other Schools.....	437	569	364
School Instructors.....	478	384	372
Those who devoted themselves to practical pursuits or to domestic affairs.....	1,785	1,668	1,600
Those who married.....	191	99	58
Those of whom no exact information has been received .....	710	404	222
Those who died.....	17	24	15
Total .....	4,482	3,996	3,477



The number of the applicants for admission was 23,327, 19,066 of whom belonged to the regular course, 2,309 to the special art course, 1,899 to the supplementary, and 53 to the special. Out of this number, 12,865 were admitted. Of these, 9,250 belonged to the regular course, 1,699 to the special art course, 1,872 to the supplementary, and 44 to the special, the percentage of those admitted was 55.15. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 3,537 in the number of applicants, of 1,458 in the number of those admitted, and of 93 in the percentage.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

	Main Course.			Special Art Course.			Supplementary Course.			Special Course.		
	No. of Applicants for Admission.	No. of those admitted.	No. of those admitted per cent. of Applicants.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1906-7..	19,066	9,250	48.52	2,309	1,699	73.58	1,899	1,872	98.57	53	44	83.02
1905-6..	15,909	8,062	50.68	2,016	1,492	74.01	1,833	1,828	99.73	32	25	78.13
1904-5..	12,049	7,182	59.61	1,703	1,338	78.57	1,692	1,679	99.23	34	23	88.46
1903-4..	10,873	6,469	59.49	1,883	1,439	76.42	1,258	1,249	99.28	32	23	71.87
1902-3..	8,703	5,259	60.43	1,298	1,097	84.51	986	981	99.49	34	26	76.47

The age of those admitted to the regular courses varied from 12 years to 22 years and 5 months, the average being 13 years and 9 months. Compared with that of the previous year, this shows a decrease of one month in the average.

Classified according to the vocations of their fathers or brothers, agriculture claims 2,105, industry 441, commerce 2,711, miscellaneous occupations 3,993. The percentage is 22.76 in agriculture, 4.77 in industry, 29.31 in commerce, and 43.16 in miscellaneous occupations.

The number of pupils in the regular courses in public and private high schools for girls who left before graduation during the present year, was 3,369, of whom 2,019 left for family reasons, 617 left for other high schools for girls, 495 left in consequence of illness, 234 were struck off the registers or were ordered to leave on account of their failure to pay tuition fees, etc., while the number of those who died before graduation was 70. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 644 in those who left before graduation, and of 3 in those who died.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the number of high schools for girls, both public and private, and the number of instructors, pupils and graduates.

Statistical Table relating to High Schools for Girls.

	No. of Schools.		Instructors.										Pupils.		Graduates.							
			Public.					Private.														
	Public.	Private.	Qualified Teachers.		Unqualified Teachers.		Total.	Qualified Teachers.		Unqualified Teachers.		Total number of Instructors.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.				
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.											
																			Total.	Total.		
1906-7	97	16	113	385	561	190	374	1,510	38	84	44	71	237	657	1,030	1,747	30,786	4,759	35,545	7,329	1,203	8,532
							$\times 1$	$\times 1$			$\times 3$	$\times 3$	$\times 4$	$\times 4$	$\times 4$	$\times 1$	$\times 1$	$\times 1$	$\times 1$	$\times 1$		
1905-6	88	11	99	319	516	184	357	1,376	23	58	34	49	164	560	980	1,540	28,136	3,438	31,574	6,855	979	7,834
							$\times 1$	$\times 1$			$\times 2$	$\times 2$	$\times 3$	$\times 3$	$\times 3$	$\times 3$						
1904-5	85	9	94	263	475	201	356	1,298	16	46	31	47	110	514	924	1,438	25,495	2,696	28,191	5,975	850	6,825
						$\times 1$	$\times 1$	$\times 2$			$\times 2$	$\times 2$	$\times 1$	$\times 3$	$\times 4$							
1903-4	82	8	90	231	423	191	352	1,197	26	31	26	49	132	474	855	1,329	22,813	2,573	25,386	5,133	797	5,930
							$\times 1$	$\times 1$			$\times 2$	$\times 2$	$\times 3$	$\times 3$	$\times 3$	$\times 3$						
1902-3	72	7	79	182	347	191	331	1,051	20	24	26	36	106	419	738	1,157	19,185	2,019	21,204	4,039	725	4,764
							$\times 1$	$\times 1$			$\times 2$	$\times 2$	$\times 3$	$\times 3$	$\times 3$	$\times 3$						

x Foreign Instructors.

## HIGH SCHOOLS.

High schools are institutions where special branches of science are taught, or preparatory courses for the Imperial Universities are established.

There are 7 high schools, including those from the 1st to the 6th, and the 7th High School (Zōshikwan). They are all under the direct control of the Department of Education. In the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School which is the reorganization of the Yamaguchi High School, the preparatory course for the universities was closed in July this year with the graduation of the pupils in that course.

In the high schools, special courses of law, medicine, engineering, etc., had been provided in accordance with the Ordinance relating to High Schools; but in some schools the special courses were abolished, while in others they were made into separate independent institutions or were reorganized as technical schools. Thus there were no schools this year, which had any special courses, all being preparatory courses for the universities.

The preparatory course for the universities is divided into three departments, the first for applicants for admission to the Colleges of Law or the Colleges of Literature in the Imperial Universities; the second for applicants for admission to the course of pharmacy in the College of Medicine, or to the College of Engineering, the College of Science, the College of Science and Engineering, and the College of Agriculture; and the third for applicants for admission to the College of Medicine. All the courses of study extend over three year.

The principal regulations revised this year were as follows:—In the Second High School, alterations were made in the measures to be taken in case of a fire-alarm; in the Third High School, the articles in the school regulations relating to admission to, and continuance in, the school were revised, and it was made necessary for the pupils to have one surety only, whereas formerly two had been necessary, and the dormitory regulations were revised, the charges for board and lodging being increased; in the Fourth High School, yearly examinations were abolished, and greater importance was attached to the results of the daily lessons; in the Fifth High School, the organization of its engineering department as an independent institution led to

several changes being made in the various rules and regulations, and in the first and second departments, instruction in the French language was discontinued; and in the Seventh High School, the rules to be observed by the pupils were revised, and the article prohibiting smoking was abolished, the aim being to secure its discontinuance by the force of moral influence.

Although the equipment continued to improve year by year, yet the sum to be spent being limited, class rooms, laboratories, libraries, dormitories, etc. were not all perfect, insufficiency of size and other deficiencies being felt. The number of books, charts, models, apparatus, etc. was increased in every high school, yet these were not found sufficient to meet the rapid development of various branches of learning, and adequate means had to be taken to supply the deficiencies.

The teaching staff numbered 279, including 161 professors, 19 assistant professors, 78 persons specially appointed or temporarily employed, and 21 foreigners. Compared with the previous year, the number of professors decreased by 11, and that of assistant professors and foreigners by one each, while that of persons specially appointed or temporarily employed increased by 8, the total decrease being 5. In addition, there are one professor and one assistant professor studying abroad, two professors in the service of the Chinese government, and one professor in the employ of the South Manchurian Railway Company. Compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease of 4 in the number of professors studying abroad, and of 2 in those in the Chinese service, while there has been an increase of one assistant professor studying abroad and one professor in the employ of the Manchurian Railway Company. If the foreign instructors be classified according to their nationalities, it will be seen that there were 10 Germans, 6 Englishmen, 4 Americans and one Frenchman. The officials outside the teaching staff were 7 directors, 41 clerks, 7 physicians, 9 persons specially appointed and 47 persons temporarily engaged, showing a decrease of one clerk and 2 persons temporarily engaged, and an increase of 4 persons specially appointed.

The number of pupils in the preparatory courses was 2,054 in the first department, 1,577 in the second department, and 903 in the third department, making a total of 4,534. Of this total, there were 69 Chinese pupils, viz: 29 in the first department, 38 in the second, and 2 in the third, and 5 Koreans, viz: 2 in the first department

and 3 in the third. Compared with the previous year this shows a total decrease of 159, namely, 41 in the first department, 72 in the second, and 43 in the third. With regard to foreigners, there was an increase of 19 Chinese and a decrease of 3 Phillipinos.

The number of graduates in the same courses was 1,359, of whom 593 belonged to the first department, 449 to the second—2 of these being Chinese—and 317 to the third. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 25 in the first department, an increase of 49 in the second, and an increase of 47 in the third, making a total increase of 71. The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the graduates in each department.

	1st Department.	2nd Department.	3rd Department.	Total.
1906-7.....	593	447	317	1,359
1905-6.....	618	400	270	1,288
1904-5.....	598	405	298	1,301
1903-4.....	482	318	248	1,048
1902-3.....	406	271	179	856

The careers of the graduates, with the exception of foreigners, show that at the end of the year, 1,007 were studying in the Imperial University of Tokyo, 338 in that of Kyoto, one was studying abroad, and nine were studying elsewhere, while two were employed as teachers. The careers of the pupils graduating from the preparatory courses for the Imperial Universities during the last five years, as ascertained at the end of each statistical year, are as follows.

	Students in the Tokyo Imperial University.	Students in the Kyoto Imperial University.	Those who are studying abroad.	School Teachers.	Those who are prosecuting their study.	Those who died.	Total.
1906-7 .....	1,007	338	1	2	9	—	1,357
1905-6 .....	907	360	—	—	12	1	1,280
1904-5 .....	870	416	—	2	13	—	1,301
1903-4 .....	692	351	—	1	2	—	1,046
1902-3 .....	691	158	—	2	4	—	855

The number of applicants who wished to take the preparatory courses for the universities was 5,151; 1,435 of whom for the first department, 1,932 for the second, and 1,784 for the third. Of these, 673 were admitted to the first department, 494 to the second, 308 to the third, the total admitted being 1,475. The percentage of those admitted, was 28.64. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 432 in the number of applicants, of 5 in the number of those admitted, and a decrease of 3.44 in the percentage. Among the applicants for admission and those admitted there were 34 foreigners. In the first department, there were 19 Chinese, and 2 Koreans; in the second department, 12 Chinese; in the third department, one Chinese. The age of those who were admitted, with the exception of the foreigners above referred to, varied from 16 years and 11 months to 34 years and 5 months, the average being 19 years and 2 months.

The following table shows the comparative statistics, for three years, of applicants for admission to the preparatory courses and of those admitted and their percentage as classified according to their choice of departments.

	No. of Applicants for Admission.			Those admitted.			No. of those admitted per cent. of Applicants.		
	1906-7.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1906-7.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1906-7.	1905-6.	1904-5.
1st Department....	1,435	1,283	1,209	673	690	655	46.90	53.78	54.18
2nd Department ..	1,932	1,702	1,344	494	498	527	25.57	29.26	39.21
3rd Department ..	1,784	1,721	1,523	308	282	298	17.26	16.35	19.56
Total .....	5,151	4,709	4,079	1,475	1,470	1,480	28.64	31.22	36.31

The number of the pupils admitted this year to high schools was 1,468. Classified in accordance with the years of their graduation at middle schools, 801 graduated in 1906, 453 in 1905, 153 in 1904, 45 in 1903, 14 in 1902, and 2 in 1901.

The number of pupils who left before graduation during the present year was 254, 142 of whom left for family reasons, 54 left in consequence of illness, 19 were expelled in consequence of non-proficiency, 26 were struck off the school registers for non-payment of tuition fees, 7 were ordered to leave on account of bad conduct, and 6 left for other high schools; the number of those who died before

graduation was 18. Compared with the previous year, the number of those who left before graduation decreased by 12, and those who died by 7.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants for admission, and the number of those admitted to the high schools, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.



Statistical Table relating to High Schools, for 1906-7.

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-Professors.	Shokutaku or Valol.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
First High School .....	28	6	25	5	64	961	298		295
Second High School .....	24	3	8	3	38	590	166		197
Third High School .....	23	..	7	3	33	592	163		190
Fourth High School .....	23	5	8	3	39	597	151		195
Fifth High School .....	24	..	9	2	35	704	161	5,151	221
Sixth High School .....	21	2	13	3	39	524	131		179
Seventh High School .....	18	3	8	2	31	506	128		188
Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School (Preparatory Course for Universities).	..	..	..	..	..	..	161		..
Total .....	161	19	78	21	279	4,534	1,359	5,151	1,475
1905-6 .....	172	20	70	22	284	4,690	1,388	4,709	1,470
1904-5 .....	182	16	74	24	296	214	27	85	68
1903-4 .....	186	23	82	24	315	4,755	1,301	4,076	1,480
1902-3 .....	180	21	75	25	301	191	14	91	66
						4,890	1,048	4,214	1,612
						184	18	81	58
						4,609	856	4,456	1,580
						172	19	118	57

\* Those in the old Engineering Department of the Fifth High School.

## IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES.

An Imperial University is an institution established for the purpose of instruction in all the sciences, and of minute research in various branches of learning. There are two universities under the direct control of the Department of Education, viz: the Imperial University of Tokyo, and the Imperial University of Kyoto. Each University consists of a University Hall and Colleges. Theoretical and applied sciences are taught in the Colleges, while minute research is carried on in the University Hall.

*The Imperial University of Tokyo:*— The University consists of the University Hall and Colleges. There are 6 colleges, viz: the College of Law, College of Medicine, College of Engineering, College of Literature, College of Science, and the College of Agriculture.

The College of Law includes the two courses of law and politics, with 31 professorial chairs. The College of Medicine includes the two courses of medicine and pharmacy, with 30 professorial chairs. In connection with this College there is a course of state medicine. The College of Engineering includes the nine courses of civil engineering, mechanical engineering, naval architecture, technology of arms, electrical engineering, architecture, applied chemistry, technology of explosives, and mining and metallurgy, with 31 professorial chairs. The College of Literature includes the three courses of philosophy, history and literature, with 23 professorial chairs. The College of Science includes the eight courses of mathematics, astronomy, theoretical physics, practical physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, and geology, with 24 professorial chairs. The College of Agriculture includes the four courses of agriculture, agricultural chemistry, forestry, and veterinary medicine, with 26 professorial chairs. For the training of practical farmers, subsidiary courses of agriculture, forestry, and veterinary medicine are provided in connection with the College of Agriculture.

In each college, an elective course is provided, while the colleges of medicine, literature, and science each provide a post-graduate course. As regards elective courses, persons who wish to take up one or more than one subject in each college are admitted at the beginning of each school year to such classes, where there are vacancies. But the post-graduate courses are established for the graduates of the

colleges, and for persons of attainments equal to or higher than those of the graduates.

There is a library in connection with the University. Hospitals are connected with the College of Medicine. An institute of Historical Compilation is a part of the College of Literature. Connected with the College of Science are the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, the Botanical Garden, the Seismological Observatory, and the Marine Laboratory. Forests, experimental farms, veterinary hospitals, and the Institute for the Training of Agricultural School Teachers, are connected with the College of Agriculture. There are many laboratories and museums in connection with the Colleges of Medicine, Engineering, Science, and Agriculture.

As regards the length of the courses of study and the methods of examination, it may suffice to mention that in the College of Law no definite term of study is fixed, but an ordinary examination is held once in each academic year, and a final examination is held for such students as have passed the fourth ordinary examination. In the College of Medicine, the course of medicine extends over four years; at the end of the second academic year the first terminal examination is held, and at the end of the fourth academic year, the second terminal examination. The course of pharmacy extends over three years, with a final examination, including a graduation thesis, for those who have passed the annual examination in each academic year. The course of state medicine extends over four months. In the College of Engineering, the course of study extends over three years; at the end of the first and the third term in each year, examinations are held; at the end of the third year the students are required to send in a design and an essay for their graduation. In the College of Literature, no definite term of study is fixed; the final examination only is held for those who have been in the College for three or more academic years, and have completed the obligatory subjects that constitute one course specified for the final examination, and also have passed their examination in languages. In the College of Science, the course of study extends over three years. A terminal examination is held at the end of each academic year, with no final examination. In the College of Agriculture, the course of study extends over three years. At the end of each academic year an examination is held, and at the end of the third year the students are required to send in an essay for their

graduation. In the course of veterinary medicine a final examination is held in the principal studies pursued during the three academic years. The subsidiary courses of agriculture, forestry, and veterinary medicine extend over three years. The period for scientific research by students in the University Hall is fixed at five years; in the case of students of Medicine, Engineering, Science, and Agriculture, the first two years must be devoted to study in the Colleges to which they respectively belong.

The principal alterations made, this year, in the regulations of the university were as follows:—The provision of the common regulations of all colleges relating to admission of students to the colleges was revised, to the effect that all students in excess of the maximum number to be admitted, should be enrolled, the next year, without any examination, due regard being had to the regulations respecting admission belonging to the various colleges; in the College of Medicine, clinical lectures with the out-patients who come under the category of orthopaedic surgery as a subject in the course of medicine were started with the new course of orthopaedic surgery; in the College of Engineering, steam and thermodynamics in the course of mechanical engineering was called heat engines, and thermodynamics, and the scope of instruction being thus widened; the practical exercise was confined to the first year, whereas before it had extended over two years, its place being now mostly supplied by experiments which would be more valuable to the students, while at the same time more leisure would be gained for the preparation of designs and essays for their graduation; in the course of electrical engineering it was intended to impart to the students more knowledge relating to mechanics, by establishing 'workshop appliances' as a subject, and by increasing the number of hours for mechanical drawing, there being a reduction in the hours for designs and drawings, special lectures being also provided to supply the deficiency of lectures; in the course of mining and metallurgy, building construction, designs for mining, designs for metallurgy, and designs for metallurgy of iron were replaced by electrical metallurgy, mechanical and metallurgical technology, pyrometric determination, experiments on electrical metallurgy, and iron assaying practice. In addition, special lessons would be given separately to those who took metallurgy and those who took mining proper, whereas before they had been given the same lessons; in the College of Science, spherical astronomy and dynamics in the course of astronomy were replaced by astronomy and

general treatises on dynamics, and physics was added, while spherical harmonics and theory of potentials were omitted; general theory of functions and theory of elliptic functions, and dynamics in the course of theoretical physics were replaced by theory of functions, and general treatises on dynamics, and general outlines of physics, dynamics, light, thermodynamics, theory of conduction of heat, spherical harmonics, theory of potentials, experiments and exercises in physics, electricity and magnetism, theory of electro-magnetic light, sound, capillarity, kinetic theory of gas, crystallography, seismology, geodesy and meteorology were omitted, while general treatises on dynamics, with exercises, applications of differential equations, with exercises, general physics, with exercises, special lectures in theoretical physics, special lectures in experimental physics, and general lectures in theoretical physics were added; in the course of practical physics, the same alterations were made as in theoretical physics; besides, in this course, the students had to choose one of the following subjects:—astrophysics, meteorology, geophysics, seismology, physical oceanography, and geodesy; in the course of botany, determination of plants and experiments in vegetable anatomy, and anatomy of plants and experiments in vegetable physiology, were changed to determination of plants, and experiments in vegetable physiology and botanical experiments were omitted, while morphology of plants, experiments in histology and cytology, lectures on selected problems, original research and dissertation were added; analytical chemistry in the course of chemistry was discontinued, and differential and integral calculus, with exercises, were changed to mathematics, and only such a knowledge of it as was essential for the students of chemistry was given them, whereas previously they had been taught together with the students in the courses of mathematics, physics, and astronomy; the regulations relating to the students of the Military College of Artillery and Engineering, in the Colleges of Engineering and Science being revised, such students could take up one course as a specialty.

The equipment of this institution kept improving, but as the university grounds were not increased in size, more inconvenience was felt. The principal building operations undertaken this year were as follows:—an additional building for the library store-room belonging to the main institution of the university, the erection of the lecture room for anatomy, rooms for specimens, a lecture room for medical jurisprudence, a practice room for anatomy, a lecture

room for pharmacy, etc. in the College of Medicine, and a laboratory for electrical engineering, all of which were completed within the year. Besides the foregoing, the foundations were laid of a room for the examination of out-patients in the attached hospital. Not a few books, apparatus, specimens, etc. must be purchased to keep university education abreast of the progress of sciences and arts.

During the present year, instructors in the Colleges were sent on tours for the practical guidance of students; once by the College of Medicine, fifteen times by the College of Engineering, twice by the College of Science, and twenty one times by the College of Agriculture, the total number of tours being 39. They were also sent on tours for scientific investigations; twice by the College of Law, five times by the College of Medicine, eleven times by the College of Engineering, nine times by the College of Literature, sixteen times by the College of Science, and fourteen times by the College of Agriculture, the total number of tours being 57. They were also sent to foreign countries, three times by the College of Medicine, six times by the College of Engineering, twice by the College of Science, and eight times by the College of Agriculture, making a total of 19. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of one in the number of tours undertaken for the instruction of students, 17 in those undertaken for scientific investigations, and 14 in the number of tours abroad. The reason of this sudden increase in the last sort of touring is due to the fact that the necessity of making scientific investigations in certain parts of the East, such as China, Korea, India, etc. had been long felt and yet few suitable opportunities offered; but this year the estimate for foreign tours was increased, and instructors were sent out in many directions.

The teaching staff in the Colleges numbered 285, including 121 professors, 66 assistant professors, 81 persons specially appointed and 17 foreigners, showing an increase of 2 assistant professors, 8 persons specially appointed and one foreigner. Besides those above mentioned, 10 assistant professors were studying in foreign countries, 2 professors and 3 assistant professors were employed by the Chinese government, and one professor was employed by the Korean government. Compared with the previous year this shows a decrease of 2 in assistant professors in foreign countries, and an increase of one each in those employed by the Chinese and Korean governments. Of the foreign

instructors above mentioned, 3 were Germans, 4 Englishmen, 2 Frenchmen, 3 Americans, one Austrian, one Swiss, one Italian, one Chinese and one Russian. This shows an increase of one Englishman. The officials outside the teaching staff consisted of the president, 2 secretaries, 52 clerks, 122 assistants, 4 physicians and 224 persons specially appointed, and 103 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous returns, this shows an increase of 4 clerks, and 13 persons specially appointed, and a decrease of 2 assistants and one person temporarily employed. The persons belonging to the institute of historical compilation are given under a separate head.

The number of students and pupils was 759 in the University Hall, one of whom was a Korean and another an American, 3,579 students in the Colleges, one of whom was a Russian, and 463 pupils, 26 of whom were Chinese, and 2 Indians, making a total of 4,801. This shows an increase over the previous year of 61 students in the University Hall, and of 309 students and 38 pupils in the Colleges, the total increase being 408. The increase of students in the Colleges is due to the increase of 156 in the College of Law, 7 Medicine, 59 Engineering, 22 Literature, 23 Science, and 42 Agriculture. The increase of pupils is due to the increase of 10 in the College of Law, 17 in that of Medicine, 6 in that of Literature and 8 in that of Agriculture, although there was a decrease of 3 in the College of Science. The percentage of the total number of students distributed in each College, and arranged in order of decrease, is, 45.07 in the College of Law, 16.76 Engineering, 14.03 Medicine, 13.73 Literature, 6.68 Agriculture, and 3.73 Science. Compared with the state of things in the previous year, there is no difference in the order of standing. In the College of Law the number of students amounted to nearly one-half of the number in the whole university, while those in the College of Science numbered less than four per cent. of the whole.

During the present year, there were 96 students in the University Hall whose term of study expired. The number of graduates in the Colleges was 236 in Law, 121 in Medicine, 153 in Engineering—including one Chinese and one Korean—113 in Literature, 27 in Science, and 53 in Agriculture, the total being 703. The number of pupils who had completed their courses was, one in Law, 114 in Medicine—one of whom was a Chinese—one Chinese in Engineering, 4 in Literature, 2 in Science—one of whom was a Chinese—and 77 in Agriculture, the

total being 199. This shows an increase of 8 students in the University Hall whose term of study expired, of 170 graduates in the Colleges and of 12 pupils who completed their courses in the Colleges. Classified according to the Colleges, there is an increase of 68 graduates in Law, 23 in Medicine, 12 in Engineering, 33 in Literature, 24 in Agriculture, and of 10 in Science. The number of pupils also increased, there being an increase of one, 30, 2 and one, respectively, in the Colleges of Law, Medicine, Literature and Science, though the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture had a decrease, respectively, of 3 and 19. The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

	Students in the University Hall whose term of study expired.		Graduates of the College of Law.		Graduates of the College of Medicine.		Graduates of the College of Engineering.		Graduates of the College of Literature.		Graduates of the College of Science.		Graduates of the College of Agriculture.		Total.	
	Students.		Students.	Pupils.	Students.	Pupils.	Students.	Pupils.	Students.	Pupils.	Students.	Pupils.	Students.	Pupils.	Students.	Pupils.
1906-7.....	96		236	1	121	114	153	1	113	4	27	2	53	77	799	199
1905-6.....	88		168	—	98	84	141	4	80	2	17	1	29	96	621	187
1904-5.....	130		153	4	82	109	134	—	64	4	18	—	21	81	602	198
1903-4.....	76		145	2	90	154	113	3	82	5	19	1	18	82	543	247
1902-3.....	44		111	1	98	153	117	1	69	3	12	—	20	68	501	226

The number of applicants for admission to the University Hall during the year was 255, including one American. As regards the Colleges, 436 students applied for admission to the College of Law, 153, including one Russian, for Medicine, 271 for Engineering, 204 for Literature, 78 for Science and 99 for Agriculture, the total being 1,241. 26 pupils applied for admission to the College of Law, among whom there were ten Chinese, 191 for Medicine, one of these being an Indian, one Chinese for Engineering, 29 for Literature, 4 of these being Chinese, one for Science and 674 for Agriculture, making a total of 922. Of these, 255 were admitted to the University Hall, one of them being an American. As regards the Colleges, 436 were admitted to the College of Law, 149 to



that of Medicine, one of them being a Russian, 225 to that of Engineering, 193 to that of Literature, 64 to that of Science and 95 to that of Agriculture, making a total of 1,162. 21 pupils, including 10 Chinese, were admitted to the College of Law, 139 to that of Medicine, one of them being an Indian, one Chinese to that of Engineering, 15 to that of Literature, 4 of them being Chinese, one to that of Science and 100 to that of Agriculture, making a total of 277. As compared with the previous year, these figures show an increase of 107 in the number of students admitted to the University Hall, of 232 in the number of students and 56 in the number of pupils admitted to the Colleges. Classified according to their former education, the students admitted to all courses, with the sole exception of the post-graduate course, were mostly graduates of the preparatory courses in high schools, their number being 1,036; next came 32 graduates of the Peers' School, 3 graduates from other colleges or elective courses, and 2 graduates of the Military College of Artillery and Engineering in order, while 7 passed the test examination, and one was a graduate of a foreign college.

The following table shows the comparative ages of these admitted.

	College of Law.		College of Medicine.		College of Engineering.		College of Literature.		College of Science.		College of Agriculture.	
	Year.	Month.	Y.	M.	Y.	M.	Y.	M.	Y.	M.	Y.	M.
Maximum.....	29.	6	29.	0	28.	7	29.	5	17.	9	27.	5
Minimum.....	19.	11	19.	1	19.	6	19.	11	19.	9	19.	11
Average.....	22.	9	23.	1	22.	8	23.	2	22.	11	22.	11

The number of those who left before graduation was 102 students in the University Hall, and 116 students and 25 pupils in the Colleges, while the number of those who died before graduation was one student of the University Hall, 20 students and 3 pupils of the Colleges. These figures show that those who left were, in the University Hall, 13.43 per cent., and in the Colleges 3.24 (students) and 5.4 (pupils) of the total numbers. The average percentage of those who left the University before their graduation was 5.06. As regards the reason of their leaving, 78 students of the University Hall left for family reasons and one in consequence of illness, while 23 had their names struck off the register. In the case of the students of the Colleges, 68 left for family reasons and 16 in consequence of illness; 15 went to the Imperial University of Kyoto, 3 were obliged to leave because of non-proficiency and 13 because of their non-payment of tuition fees, and

one was ordered to leave on account of unseemly behaviour. In the case of pupils, 20 left for family reasons, one in consequence of illness, and 4 were obliged to leave because of their non-payment of tuition fees. Compared with the previous year, the number of those who left before graduation increased by 67 in the University Hall, 44 students and 5 pupils in the Colleges. The number of those who died decreased in the University Hall by one, while in the Colleges there was an increase of 9 in the students and a decrease of one in the pupils.

The following table shows the number of instructors, students, pupils and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Imperial University of  
Tōkyō for 1906-7.*

	No. of Instructors.					Students and Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	<i>Shokubakku.</i>	Foreign Instructors.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.
University Hall .....	..	..	..	..	..	759	..	759 *	96	..	96
College of Law .....	20	4	4	..	36	1,643	63	1,676	236	1	237
College of Medicine .....	21	11	4	..	39	502	84	586	121	114	235
College of Engineering ..	21	18	22	2	66	600	1	601	153	1	154
College of Literature .....	16	5	27	9	57	491	37	528	113	4	117
College of Science .....	21	10	9	..	40	134	5	139	27	2	29
College of Agriculture .....	16	18	11	2	47	239	273	512	53	77	130
Total .....	121	66	81	17	285	4,338	463	4,801 *	703	199	908
1905-6 .....	121	64	73	16	274	3,968	425	4,393 *	533	187	808
1904-5 .....	118	61	76	15	270	3,574	425	3,999 *	472	198	800
1903-4 .....	111	61	83	15	270	3,202	453	3,655 *	467	247	790
1902-3 .....	106	57	76	17	256	2,934	471	3,405 *	457	236	727

\* Students whose term of study in the University Hall has expired.

Note:—The students in the University Hall who are pursuing their study in the post-graduate course in the Colleges are included under the head of "University Hall."

Those who have completed the elective course in the Colleges and those who have completed the course of state medicine in the College of Medicine are included among the pupils who have graduated. But those who have completed the post-graduate course in each College are not included.

The students of the University Hall and Colleges, the pupils of the Colleges as well as the graduates, applicants for admission and those admitted in the 39th statistical year of Meiji, may be classified according to their studies as follows.

---

Table showing, for 1906-7, the Number of Students, Pupils, Graduates, etc.,  
classified according to the Subjects of Study.

Subjects of Study.	No. of Students and Pupils.			Graduates.			Applicants for Admission.			Those admitted.		
	Stu- dents.	Pupils.	Total.	Stu- dents.	Pupils.	Total.	Stu- dents.	Pupils.	Total.	Stu- dents.	Pupils.	Total.
University Hall.												
Law .....	410	..	410	39	..	39	136	..	136	136	..	136
Medicine .....	x 1	x 1	x 1	12	..	12	33	..	33	33	..	33
Engineering .....	101	..	101	10	..	10	38	..	38	38	..	38
Literature .....	87	..	87	20	..	20	23	..	23	23	..	23
Science .....	x 1	x 1	x 1	..	..	..	x 1	..	x 1	x 1	..	x 1
Agriculture .....	30	..	30	10	..	10	11	..	11	11	..	11
Total .....	26	..	26	5	..	5	13	..	13	13	..	13
	757	..	757	96	..	96	254	..	254	254	..	254
	x 2	x 2	x 2	x 1	x 1	x 1	x 1	x 1	x 1	x 1	x 1	x 1
College of Law.												
Law .....	1,023	..	1,023	132	..	132	282	..	282	282	..	282
Politics .....	590	..	590	81	..	81	151	..	151	151	..	151
Elective Course { Law .....	..	22	22	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..
Politics .....	x 4	x 4	x 4	..	..	..	x 3	x 3	x 3	x 3	x 3	x 3
Total .....	..	22	22	..	..	..	7	7	7	7	7	7
	1,613	x 44	1,657	236	1	237	436	x 16	452	436	x 11	447
	x 19	x 19	x 19	x 1	x 1	x 1	x 10	x 10	x 10	x 10	x 10	x 10
College of Medicine.												
Medicine .....	463	..	463	111	..	111	138	..	138	134	..	134
Pharmacy .....	x 1	x 1	x 1	..	..	..	x 1	..	x 1	x 1	..	x 1
Post-graduate Course { Medicine .....	37	..	37	10	..	10	14	..	14	14	..	14
Medicine .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elective Course { Pharmacy .....	..	74	74	..	..	..	128	128	128	..	80	80
Course of State Medicine .....	..	8	8	..	..	..	11	11	11	..	7	7
Total .....	501	x 2	503	..	..	..	x 1	x 1	x 1	x 1	x 1	x 1
	x 1	x 2	x 3	121	x 1	122	152	190	342	148	138	286
	x 1	x 2	x 3	x 1	x 1	x 1	x 1	x 1	x 2	x 1	x 1	x 2

*Table showing, for 1906-7, the Number of Students, Pupils, Graduates, etc.,  
classified according to the Subjects of Study—continued.*

Subjects of Study.	No. of Students and Pupils.			Graduates.			Applicants for Admission.			Those admitted.		
	Stu- dents.	Pu- pils.	Total.	Stu- dents.	Pu- pils.	Total.	Stu- dents.	Pu- pils.	Total.	Stu- dents.	Pu- pils.	Total.
College of Engineering.	117	..	117	27	..	27	33	..	33	33	..	33
	124	..	124	38	..	38	56	..	56	56	..	45
	97	..	97	19	..	19	54	..	54	42	..	42
	18	..	18	1	..	1	7	..	7	6	..	6
	83	..	83	21	..	21	45	..	45	37	..	37
	38	..	38	9	..	9	18	..	18	15	..	15
	49	..	49	21	..	21	31	..	31	20	..	20
	5	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2
	69	..	69	15	..	15	25	..	25	25	..	25
	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
	600	..	600	151	..	151	271	..	271	225	..	225
	Total	1	1	2	1	3	271	1	271	225	1	225
College of Literature.	169	..	169	54	..	54	43	..	43	37	..	37
	101	..	101	17	..	17	27	..	27	27	..	27
	170	..	170	42	..	42	66	..	66	61	..	61
	14	..	14	1	..	1	28	..	28	28	..	28
	8	..	8	3	..	3	9	..	9	9	..	9
	29	..	29	9	..	9	31	..	31	31	..	31
	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	491	..	491	126	..	126	204	..	204	193	..	193
	Total	4	4	4	4	4	204	4	204	193	4	193

College of Science.											
Mathematics .....	19	2	19	5	..	5	7	..	5	7	5
Astronomy .....	3	..	3	..	..	3	3	..	1	3	1
Physics .....	39	..	39	9	9	9	21	..	14	21	4
Chemistry .....	21	..	21	6	6	6	12	..	12	12	12
Zoology and Botany .....	23	..	23	3	3	3	12	..	10	12	10
Geology .....	20	..	20	4	4	4	10	..	9	10	19
{ Mathematics .....	2	..	2	1	1	1	2	..	2	2	2
{ Physics .....	2	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	5
Post-graduate Course, { Chemistry .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1
{ Zoology and Botany .....	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	2
{ Geology .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	3
Elective { Chemistry .....	..	x	2	x	2	x	1	x	1	..	..
Course, { Zoology and Botany .....	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
Total .....	134	3	137	28	1	29	78	1	64	79	65
College of Agriculture.											
Agriculture .....	84	..	84	19	..	19	34	..	30	34	30
Agricultural Chemistry .....	60	..	60	11	..	11	30	..	30	30	30
Forestry .....	59	..	59	18	..	18	24	..	24	24	24
Veterinary Medicine .....	36	..	36	5	..	5	11	..	11	11	11
Elective { Veterinary Medicine .....	..	2	2	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	..
Course, { .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subsidiary Course, { Agriculture .....	84	84	84	..	24	24	..	231	..	231	30
{ Forestry .....	115	115	115	..	30	30	..	222	..	222	41
{ Veterinary Medicine .....	72	72	72	..	23	23	..	221	..	221	29
Total .....	239	273	512	53	77	77	99	674	95	773	135
Grand Total .....	1,335	435	4,770	811	196	1,007	1,494	906	2,400	2,400	1,076
x Foreigners.											
x 3 x 28 x 31 x 2 x 3 x 5 x 2 x 16 x 2 x 16 x 18											

The careers of the students who graduated from the Colleges since the foundation of the University, as ascertained at the end of the year under review, are as follows. Those who may be placed under two or more headings are included under the principal one only; and those marked with × are graduates of the present year.

	College of Law.	College of Medi- cine.	College of Engi- neering.	College of Litera- ture.	College of Science.	College of Agricul- ture.	Total.
Executive Officials .....	351	1	2	22	..	9	385
	× 16						× 16
Judicial Officials .....	336	..	..	..	..	..	336
	× 20						× 20
Officials in the Imperial Household Department .....	..	18	5	..	..	1	24
	57	133	112	605	252	107	1,266
School Officials .....	× 1	× 1	× 2	× 42	× 12	× 21	× 79
		36	647		68	250	1,001
Government Technologists ....	..	× 1	× 51	..	× 1	× 15	× 68
Government or Hospital Physicians .....	..	391	..	..	..	36	427
		× 98				× 2	× 100
Members of the Imperial Diet ..	10	1	..	1	1	2	15
Advocates .....	112	..	..	..	..	..	112
Technologists in the service of firms, etc. ....	..	..	× 529	..	1	24	554
			65			× 65	× 65
Members of banking institutions or commercial companies ....	241	9	17	5	4	9	285
	× 11	× 2				× 13	× 13
Medical Practitioners .....	..	309	..	..	..	..	309
Practitioners in Veterinary Medicine ..	..	× 1	..	..	..	3	3
						× 1	× 1
Those in the service of foreign governments or companies ..	..	1	× 25	11	7	14	58
	46		71	22		11	× 1
Miscellaneous .....	× 3	..	× 4	× 1	..	× 2	150
	290	91	17	67	24	7	× 10
Students in the University Hall.	× 120	× 10	× 14	× 20	× 6	× 4	496
			32			8	× 174
Students sent abroad for study ..	8	37	× 1	11	2	× 1	98
						× 2	× 2
Students in the post-graduate course of the Colleges .....	..	1	..	× 11	× 2	..	14
				38	7		× 45
Students in other Colleges .....	..	× 3	..	1	..	..	1
						× 3	× 3
Those whose occupations are undecided or unknown .....	357	21	26	29		15	487
	× 65	× 4	× 15	× 12	39	× 8	× 104
Those died .....	139	134	110	52	46	65	546
	× 1	× 1			× 1		× 2
Total .....	1,947	1,183	1,593	837	446	561	6,567
	× 263	× 121	× 153	× 113	× 27	× 53	× 703

In the Library attached to the University, books are stored for the use of officials, students, and pupils of the University. At the end of the present year, the University Library contained 364,252 volumes, of which 208,312 were Japanese and Chinese works, and 155,940 European, showing an increase, compared with the previous year, of 8,868 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works, and of 7,526 volumes of European works, the total increase being 16,394. There was also a collection belonging to the College of Agriculture, consisting of 34,258 volumes, of which 18,511 were Japanese and Chinese works, and 15,747 European, showing an increase over the previous year of 440 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works, and of 787 volumes of European works, the total increase being 1,224.

As the additional building of the library store-house which had been commenced at the beginning of the present year was completed towards the end of it, suitable provision for the proper arrangement of books was now furnished. As regards an office room, a reading room for instruction, etc., additional buildings will have to be erected, and the necessary steps for this will be taken in due time so as to make the University equipment complete.

The number of days on which the library was open during the present year was 298, including 226 week-days, 72 Sundays, and days during the summer vacation. The number of visitors was 37,867 and of books used by them 134,840. Compared with the previous year, the number of days on which the library was open decreased by 3, while the number of visitors increased by 2,799, and of books used by them decreased by 18,083. The average number of visitors on a week-day was 161, an increase of 25 compared with the previous year; and the average number on a Sunday or a day during the vacation was 20, showing an increase of 2. The average number of books used on a week-day was 564, showing a decrease of 44, compared with the previous year; and the average number on a Sunday or a day during the vacation was 101, showing an increase of 5.

The Hospital attached to the College of Medicine is an institution established for medical and surgical practice and clinical lectures. Consequently, in and out-patients are treated there, and laboratories are provided for scientific investigations by students. Out-patients were examined on all days except Sundays and holidays, and were permitted to enter the hospital only when the nature of their illness required it.



The in-patients were of two kinds: those who received free treatment and those who paid. A patient who was poor, and having a disease of some importance from the scientific point of view, might be provided with medicine, food, etc. free. In the hospital, courses for the training of nurses are established. The higher course, extending over 2 years, aims at training head nurses of this institution, while the ordinary course, lasting but one year, provides for the training of ordinary nurses.

The number of out-patients treated in the University Hospital during the year was 242,948, of whom 70,335 were new patients, and 172,613 patients for second treatment, showing an increase of 4,370 in the number of new patients and a decrease of 22,832 in the number of patients for second treatment. The actual number of in-patients was 4,530 and the nominal number 167,907, among these 2,191 were treated free, making a total of 101,997 in the nominal number. Compared with the previous year, this shows an decrease of 401 in the actual number and an increase of 6,503 in the nominal, and those treated free decreased by 117 in the actual number, and increased by 10,759 in the nominal.

The subjects dissected in the lecture-rooms for anatomy, pathology, medical jurisprudence, and psychiatry, and in the hospital, numbered 503, of whom 329 were males and 174 females. Classified more exactly, 179 males and 97 females were in-patients who had died in the hospital, 6 males were sent from the prison, 120 males and 59 females were from the Yōikuin (asylum for poor invalids, poor children, etc.), one male and 2 females were from the Sugamo Hospital, being patients who had died of mental diseases, 3 males were from the Komagome Hospital, being persons who had died of contagious diseases; 14 males and 10 females were persons on whom a *post mortem* examination had been held, and there were 12 others, 6 of whom were males and 6 females.

The Institute of Historical Compilation in the College of Literature is an institution for the purpose of putting together various historical materials including Japanese history, and old Japanese records. The officials consist of 4 compilers, 7 assistant compilers, 3 special clerks, 20 persons specially appointed, and 6 temporarily employed.

The compilation and editing of our historical materials and old documents was continued from the previous year. During the year

under review, there were published 4 volumes of historical materials, i. e. the 5th and 6th volumes of the 4th series, the 6th volume of the 6th series, and the 9th volumes of the 12th series, together with 3 volumes of old documents, i. e. the 6th and 7th volumes of the Kōyasan Temple documents, forming part one of the "House Series", as well as one volume of the Asano family documents, forming part 2 of the same series. A search for historical materials also was continued from the previous year, the houses of the nobility, and temples, shrines, etc. in Tokyo *Fu* having been visited, and the most minute investigation made. In addition, officials made various tours to Kyoto *Fu*, Nara, Shiga, Miye, Fukuoka and Nagasaki *Ken*, etc., and also to Amoy, the Phillipines, etc. The number of old documents thus collected amounted to 2,694 and the number of records, genealogies, pictures, etc. to 982. All of these were in course of being copied, some of the more important materials being photographed.

Although the Institute has had its vicissitudes on the whole, its work has been a success. Amongst other things, it had the privilege and honour of making copies of the old documents belonging to the Shōsō-in Temple, at Nara. It also had the privilege of collecting similar documents from temples, shrines, and the houses of the nobility, as historical materials, and of these documents careful copies were made. The number of the old documents copied was about 130,000, that of records more than 37,000; likenesses of historical persons over two hundred; old maps, etc. over one hundred; rolls of likenesses, old records, etc. over 1,200. Many students were glad to avail themselves of these copies for the study of historical facts as well as to make use of the library. The historical materials relating to the end of the Bakufu (Shōgunate), 2,556 volumes, which had been forwarded to the Department of Education by Viscount Yuri, chairman of the Shidankwai (historical association), were given to the University library, while the institute also received the old records of the Bakufu period from the Residency at Fusan, and records relating to negotiations with foreign countries at the end of the Bakufu, and public documents connected therewith from the Department of Foreign Affairs, which had originally undertaken this work. Exhibitions of historical materials were frequently held, and not only did specialists find choice subjects for their historical investigations, but also the general public began to take an interest in the annals of the past.

The Tokyo Astronomical Observatory connected with the College of Science is an institution where astronomical observations are taken, almanacs prepared, and students of the College of Science and of the University Hall afforded the means of getting practical knowledge. Besides the taking of astronomical observation, the institution had undertaken the correction of the chronometer. The Almanac for 1908 having been completed during the year, the sheet almanac was sent in February to the Jinbusho (office for controlling affairs relating to the Imperial Ancestral Temple), followed by a more complete one in March to be adopted as the authorised copy of the almanac for the year. The completion of the above almanac was followed by the work of new computations for 1909.

The measurement of longitude between the observatory and the College of Science, which had been commenced in the previous year, was completed at the beginning of the statistical year. The measurement of the longitude and latitude of Taiwan and Okinawa was being carried out by two assistant technologists. The telegraphic measurement of the difference of longitude between Tokyo and Horisha was begun by the assistant technologists on the 5th of December, 1906, and continued to the 19th of that month, and that of Tokyo and Shuri was begun on the 22nd of January, 1907, and continued to the 6th of March, while the measurement of the latitude of Horisha and Shuri was carried out on every clear night during their stay there.

Notices of meridian were also sent without delay to the Departments of War and Communications, and to the Central Meteorological Observatory, as in the previous year. Persons specially appointed by Kanagawa and Hyogo *Ken* to report the precise hours to the time ball at the two ports of Yokohama and Kobe, were permitted to use the chronometer of the Observatory. The persons specially appointed by the Hydrographic Office were permitted to use the meridian transit instruments of the Observatory in order to make telegraphic measurement of the difference of longitude between Tokyo and Port Arthur. But the most important of all its undertakings was the annual report on meteorological observations which it exchanged, according to custom, with the observatories of other countries.

The Botanical Garden attached to the College of Science contains numerous kinds and varieties of plants grown for the benefit of students and pupils of botany, entomology, and pharmacy. The number

of plants both indigenous and foreign includes more than 3,000 species. The majority of the plants are arranged and planted according to the Engler and Prantl's classification, but medicinal plants, plants which grow only in shady places, etc., are arranged according to species. Besides these, there are rare plants in pots. For these, two green houses, one in European style, and the other in Japanese style, have been built. There are also lecture-rooms for botany in this garden for the benefit of students and pupils of botany.

In Tochigi *Ken* there is a branch garden called the Nikko Bunen. This garden is situated in Hotoke-iwa in the town of Nikko, Kamitoga *Gun*, Tochigi *Ken*, and covers an area of more than 2,600 *tsubo*. The ground was bought in the 35th year of Meiji. As the mountains of Nikko are rich in plants, especially those of high attitudes, the garden was founded for two purposes, for the assistance of instructors, students and pupils in their investigation of mountain plants, and for the collection of plants of that district and of other high mountains at home and abroad.

The arrangement of plants had hitherto been done mostly on the scientific basis according to their different species. But the necessity of having green houses for the reception of tropical plants, and of laying out flower beds after the foreign fashion, with an eye to appearance, now became apparent. Furthermore, roads had to be made for the convenience of visitors; so various essential improvements were introduced.

The Botanical Garden not only exchanges seeds with many schools, botanical gardens, and botanists in foreign countries, but also publishes lists of seeds every year, which are distributed to schools, gardens, and botanists at home and abroad. There were no rare species among the plants obtained during the year, but the 38 species which bear cones were a most valuable addition for scientific purposes. Not a few plants, seeds, flowers, fruits, etc. were obtained by purchase, exchange, etc.

Rules for the admission of visitors have been drawn up, and the Garden is opened all through the year, except on January 1st. The number of visitors was 137,459; this total includes 105,971 instructors, students, and pupils of the University who were admitted free and 31,488 others; the daily average was 377. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 6,149 in the number of those who bought tickets of admission and 12,291 admitted free, a total increase of 18,440, and of 50 in the daily average.

The Marine Laboratory connected with the College of Science, is an institution established to assist instructors, students, and pupils in their investigation of marine products. It is situated in the town of Misaki, Miura *Gun*, province of Sagami, on the site of the old castle of Arai, Oajiro. The richness of the surrounding bays in marine specimens, and the conveniences for fishing have been of great advantage in carrying on research work. The results of the work done have already been published, and the laboratory is gradually becoming known abroad.

During the three vacations of spring, summer, and winter, 75 visitors came to the laboratory for the purpose of practical instruction in botany and zoology or for scientific investigation. The visitors consisted of 3 professors and one assistant professor in the College of Science, one professor and one assistant in the College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Tokyo, one professor, one assistant professor and one assistant in the College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Kyoto, 3 students from the University Hall of the Imperial University of Tokyo, 36 students in the College of Science of the same university, 3 graduates of the same college, 21 pupils in the course of natural history in the Special Institute for training Teachers, one professor and one assistant technologist in the Institute for Marine Industries, and one instructor of the Aichi Special School of Medicine. There were not a few visitors on ordinary days, and one Englishman and 4 Americans stayed in the place for the purpose of scientific investigation.

According to the regulations, the maritime institute for training in zoology was held, as in the previous year, from August 1st, and continued for 3 weeks. The aim of this institute was to give practical knowledge in zoology to teachers in the course of natural history in the middle schools or schools of a similar or superior standing, and it was held in the laboratory when convenient. Those who attended consisted of teachers in normal schools, middle schools, high schools for girls, agricultural schools, etc. These persons obtained a good knowledge of living creatures which would no doubt have its effect upon general education. The number of visitors was 1,552, 2 of whom were foreigners. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 730.

In the Seismological Laboratory of the College of Science, earthquakes and other seismological phenomena are investigated. In

this institution, there are several seismographs to test horizontal and vertical tremors, the invention of Prof. Ewing and others. These instruments are now well known in scientific circles. Many other instruments invented in this laboratory have been adopted for use in various places in this country and in foreign lands, with new and satisfactory results. Reports thereof have often been made public. In the year under review, investigations relating to earthquakes and similar phenomena were made, as in the previous years, in conjunction with the Earthquake Investigation Committee, and although through short-handedness and the smallness of the laboratory greatly hampered the efforts of the workers, all kinds of earthquake shocks were continually recorded. The number of earthquakes recorded was 401. A workshop was built for the improvement and construction of instruments relating to earthquakes. Many foreigners visited the laboratory.

In the Forests attached to the College of Agriculture, the students of the college are practically trained in the science of forestry. There are five places, namely, 2 in Tokyo *Fu*, and one each in Chiba *Ken*, the Hokkaido, and Formosa. One of those in Tokyo *Fu* is 4 *chō* square and is in the village of Yoyohata, *Toyotama Gun*, and the other is in Kitatama *Gun* and is of about 13 *chō* in extent; here students are trained in silviculture, thinnings, etc. That in Chiba *Ken* is of about 2,186 *chō* in extent, and is in two parts, one being at Kiyosumi and the other at Okuyama. This is regarded as a model forest, where scientific principles are fully applied and where students can study every department of the science of forestry. In the Hokkaido, an area of about 23,000 *chō* square in the village of Kami-furano, Sorachi *Gun*, in the province of Ishikari, was being developed systematically. In Formosa, an area of about 57,620 *chō* square near the village of Chingrang, under the prefectural office of Toroku, has been under investigation, with a view to the forest being brought into proper order. Instructors were often sent to the forest in Chiba prefecture in order to train the students in the practical knowledge of forestry, and this did much good in giving needed informations to teachers as well as to students.

In the Veterinary Hospital, forming a part of the premises of the College of Agriculture, diseased animals are placed for the purpose of scientific experiments and clinical lectures. It is divided into three parts, A, B, and C. In the A division are stables for the larger species of domestic animals, with rooms attached for the

examination of the animals and for the performance of surgical operations. In the B division are places for the smaller species of animals, with rooms for medical examination, and for surgical operations as well as rooms for medicine and surgery; while the C division, which stands in a secluded corner, is the place where animals suffering from contagious diseases are kept. The number of diseased animals treated was 325, of which 145 did not enter the hospital, while 180 did enter it, the former consisting of 5 cows, 50 horses, 3 sheep, 6 pigs, 78 dogs, and 3 cats, while the latter included 6 cows, 41 horses, 2 sheep, 5 pigs, 124 dogs, and 2 cats. In addition, there were 35 domestic fowls, 20 of which were taken into the hospital.

The Institute for the Training of Agricultural School Teachers was established in connection with the College of Agriculture, for the purpose of training teachers in supplementary agricultural schools. The course of study extends over one year. The instructors employed in the Institute belong to the College of Agriculture. The number of applicants for admission was 275, and of those admitted was 30; all graduated within the year, except one who left before graduation. As compared with the previous year, there was no change in the number of those admitted, but there was an increase of 58 in the number of applicants for admission and a decrease of one in the number of graduates.

*The Imperial University of Kyoto* :— The University consists of a University Hall, and Colleges. The Colleges are the College of Law, the 1st College of Medicine, the 2nd College of Medicine, the College of Literature, and the College of Science and Engineering. The 1st College of Medicine is called the Kyoto College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Kyoto; the 2nd College of Medicine is called the Fukuoka College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Kyoto, and is situated in Fukuoka. As regards the kinds of courses and the number of professorial chairs, the College of Law had 22 professorial chairs, no distinction being made between law and politics, as was done at the Imperial University of Tokyo. The first and second Colleges of Medicine provided only a course of medicine, the former having 21 chairs and the latter, 18. The College of Literature was started this year, and provided the 3 courses of philosophy, history, and literature. The course of philosophy has 6 chairs, and the teaching has already begun. The College of Science and Engineering provided the 6 courses of science, chemical technology, civil engineering, mechanical engineering,

electrical engineering, and mining and metallurgy, the number of professorial chairs being 30.

Those desirous of attending the lectures or experiments on one or more subjects prescribed in the college courses may be admitted as elective students in the Colleges, but only when there are vacant seats. The University possesses a library for the use of instructors and students, and hospitals in connection with the Colleges of Medicine.

The terms of attendance and the methods of examination are prescribed as follows:— In the College of Law, the shortest term is fixed at three academic years. The examination consists of four examinations in the subjects of study, and an essay. A student who satisfies the examiners in one of them and also in his essay receives a diploma. In the College of Medicine, the course of study extends over four years, and two examinations are held, the first at the end of the second academic year, and the second at the end of the fourth academic year. In the College of Literature, the shortest term is 3 years, and none can stay for more than 6 years. The examination consists of examinations in the subjects of study and a thesis. In the College of Science and Engineering, the shortest term is also fixed at three academic years, and the longest at six years, and the examination consists of examinations in the subjects of study and a graduation examination. Those who pass the former are qualified to receive the latter, which consists of a graduation thesis and oral examination, or of written and oral examinations. The students in the University Hall stay for one year or more.

Among the various regulations revised during the year, may be mentioned the following:— By the Imperial Ordinance issued this year, a professorial chair of politics and political history was added to those of the College of Law; a chair of orthopaedic surgery was added and there came to be 3 chairs in the course of anatomy at the Kyoto College of Medicine; one chair of dermatology and syphilis, one chair of psychiatry, one chair of medical jurisprudence, and one chair of otology, rhinology and laryngology were added to those of the Fukuoka College of Medicine, and the chairs were increased to 3 each in mathematics, and metallurgy, in the College of Science and Engineering. The kinds and number of the chairs in the College of Literature, was fixed anew, so that there were 2 chairs of philosophy and history of philosophy, one each for mental philosophy, pedagogics and the method of teaching,



ethics, the Chinese language and Chinese literature. The necessary changes were accordingly made in the provisions of each college, the subjects of study being added to or altered, etc.

The equipment of the University has been steadily improving since its foundation. A new lecture room for the use of both the College of Law and the College of Literature, as well as a room for clinical lectures, a patients' room, a room for x rays of light, etc., in the Fukuoka College of Medicine, were completed in the course of this year. But special lecture rooms, and rooms for practical training, etc. in all the colleges were far from being sufficient in number. Books, instruments, models, specimens, etc. had been purchased each year, but there were still many wanting to bring things abreast of the time. In particular, the requirements of the new College of Literature, and those connected with the newly added chairs, should be attended to.

During the year, 31 professors made 31 tours, and 17 assistant professors made 17 tours, for the purpose of making scientific investigations, and of giving practical knowledge to the students.

The teaching staff in the Colleges included 81 professors, 32 assistant professors, 35 persons specially appointed, and three foreigners, the total number being 151, showing an increase of 14 in the number of professors, 4 in that of assistant professors and 3 in that of foreigners. Besides these, there were 12 assistant professors studying abroad, and one professor in the employment of the Chinese government. Compared with the previous year this shows a decrease of 6 persons studying abroad. The foreigners above mentioned, classified according to their nationality, included an American, a Frenchman and a German. The officials outside the teaching staff consist of one president, one secretary, 27 clerks, 94 assistants, 21 physicians specially appointed, 60 persons specially appointed and 59 persons temporarily engaged, which, compared with the previous year, shows a decrease of one secretary and an increase of one clerk, 15 assistants, 29 persons specially appointed and 4 persons temporarily engaged.

The number of students in the University Hall was 72, in the Colleges 1,458; 435 of these belonged to the College of Law, 325 to the Kyoto College of Medicine, 349 to the Fukuoka College of Medicine, 16 to the College of Literature, and 333 to the College of Science and Engineering. The number of pupils in the Colleges was 66; 27 of these belonged to the College of Law, including 8 Chinese, 5 to

the Kyoto College of Medicine, including one Chinese, 19 to the College of Literature, including one Chinese, and 15 to the College of Science and Engineering, including 4 Indians. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 7 students in the University Hall, and of 127 students and 34 pupils in the Colleges, the total increase being 168. The increase of students in the Colleges was due to the fact that in this year there were 27 more students in the Kyoto College of Medicine, 100 more in that of Fukuoka, 16 in the College of Literature and 14 in the College of Science and Engineering, though there was a decrease of 30 in the College of Law. The increase of pupils was due to a similar fact, viz: 7 in the College of Law, 3 in the Kyoto College of Medicine, 19 in the College of Literature and 5 in that of Science and Engineering. Arranged according to the percentage of the total number of students in the Colleges, there were 29.83 in the College of Law, 23.94 in the Fukuoka College of Medicine, 22.84 in the College of Science and Engineering, 22.29 in the Kyoto College of Medicine, and 1.1 in the College of Literature. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 5.11 in the College of Law, 0.1 in the Kyoto College of Medicine, and 1.12 in that of Science and Engineering, while there was an increase of 5.23 in the Fukuoka College of Medicine.

During the year, the number of graduates in the Colleges was 226, 105 of these belonged to the College of Law, 55 to the Kyoto College of Medicine and 66 to the College of Science and Engineering; and 2 pupils in each of the College of Law and the Kyoto College of Medicine, and one Indian, in the College of Science and Engineering, completed their course, making a total of 5. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 89 students and 3 pupils, the former was due to an increase of 50 in the College of Law, 24 in the Kyoto College of Medicine, and 15 in the College of Science and Engineering, while the increase of pupils was owing to an increase of 2 in the Kyoto College of Medicine, and one in the College of Science and Engineering.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics of the students and pupils who graduated from the University.

	Graduates of the College of Law.		Graduates of the College of Medicine.		Graduates of the College of Science and Engineering.		Total.	
	Students.	Pupils.	Students.	Pupils.	Students.	Pupils.	Students.	Pupils.
1906-7 ..	105	2	55	2	66	1	226	5
1905-6 ..	55	2	31	—	51	—	137	2
1904-5 ..	55	1	24	—	62	—	141	1
1903-4 ..	81	4	9	6	53	—	146	10
1902-3 ..	—	—	—	6	35	—	35	6

The number of applicants for admission and those admitted was the same, making the total 379 as follows:— 32 to the University Hall, 81 to the College of Law, 82 to the Kyoto College of Medicine, 103 to the Fukuoka College of Medicine, 16 to the College of Literature and 97 to the College of Science and Engineering. The number of pupils was 44, made up as follows:— 11, including 2 Chinese, to the College of Law; 4 to the Kyoto College of Medicine; 19, including one Chinese, to the College of Literature; and 10, including 3 Indians, to the College of Science and Engineering. The aggregate number of those admitted is 455. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 17 students to the University Hall and 29 pupils to the Colleges, while the students to the Colleges decreased by 2, making a total increase of 44. The decrease of the students in the Colleges was due to the decrease of 43 in the College of Law, though there were 2 more students in the Kyoto College of Medicine, 13 more in the Fukuoka College of Medicine, 16 in the College of Literature, and 17 in the College of Science and Engineering. The increase of pupils was due to the addition of one in the College of Law, 2 in the Kyoto College of Medicine, 19 in the College of Literature and 7 in the College of Science and Engineering. If the students admitted to the Colleges be classified according to their former education, 347 were graduates of high schools, 9 came from the Imperial University of Tokyo, 3 were graduates from other colleges, 5 of the Peers' School, 4 of the Tokyo Higher Normal School, and one passed the text examination to qualify himself for admission, while 5 had changed the subjects of their study and 5 had returned to the University after a period of absence.

The following table shows the age of those admitted.

	College of Law.		Kyoto College of Medicine.		Fukuoka College of Medicine.		College of Literature.		College of Science & Engineering.	
	Year.	Month.	Y.	M.	Y.	M.	Y.	M.	Y.	M.
Maximum....	36.	3	31.	0	28.	6	31.	7	28.	11
Minimum....	20.	6	20.	5	21.	0	21.	9	20.	5
Average .....	25.	7	25.	0	21.	1	24.	6	22.	3

The number of those who left before graduation during the year was 52, consisting of 25 students of the University Hall, and 18 students and 9 pupils of the Colleges; while 8 students of the Colleges died. The percentage of the total number of students and pupils who left before graduation was 34.72 in the University Hall, 1.23 in the Colleges, and 13.64 in the pupils of the same, the average percentage being 3.26. Of these, 23 in the Hall left for family reasons, while there were 2 whose names were struck off the roll; 2 students in the Colleges left in consequence of illness, 7 for family reasons, 7 had their names struck off the roll on account of non-payment of tuition fees or other unbecoming conduct, and 2 went to the Imperial University of Tokyo; 5 pupils left for family reasons, and 4 had their names struck off the roll on account of non-payment of tuition fees, etc. Compared with the previous year, the number of those who left decreased by 30 in the Hall, while in the Colleges there was an increase of 3 students and one pupil. Among the students and pupils of the Colleges there was one more case of death amongst the former, and one case less amongst the latter.

The following table shows the number of instructors, students, pupils, and graduates, and the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to the Imperial University of Kyoto for 1906-7.

	No. of Instructors.					Students and Pupils.		Graduates.		
	Professors.	Assistant professors.	Shokulaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.
University Hall .....	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	72	—	—
College of Law .....	15	5	2	—	22	435	27	462	105	2
College of Medicine { Kyoto .....	19	9	1	—	29	325	5	330	55	2
Fukuoka .....	17	3	16	—	36	349	—	349	—	—
College of Literature .....	6	1	2	3	12	16	19	35	—	—
College of Science and Engineering	24	14	14	—	52	333	15	348	66	1
Total .....	81	32	35	3	151	1,530	66	1,596	226	5
1905-6 .....	67	28	35	—	130	1,306	32	1,428	137	2
1904-5 .....	58	29	40	—	127	1,226	31	1,257	141	1
1903-4 .....	51	24	36	—	112	849	39	888	146	10
1902-3 .....	49	19	24	1	93	613	28	641	35	6

Table showing, for 1906-7, the Number of Students, Pupils, etc., classified according to the Subjects of Study.

	No. of Students and Pupils.			Graduates.			Applicants for Admission.			Those admitted.		
	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.
University of Hull.												
Law.....	32	—	32	—	—	—	13	—	13	13	—	13
Medicine.....	9	—	9	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	4
Literature.....	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	6	—	6
Science and Engineering.....	25	—	25	—	—	—	9	—	9	9	—	9
Total.....	72	—	72	—	—	—	32	—	32	32	—	32
College of Law.												
Law and Politics.....	435	—	435	105	—	105	81	—	81	81	—	81
Elective Students (Law and Politics).....	—	19	19	—	2	2	—	9	9	—	9	9
Total.....	435	19	454	105	2	107	81	9	90	81	9	90
		8	8					2	2		2	2
		8	8					2	2		2	2
College of Medicine.												
Medicine.....	325	—	325	55	—	55	82	—	82	82	—	82
Kyoto { Elective Students (Medicine).....	—	4	4	—	2	2	—	4	4	—	4	4
Fukuoka { Medicine.....	349	1	350	—	—	—	103	—	103	103	—	103
Total.....	674	4	678	55	2	57	185	4	189	185	4	189
College of Literature.												
Philosophy.....	16	—	16	—	—	—	16	—	16	16	—	16
Elective Students (Philosophy).....	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	18	18
Total.....	16	18	34	—	—	—	16	18	34	16	18	34
		1	1					1	1		1	1
College of Science and Engineering.												
Science.....	49	—	49	5	—	5	17	—	17	17	—	17
Chemical Technology.....	38	—	38	6	—	6	13	—	13	13	—	13
Civil Engineering.....	48	—	48	17	—	17	8	—	8	8	—	8
Mechanical Engineering.....	85	—	85	19	—	19	19	—	19	19	—	19
Electrical Engineering.....	76	—	76	10	—	10	28	—	28	28	—	28
Mining and Metallurgy.....	37	—	37	9	—	9	12	—	12	12	—	12
Science.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Elective { Civil Engineering.....	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	5	5
Students { Electrical Engineering.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
{ Mining and Metallurgy.....	—	4	4	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	3	3
Total.....	333	11	344	66	1	67	97	7	104	97	7	104
		4	4					3	3		3	3
		4	4					3	3		3	3
Grand Total.....	1,530	52	1,582	226	4	230	411	38	449	411	38	449
		14	14		1	1		6	6		6	6

x Foreigners.

The careers of the students graduated from the Colleges since the foundation of the University are as follows. Those who may be classified under one or more heads are included under the more important. × denotes graduates of the year under review.

	College of Law.	Kyoto College of Medicine.	College of Science and Engineering.	Total.
Executive Officials .....	× 26 9	—	—	× 26 9
Judicial Officials .....	52 × 30	—	—	52 × 30
School Officials, and Government or Hospital Physicians.....	11	× 49 46	30 × 6	90 × 52
Government Technologists.....	—	—	113 × 14	113 × 14
Advocates .....	10 × 1	—	—	10 × 1
Technologists in various companies..	—	—	111 × 37	111 × 37
Members of banking institutions or commercial companies .....	44 × 22	—	—	44 × 22
Those engaged in commercial pursuits.	19 × 18	—	—	19 × 18
Medical Practitioners .....	—	11 × 8	—	11 × 8
Journalists .....	1 × 1	—	—	1 × 1
Students in the University Hall ....	2 × 6	2 × 1	2 × 5	6 × 12
Those went abroad .....	7 × 1	11 1	19 × 2	19 × 3
Those entered the military service ..	3	—	—	3
Those whose occupations are undecided or unknown .....	13 × 17	—	7 × 2	20 × 19
Those died.....	5	1	5	11
Total .....	193 × 105	64 × 55	279 × 66	536 × 226

In the Library attached to the University are preserved the books belonging to the University, to be lent to the officials, students, and pupils. The University Library contained at the end of the year under review, 1578,15 volumes, of which 86,089 were Japanese and Chinese works, and 71,726 European works, showing an increase over the previous year of 9,498 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works, and 8,983 volumes of European works, the total increase being 18,481. Besides these, there were 12,998 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works,

entrusted to the library and 5,162 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works permanently lent to the same. There was also a collection belonging to the Fukuoka College of Medicine, consisting of 9,646 volumes, of which 2,344 were Japanese and Chinese works, and 7,302 European, showing an increase over the previous year of 265 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works and of 1,341 volumes of European works, the total being 1,606.

The number of days on which the library was open during the year was 311, consisting of 267 week-days, and 44 days, including Sundays and other holidays. The number of visitors was 19,954, 19,409 on week-days, 545 on Sundays and other holidays. Of these, 19,730 were students and pupils, and 224 were persons who had special permission, the daily average being about 73 on week-days, and about 12 on Sundays and other holidays, and about 64 on the whole. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 26 on week-days, 2 on Sundays and other holidays and 22 on the whole.

The Hospitals attached to the Colleges of Medicine are established for the investigation of medical science, and for the treatment of patients with a view to instruction. There are courses of training for nurses and midwives in the hospital attached to the Kyoto College of Medicine. In the hospital attached to the Fukuoka College of Medicine, there is a course of training for nurses. The object of the training courses for nurses is to teach them how to nurse patients, and the course covers two years. The supplementary course of midwifery was provided for professional midwives and those who had passed the examination for midwifery, that they might acquire a better knowledge of the details of their calling. The course runs for one year only.

The number of out-patients treated in the hospital attached to the Kyoto College of Medicine during the year was 150,219, of whom 32,614 were new patients and 117,605 for second treatment, showing an increase of 2,358 for the former and of 25,165 for the latter, as compared with the previous year. The number of free patients was 54,234; of these 8,996 were new patients, and 45,238 for second treatment. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 15,859 patients; 8 new and 15,851 for second treatment. The actual number of in-patients was 3,696, while the nominal number was 116,897; 1,774 of the former and 63,505 of the latter being free.



These figures, compared with the previous year, show an increase of 290 in the actual number, and 9,339 in the nominal number.

The number of out-patients treated in the hospital attached to the Fukuoka College of Medicine during the year was 121,831, of whom 25,172 were new patients and 96,659 were for second treatment, showing an increase of 681 for the former, and a decrease of 24,587 for the latter, the total decrease being 23,906, as compared with the previous year. The number of free patients was 10,160; 537 new patients and 9,623 for second treatment, showing a decrease of 66 for the former, and of 6,656 for the latter, the total decrease being 6,722, as compared with the previous year. The actual number of in-patients was 4,526, and the nominal number 126,509; 1,548 of the former and 59,569 of the latter were treated free. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 442 in the actual number, and of 22,173 in the nominal number.

Of the subjects dissected partially or wholly during the year for the sake of scientific investigations, those treated in the Kyoto College of Medicine numbered 243. Those treated in the Fukuoka College of Medicine numbered 201. These figures show an increase of one in the case of the Kyoto College and 29 in the case of the Fukuoka College, when compared with the previous year.

---

## SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The special schools are designed to give a high grade education, and persons possessing the following qualifications may be admitted to these schools: persons who have completed the prescribed course of instruction in middle schools or in high schools for girls, with a four, or more than four years' course, and persons who have attainments equal to, or higher than the requirements of the above standard. The number of special schools includes 8 government, 3 public, and 39 private establishments, the total being 50. Besides these, there are 12 government, one public, and 2 private special technical schools, an account of which will be given under the heading of Technical Schools. The special schools of medicine at Chiba, Sendai, Okayama, Kanazawa and Nagasaki, the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages, the Tokyo Fine Art School, and the Tokyo Academy of Music are government institutions under the direct control of the Department of Education.

*Special Schools of Medicine:*— The special schools of medicine at Chiba, Sendai, Okayama, Kanazawa and Nagasaki are institutions established for instruction in advanced medical sciences and arts. Each school is provided with two courses of study, medicine and pharmacy, except that at Okayama, in which the course of pharmacy is omitted. The course of study extends over four years in medicine, and three years in pharmacy.

Among the various regulations either drawn up or revised, may be mentioned the following:—In the schools at Chiba, Sendai, Okayama and Kanazawa, the school terms were altered, and instead of there being 3 terms, the year was now divided into 2 terms, and the required alterations were accordingly made in the table of curriculum and in many of the regulations. In the schools at Sendai, Okayama and Kanazawa, the regulations relating to entrance and continuance on the school register were revised, and the pupils were no longer required to send in testimonials from their guardians or sureties.

As regards equipment, there were some deficiencies in the matter of lecture rooms, laboratories, rooms for specimens, etc., but additional buildings were erected for the rooms for practical histology in the

Okayama Special School of Medicine, while in the Kanazawa Special School of Medicine, the rooms for practical pathology and anatomy were enlarged. In the Nagasaki Special School of Medicine, the room for practical anatomy and the lecture room for hygiene were rebuilt or added to. Appropriate measures have been taken to supply any need, and the equipment is all but complete. Although the books, instruments, specimens, models, etc. provided, are sufficient to meet the bare necessities of lecture rooms and laboratories, yet many things are wanting to keep pace with the rapid progress of recent years, and attempts to remedy these deficiencies have continually been made.

The number of instructors was 98, including 50 professors, 15 assistant professors and 33 persons specially appointed. This shows a decrease of one professor and 2 assistant professors, while the persons specially appointed increased by 7, as compared with the previous year. In addition, 6 professors were studying abroad, showing an increase of 3 over the previous year. The other officials consist of five directors, 16 clerks, 5 persons specially appointed and 48 persons temporarily employed, which, compared with the previous year, shows an increase of one clerk, one person specially appointed and 2 persons temporarily employed.

The number of pupils was 2,680, 2,463 of whom, including 3 Chinese and 3 Koreans, were in the course of medicine, and 217 were in the course of pharmacy. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 70 in the course of medicine and of 28 in the course of pharmacy. Besides these, there were some on the school roll as listeners who consisted of 12 Chinese and 3 Koreans in the course of medicine, and 5 Chinese in the course of pharmacy. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 5 in the course of medicine, and of 2 in the course of pharmacy.

The number of graduates was 437 in medicine, and 54 in pharmacy, the total being 491. The above figures show, if compared with the previous year, an increase of 28 in medicine, and 2 in pharmacy. In addition, there were 8 who completed the post-graduate course, showing a decrease of one as compared with the previous year. As regards the careers of the graduates at the end of the present year, 47 were appointed military or naval surgeons, one was appointed military pharmacist, 148 were attached to hospitals as physicians, 59 started in the profession on their own account, 6 were employed as hospital

pharmacists, 5 set up in business as pharmacists, 19 were appointed government or company technologists, 3 became school instructors, 60 are continuing their studies, and 69 joined the army as one year volunteers, while with regard to the remaining 74, no exact information has yet been received as to their occupation.

The careers of the graduates for the last five years, at the end of the year under review were as follows.

	Military or naval surgeons,	Military pharmacists,	Physicians in hospitals,	Medical Practitioners,	Pharmacists in hospitals,	Those who set up in business as pharmacists,	Government or company technologists,	School instructors,	Those who are studying by themselves,	Those who joined the army as one year volunteers,	Those whose calling was unknown,	Those who died,	Total,
1906-7.....	47	1	148	59	6	5	19	3	60 35	69	74	—	491
1905-6.....	73	1	134	50	10	8	35	1	× 2 11	51	59	2	461
1904-5.....	125	17	96	51	3	2	11	5	× 2 19	50	58	1	432
1903-4.....	41	1	74	53	6	5	11	5	× 4 19	42	87	6	354
1902-3.....	49	2	89	66	—	—	19	9	19	52	52	3	360

× Those who went abroad for study.

The number of applicants for admission during the present year was 2,268 for the course of medicine (among these there were 4 Chinese), and 135 for the course of pharmacy, the total being 2,403; those admitted in the first numbered 579, 4 of them being a Chinese, and those in the second 93, the total being 672. The percentage of the total number of applicants admitted was 27.97. These figures show, if compared with the previous year, an increase of 261 applicants, and a decrease of 48 in those admitted and of 5.64 in the percentage of those admitted. The ages of the applicants admitted, excepting foreigners, varied from 17 years to 32 years and 6 months, the average being 20 years and 7 months.

The number of those who left before graduation was 78, 25 of whom left for family reasons, 21 on account of sickness, 21 were ordered to leave on account of non-payment of tuition fees, and 4 for non-proficiency, 2 were expelled for unbecoming conduct, 5 left for other

schools, while the number of those who died before graduation was 23. This shows a decrease of 20 in the number of those who left, and an increase of 3 in the number of those who died, compared with the previous year.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, and graduates, etc., together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

---

Statistical Table relating to Special Schools of Medicine for 1906-7.

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.			Graduates.			Applicants for Admission.			Those admitted.	
	Professors.	Assistant-Professors.	Shokuten or Yotai.	Total.	Medicine.	Pharmacy.	Total.	Medicine.	Pharmacy.	Total.	Medicine.	Pharmacy.	Total.	Medicine.	Pharmacy.
Chiba Special School of Medicine .....	9	4	7	20	524	64	588	109	22	131	612	49	661	121	25
Sendai Special School of Medicine .....	11	2	4	17	457	41	498	71	7	78	489	17	506	119	16
Okayama Special School of Medicine .....	10	1	3	14	478	—	478	90	—	90	434	—	434	112	—
Kanazawa Special School of Medicine .....	10	4	13	27	484	66	550	99	14	113	396	40	436	117	27
Nagasaki Special School of Medicine .....	10	4	6	20	520	46	566	68	11	79	337	29	366	110	25
Total .....	50	15	33	98	2,463	217	2,680	437	54	491	2,268	135	2,403	579	93
1905-6 .....	51	17	26	94	2,393	189	2,582	409	52	461	2,010	132	2,142	643	77
1904-5 .....	54	15	30	99	2,266	193	2,459	395	37	432	1,586	103	1,689	608	82
1903-4 .....	52	16	31	99	2,158	167	2,325	316	38	354	1,367	71	1,438	554	65
1902-3 .....	52	14	36	102	2,021	162	2,183	329	31	360	1,245	96	1,341	557	68

During the year, the number of out-patients treated for the instruction of the pupils in the special schools of medicine was 86,230; of these, 6,888 were new patients, and 79,342 were patients for second treatment. The actual number of in-patients was 1,876, while the nominal number was 53,602. The out-patients were divided among the various sections as follows:— medicine 29 per cent., surgery 21 per cent., ophthalmology 29 per cent., gynaecology and obstetrics 10 per cent., paediatrics 7 per cent., dermatology 2 per cent., and otology, rhinology and laryngology 2 per cent. The in-patients were divided as follows:— medicine 31 per cent., surgery 28 per cent., ophthalmology 17 per cent., obstetrics and gynaecology 16 per cent., paediatrics 6 per cent., dermatology one per cent., and otology, rhinology\*and laryngology one per cent. The number of subjects dissected during the year, was 251, 146 of which were males and 105 females, 90 males and 76 females were sent from the hospital, 27 males and 3 females from the prisons, 2 males and one female were dissected for *post mortem* examination, 7 males and 4 females were sent from the other hospitals and 41 others, being 20 males and 21 females.

*The Tokyo School of Foreign Languages*:— This institution is founded for the purpose of teaching the modern tongues of the East and West, and it aims at producing practical linguists. The curriculum is divided into 8 courses, viz., English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Chinese and Korean. The course of study extends over three years. Graduates wishing to carry on their studies may stay for two years as post-graduate students. Applicants wishing to study one or more subjects in each course, are admitted as elective pupils, only when no inconvenience is felt by so doing. A special course extending for two years is provided for the benefit of those who wish to study up quickly any of the languages put down in the curriculum. During the year there were also shorter courses for giving the pupils a practical knowledge of Russian, Chinese and Korean.

Among the various regulations, either drawn up or revised or abolished may be mentioned the following:— The regulations relating to the school year and the terms were revised, and the first term was made to begin in April instead of in September, and with it the beginning of the school year. New regulations for the deliberative council were made, and the regulations for the shorter courses were abolished with the graduation of the pupils belonging to them.

The number of professors was 17, of assistant professors 4, besides 21 persons specially appointed and 12 foreigners, the total being 54. A comparison with the previous year shows that the number of professors increased by one, that of persons specially appointed by 7, and that of foreigners by one, while there was a decrease of 2 in the number of assistant professors. In addition, 2 assistant professors were studying abroad, showing an increase of one over the previous year. The foreigners above mentioned, classified according to their nationality, included 2 Englishmen, a Frenchman, a German, an Italian, a Spaniard, a Russian, 3 Chinese and 2 Koreans. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of one Englishman and one Chinese, while there was a loss of one American. The other officials consist of one director who has the additional duty of professor, 5 clerks, one physician specially appointed and 6 persons temporarily engaged, showing an increase of 2 persons under the last category.

The number of pupils was 1,048, of whom 521 belonged to the regular course, 143 to the post-graduate, 24 to the elective, 6 of these being Chinese, 294 to the special course, one of these being a Chinese, while 66 belonged to the shorter course. Thus there was an increase of 56, compared with the previous year, because the regular courses had 7 more pupils, the post-graduate courses 16, and the shorter courses 66, though the special had 24 pupils less, and the elective 9 less. The percentage of pupils attending the different courses was as follows: 20.9 in the Chinese Course, 17.8 in the English, 16.7 in the German, 14.8 in the Russian, 12.2 in the French, 8.5 in the Spanish, 7.2 in the Korean and 1.9 in the Italian. A comparison with the previous year shows that the English course, which had been first, by losing 2.7 fell to the second position; the Chinese, which had been third, by gaining 2.2 rose to the first position; and the German, which had been second, by losing 2.8 fell to the third position. There were some alterations in each of the other courses, but the order remains about the same.

The number of graduates in the present year was 522 in all, of whom 295 were in the regular, 19 in the elective, 146 in the special and 62 in the shorter course. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 209 in the regular, 6 in the elective, 72 in the special, and 62 in the shorter course, the total increase being 349. Besides these, there were 65 graduates from the post-graduate course, showing



an increase of 11 over the previous year. This great increase of graduates is owing to the beginning and ending of the school year having been altered; while pupils graduated in July as hitherto, and those pupils who should have completed their courses in July of the coming year were allowed to graduate in March, so that one school year had two sets of graduates.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics of the graduates in the regular, elective, special, and shorter courses, classified according to the courses which they took.

	Government officials.	Members of companies or banks.	School instructors.	Those who went abroad as members of companies or banks.	Interpreters in the army or navy.	Those who are studying by themselves.	Those who settled in business.	Those who went abroad for study.	Those who joined the army as one year volunteers.	Those whose calling was not yet decided upon.	Those who died.	Total.
1906-7 ....	15	21	13	—	—	51	—	14	1	180	—	295
1905-6 ....	9	18	13	3	20	12	3	—	—	8	—	86
1904-5 ....	4	11	11	3	58	15	—	1	1	12	2	118
1903-4 ....	3	12	5	5	—	24	—	—	—	8	—	57
1902-3 ....	8	20	14	5	—	13	1	3	3	12	—	79

As regards the careers of the graduates from the regular courses at the end of the year, 15 were appointed government officials, 21 were employed in companies or banks, 13 were school teachers, 51 were studying, 14 went abroad for study and one joined the army as a one year volunteer, while 180 had not decided what calling to follow. So many were still without a calling, because this year produced two sets of graduates, and most of the 150 who had just graduated, had not yet decided upon their future.

The careers of the graduates from the regular course for the last five years, at the end of the year in which they left the school, were as follows.

	English.	French.	German.	Russian.	Italian.	Spanish.	Chinese.	Korean.	Total.
1906-7..	95	50	79	80	7	37	125	49	522
1905-6..	40	22	28	7	7	14	50	5	173
1904-5..	28	23	28	47	4	10	28	9	177
1903-4..	27	18	29	27	1	—	22	1	125
1902-3..	35	31	24	12	5	6	19	10	142

During the present year, the number of applicants for admission to the regular course was 524, to the post-graduate course 95, to the elective 17, including 4 Chinese, to the special course 727, including one Chinese, and to the shorter course 316, the total being 1,679. Of these, 196 were admitted to the regular, 84 to the post-graduate, 15, including 4 Chinese, to the elective, 185, including one Chinese, to the special, and 137 to the shorter course, the total being 617. The percentage of applicants admitted was 36.75. These figures show, if compared with the previous year, an increase of 367 in the number of applicants, and of 58 in that of those admitted; while there is a decrease of 5.85 in the percentage of those admitted. As regards the previous educational careers of those admitted, 184 were graduates of middle schools and 12 of commercial schools. The ages of those admitted to the regular course varied from 17 years and 10 months to 33 years and 7 months, the average being 21 years and 2 months.

The number of those who left before graduation was 50 in the regular, 28 in the post-graduate, 6 in the elective, 220 in the special, and 68 in the shorter course, making a total of 372. If classified according to their respective courses, in the regular course, 25 left for family reasons, and one in consequence of illness, while 24 were struck off the roll for non-payment of tuition fees; in the special course, 80 left for family reasons, or some other troubles, while 140 were struck off the roll for non-payment of tuition fees; in the post-graduate, elective and shorter courses, all who left did so for family reasons. Two pupils in the regular course, and one each in the special and shorter courses, died. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 30 in the number of those who left before graduation, and one in that of those who died.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants for admission, and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages for 1906-7.

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-Professors.	Shokudaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.			
English ..... French ..... German ..... Russian ..... Italian ..... Spanish ..... Chinese ..... Korean ..... Total .....	17	4	21	12	54		211	30
Post-graduate Course .....							60	27
Elective Course .....							34	30
Special Course .....							39	31
Shorter Course .....							47	30
Total .....	17	4	21	12	54		316	137
1905-6 .....	16	6	14	11	47		1,312	559
1904-5 .....	15	8	17	11	51		1,298	648
1903-4 .....	12	8	15	9	44		1,292	635
1902-3 .....	12	9	13	11	45		1,215	641

× Chinese.

*The Tokyo Fine Art School*.— This institution is established for the purpose of training experts in arts, and for training teachers of painting and drawing for the normal schools, middle schools and high schools for girls, as well as art teachers of sculpture, designing, metal work and lacquer work for technical schools; it is provided with the required courses in Japanese painting, European painting, sculpture, designing, graving on metals, metal casting and lacquer work. The courses of study extend over five years, the first term of the first year being devoted to the preparatory course, and the last two terms of the fifth year to the graduation work, which leaves four years for the main course. For the benefit of those who wish to take up practical work in one or more subjects in any of the main courses, an elective course was established. For the benefit of graduates who may desire to continue their studies in special branches of art or science, a post-graduate course extending over not more than three years has been established. A training course extending over one to two years has been established for teachers of painting and drawing in normal schools, middle schools, high schools for girls and technical schools, as well as for art teachers of designing, sculpture, metal or lacquer work in technical schools, who may wish to supplement their studies in art or science.

Among the alterations made in the regulations may be mentioned the omission of the item relating to a surety in the article of admission and continuance on the school roll.

As regards equipment, great inconvenience had been felt for a number of years on account of the limited extent of the school buildings and grounds, but in the month of May the loan was effected of a brick godown of three stories high and of a two storied wooden buildings, the property of the Imperial Library, and in July the school library was removed to these buildings. Next year, the erection of school buildings will be commenced, and art galleries will be built, and it is hoped that books, pictures, instruments, specimens, models, etc. will then be provided to the extent of all requirements.

At the beginning of the year, the 15th graduation ceremony was held, and at the end, in March, the 16th graduation ceremony. In both cases, the work of the pupils was exhibited for the inspection of the visitors invited. During the two days following, persons connected with the school, and persons specially interested in the arts were

admitted to the exhibition. For the sake of training the pupils, the institution this year undertook the production of a number of bronze statues, wooden figures, gypsum images, flower vases, tablets, medals, ornamental models, etc., 57 in all. Among these, a lacquer-made bust of a woman, a gypsum image of a god to be placed upon the roof, a wood carving panel, a wooden image of Kwannon to serve as mould, an image of Buddha made of pure gold and placed in a shrine of its own, a painted tablet, the triumphal flag of the Kure Naval Station, a bronze statue of Surgeon General Saneyoshi, and many other bronze statues were completed during the year.

The teaching staff included 23 professors, 16 assistant professors and 10 persons specially appointed or temporarily employed, making a total of 49, which, compared with the previous year, shows an increase of 2 in the number of professors, while those specially appointed decreased by one. Besides these, there were one professor and one assistant professor studying abroad, being a decrease of one assistant professor. Other officials consist of one director, 4 clerks, 3 persons specially appointed and 13 persons temporarily employed, showing an increase of 2 clerks over the previous year.

The number of pupils included 297 in the regular, 22 in the post-graduate, and 91 (including 8 foreigners) in the elective course, the total being 407. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 22 in the regular course and a decrease of 15 in the elective, and of 4 in the training course of drawing and painting, the net increase being 3. As regards the 297 pupils in the regular course, of whom 82 belonged to the course of Japanese painting, 104 to that of European painting, 31 to that of sculpture, 37 to that of designing, 12 to that of graving on metals, 7 to that of metal casting, and 24 to that of lacquer work. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 4 in Japanese painting, 9 in European painting, 6 in sculpture, 3 in graving on metals, and 2 in lacquer work, while there was a decrease of one each in designing and metal casting.

The number of graduates was 106, of whom 22 were in the course of Japanese painting, 17 in European painting, 10 in sculpture, 9 in designing, 4 in graving on metals, one in metal casting, 5 in lacquer work, 36 in the elective course and 2 in the training course of painting and drawing. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 66, of whom 16 were in the course of Japanese

painting, 11 in that of European painting, 7 in sculpture, 7 in designing, 3 in graving on metals, one in metal casting, 4 in lacquer work, and 15 in the elective course, and 2 in the training course of painting and drawing. This sudden increase in the number of the graduates was due to the fact that the school furnished graduates twice in one school year owing to the change of the beginning of the school year.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the graduates from each course.

	Japanese Painting.	European Painting.	Sculpture.	Designing.	Graving on Metals.	Metal Casting.	Lacquer Work.	Training Course of Drawing.	Total.
1906-7..	30	29	16	11	8	2	8	2	106
1905-6..	14	11	6	2	3	2	2	—	40
1904-5..	8	13	5	—	4	1	2	5	38
1903-4..	16	14	4	2	4	1	1	—	42
1902-3..	21	17	11	—	5	1	2	3	60

The careers of the graduates at the end of the year were as follows:— One was a teacher in the school, 9 were middle school teachers, one was a teacher in a high school for girls, one was a teacher in the art school for girls, 2 were teachers in technical schools, 2 were in the government service, one was in a foreign country, 3 were employed in business firms, etc., one joined the army as a one year volunteer, 14 were in the post-graduate course of the school, and 71 were following their own calling. The graduates from the preparatory course were 73, showing an increase of 5 over that of the previous year. Of these, 72 entered the regular course, while one left for private reasons.

The careers of the graduates, for the last five years, at the end of the year of their graduation, were as follows.

	School in- structors.	Those who are following their own calling.	Students in the post-graduate course.	Those who were employed in bu- siness firms, etc.	Those who went abroad for study.	Those who join- ed the army as one year volunteers.	Those in the government service.	Total.
1906-7.....	11	71	14	3	1	1	2	106
1905-6.....	8	18	10	2	1	1	—	40
1904-5.....	12	17	7	—	—	2	—	38
1903-4.....	8	25	8	—	—	—	1	42
1902-3.....	15	35	4	2	—	3	1	60

The number of applicants for admission was 219, 131 of whom wished to enter the preparatory course, 25 the post-graduate course, and 63 the elective course, 4 of these being foreigners. Out of these, 129 were admitted; 86 to the preparatory course, 25 to the post-graduate and 18 to the elective course, of whom 4 were foreigners. The percentage of those admitted was 58.9. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 9 in the number of applicants for admission, and a decrease of 40 in those admitted and 21.58 in the percentage. Those who passed from the preparatory course to the regular course consisted of 22 each in the courses of Japanese and European painting, 7 in the course of sculpture, 8 in designing, 5 in graving on metals, 3 in metal casting and 5 in lacquer work. If classified according to their former education, 3 were graduates of normal schools, 50 graduates of middle schools, 8 graduates of industrial schools and 11 graduates of miscellaneous industrial schools. The ages varied from 18 years and 7 months to 26 years and 9 months, the average being 21 years and 6 months.

The number of those who left before graduation was 53, of whom 39 left for family reasons, 8 on account of illness, 6 were struck off the school register on account of non-proficiency, while the number of those who died before graduation was one. These figures show, if compared with the previous year, an increase of 8 in the number of those who left before graduation and a decrease of 3 in the number of deaths.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants for admission, and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to the Tokyo Fine Art School for 1906-7.

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokutaku or Yatoi.	Total.				
Regular Course.								
Japanese Painting .....	23	16	10	49	82	22	* 22	* 22
European Painting .....					104	17	* 22	* 22
Sculpture .....					31	10	* 7	* 7
Designing .....					37	9	* 8	* 8
Engraving on Metals .....					12	4	* 5	* 5
Metal Casting .....					7	1	* 3	* 3
Lacquer Work .....					24	5	* 5	* 5
Total. ....					297	68	* 72	* 72
Preparatory Course .....					—	73	131	86
Elective Course.....					83	59	59	14
Post-graduate Course .....					† 8	36	† 4	† 4
Training Course of Drawing.....					22	—	25	25
					—	2	—	—
Grand Total .....	23	16	10	49	410	106	219	129
1905-6.....	21	16	11	48	407	40	210	169
1904-5.....	18	10	17	45	370	38	161	123
1903-4.....	18	13	15	46	337	42	161	117
1902-3.....	18	13	11	42	324	60	166	127

[ Foreigners.      \* Those who completed the preparatory course.

*The Tokyo Academy of Music*:— This institution is established for the purpose of teaching and studying the art of music. It has five courses, consisting of the preparatory, main, post-graduate, normal, and elective courses. The main course is subdivided into three sections of vocal music, instrumental music, and musical composition. The normal course is also divided into two sections, A and B; the former to train instructors in normal schools, middle schools, and high schools for girls, and the latter to train teachers in elementary schools. The



post-graduate course is designed to give the graduates appropriate training in vocal and in instrumental music, and also in the composition of songs and music. The elective course is established for the benefit of those who wish to take up one or more subjects in any section. The course of study extends over one year in the preparatory, three years in the main, two years in the post-graduate, three years in the normal course A, and one year in the normal course B.

During the year, the following revisions were made in the school regulations:— Regulations for obtaining aided pupils were drawn up and the qualifications necessary for obtaining a scholarship as a pupil of the normal course A were determined. The item in the school regulations relating to school terms and years was altered, and it was decided that the school year of the main and preparatory courses should both begin on the 1st of April and end on the 31st of March in the following year. To some subjects in the main course special favour was shewn, scholarship being granted to the pupils who study them, these pupils being under the obligation of taking the post-graduate course. In the normal course A, Japanese and Chinese poetry and the English language were omitted; the hours for the Japanese language and Chinese literature, and history of the music in the first year were altered, and the alteration took effect as a provisionary arrangement. The price charged for the hire of the orchestra and instruments was raised, and matriculation fees were charged to pupils joining the elective courses.

As regards the equipment, the school buildings are small, and the class rooms, practice rooms, orchestra, etc. need improvement. The books, pictures, instruments, musical notes, etc., are insufficient in number, though attempts to remedy this defect have been made. This, the only government school of music, is in an unsatisfactory condition, and efforts must be made to improve it.

During the year, the spring and autumn concerts were held in the orchestra as usual in May and November. The latter concert was honoured by the presence of the Imperial Princesses, Tsune-no-miya and Kane-no-miya. In the month of March, at the end of the school year, when the graduation ceremony of the pupils belonging to the main, normal and elective courses took place, a concert was given. The pupils of the elective courses belonging to the branch school also organized the usual spring and autumn concerts. These

concerts not only encouraged the pupils in the practice of their art, but also assisted greatly in the propagation of a taste for music.

The number of instructors included 8 professors, 7 assistant professors, 17 persons specially appointed, and 3 foreigners, the total being 35. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of one in the number of assistant professors and of 3 in the number of persons specially appointed. In addition, one assistant professor (female) was studying abroad, showing a decrease of one professor and an increase of one assistant professor, as compared with the previous year. The foreigners above mentioned were one German, one American, and one Russian. The other officials outside the teaching staff consisted of 4 clerks and 7 persons temporarily employed, as in the previous year. The director of the school is now in China where he has been called by the Chinese government and the vacancy is filled from another quarter by a man who has the directorship as his additional duty.

The number of pupils in the main course was 43, 17 of whom were boys and 26 girls; there were 24 in the preparatory course, 14 of whom were boys and 10 girls; 25 in the post-graduate course, 10 of whom were boys; 55 in the normal course A, 18 of whom were boys; 11 in the normal course B, 3 of whom were boys; 356 in the elective course, 118 of whom were boys, including 6 foreigners, 238 of whom were girls, including 4 foreigners; the full total being 514. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 9 in the main course, and of 2 in the preparatory, while there was an increase of 4 in the post-graduate, 7 in the normal and 21 in the elective course.

The number of graduates was 56. Classified according to their courses of study, 7 boys and 13 girls belonged to the main, 6 boys and 7 girls to the normal course A, 2 boys and 10 girls to the normal course B, and 2 boys and 2 girls to the elective course. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 7 in the main course. In addition, 6 boys and 13 girls completed the preparatory course, showing a decrease of 4, as compared with the previous year.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics of the graduates in the main, normal and elective courses.

	Main Course.		Normal Course.		Elective Course.	Total.
	Vocal Music.	Instrumental Music.	Section A.	Section B.		
1906-7 .....	4	16	13	19	4	56
1905-6 .....	5	8	14	18	4	49
1904-5 .....	2	4	23	15	4	48
1903-4 .....	2	7	19	17	12	57
1902-3 .....	—	2	6	11	1	23

As regards the careers of those who graduated, one man and 2 women took up teaching in normal schools, 2 men and 9 women in high schools for girls, 7 men and one woman in elementary schools; 8 men and 7 women passed into the post-graduate course, 4 women into the elective course, and 6 men and 9 women were as yet undecided in their choice of an occupation.

The careers of the graduates for the last five years at the end of their respective periods of graduation, were as follows.

	Instructors in normal schools.	Instructors in middle schools.	Instructors in high schools for girls.	Elementary school teachers.	Teachers in this school.	Students in the post-graduate course.	Students in the elective course.	Those whose calling was not yet decided upon.	Total.
1906-7. .	3	—	11	8	—	15	4	15	56
1905-6. .	3	2	10	14	—	10	—	10	49
1904-5. .	7	2	12	14	1	2	2	8	48
1903-4. .	8	2	13	—	1	4	4	25	57
1902-3. .	3	—	5	4	—	1	—	10	23

The number of applicants for admission was 759, 21 of whom wished to enter the main course, 122 the preparatory, 307 the normal, 9 the post-graduate, and 300 the elective, including 6 foreigners. The number of those admitted was 241: one to the main, 16 to the preparatory, 33 to the normal, 9 to the post-graduate, and 182 to the elective, including 6 foreigners. The percentage of those admitted was

81.75. This shows, when compared with the previous year, an increase of 14 in the number of applicants, of 11 in the number of those admitted and of .88 in the percentage. Of 6 males and 12 females who have completed the preparatory course, 6 males and 11 females passed to the regular course, one female leaving for family reasons.

The number of those who left before graduation during the year was 179, 103 of whom left for family reasons, and 15 on account of illness; 2 were ordered to leave on account of non-proficiency and 56 were struck off the school register on account of non-payment of tuition fees, 2 going abroad for study and one for military service, while the number of those who died before graduation was 4. Compared with the previous year, the number of those who left decreased by 11 and deaths increased by one.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants for admission, and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Tokyo Academy of Music for 1906-7.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokutaku or Yutori	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
Main Course. { Vocal Music . . .	8	7	17	3	35	8	4	4	1
Instrumental Music . . .						35	16	17	3
Total . . . . .						43	20	15	15
Preparatory Course . . . . .						24	19	21	1
Normal Course { A . . . . .						55	13	24	18
B . . . . .						11	19	65	33
Total . . . . .						66	32	307	176
Elective Course . . . . .						346	4	294	6
Post-graduate Course . . . . .						x 10	x 6	x 9	9
Grand Total . . . . .	8	7	17	3	35	514	56	759	241
1905-6 . . . . .	8	8	20	3	39	493	49	745	230
1904-5 . . . . .	8	9	20	4	41	472	48	935	208
1903-4 . . . . .	6	9	22	5	42	476	57	739	272
1902-3 . . . . .	8	8	24	5	45	423	25	598	223

x Foreigners.

\* Those who completed the preparatory course.

*Public and Private Special Schools* :— Among these are included 5 for medicine and pharmacy, 9 for politics, law, or political economy, 3 for law, and literature, 9 for literature and 16 for religion, the total being 42. Classified according to the locality, they were as follows.

*Tokyo Fu* (28 schools):—The Special School of Medicine connected with the Tokyo Jikei Hospital (private), the Chūo University (private), the Hōsei University (private), the Meiji University (private), the Branch School of the Meiji University (private), the University Department of the Keiō Gijiku (private), the Senshū Gakko (private), the Nippon University (private), the Waseda University (private), the Tōyō Kyōkwai Special School (private), the Tōyō Colonization School (private), the Tōyō University (private), the Nippon Women's University (private), the Joshi Eigakujiku (private), the Special Department of English of the Aoyama Jogakuin (private), the Kokugakuin University (private), the Higher Department of the Tokyo Gakuin (private), the Tendai Sect University (private), the Nichiren Sect University (private), the Shin Sect University (private), the Sōdō Sect University (private), the University of Religion (private), the Theological Department of the Meiji Gakuin (private), the Higher Department of the Meiji Gakuin (private), the Tokyo San-ichi Theological School (private), the Theological Department of the Aoyama Gakuin (private), the Higher Department of the Aoyama Gakuin (private), and the Seikyo-sha Theological School (private).

*Kyoto Fu* (7 schools):—The Special School of Medicine established by Kyoto *Fu*, the Kyoto Hōsei University (private), the Dōshisha Special School (private), the Dōshisha Theological College (private), the Kogi Shingon Sect Union Higher Middle School (private), the Buddhist University (private), the Branch School of the University of Religion (private).

*Osaka Fu* (3 schools):—The High School of Medicine established by Osaka *Fu*, the Kwansai University (private), the Osaka San-ichi Theological School (private).

*Miye Ken* (one school):—The Higher Department of the Shinshū Kangakuin (private).

*Aichi Ken* (one school):—The Special School of Medicine established by Aichi *Ken*.

*Miyagi Ken* (one school):—The Special Department of the Tōhoku Gakuin (private).

Kumamoto *Ken* (one school):—The Kumamoto Special School of Medicine (private).

The number of instructors was 1,301, of pupils 20,921, and of graduates in the present year 2,689. Compared with the previous year, the number of instructors decreased by 168, while that of pupils increased by 341 and of graduates by 302. The further details are as follows:

	Pupils.					Graduates.				
	Medicine.	Law.	Literature.	Religion.	Total.	Medicine.	Law.	Literature.	Religion.	Total.
1906-7 .....	2,189	16,230	1,445	1,057	20,921	275	1,971	269	172	2,687
1905-6 .....	2,025	15,741	1,782	1,032	20,580	261	1,663	329	132	2,385
1904-5 .....	1,983	13,498	3,323	976	19,780	216	1,217	322	68	1,823
1903-4 .....	1,973	11,488	1,740	314	15,515	304	1,422	259	59	2,044

The number of the applicants for admission to public and private special schools in this year was 18,598, 15,473 of whom were admitted, the percentage of those admitted being 78.95. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 3,428 in the applicants, and 3,151 in those admitted, and a decrease of 2.28 in percentage. The annual comparative statistics are as follows.

	No. of Applicants for Admission.	No. of those admitted.	No. of those admitted per cent. of Applicants.
1906-7 .....	18,598	15,473	78.59
1905-6 .....	15,170	12,322	81.23
1904-5 .....	13,360	11,269	84.35
1903-4 .....	11,960	8,502	71.09

Those who left before graduation were 6,066, while 33 died. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 2,229 in those who left before graduation, and a decrease of 21 in the number of deaths. The percentage of those who left and those who died being 29.2, there was an increase of 10 over that of the previous year.

The number of public and private special schools was the same as in the previous year, but the number of pupils increased, and great efforts were made in the direction of expansion.

The following table shows the number of special schools, both public and private, and of instructors, pupils, and of graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

---

*Statistical Table relating to Special Schools for 1906-7.*

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.			Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Medicine and Pharmacy .....	3	2	5	30	43	133	1,456	726	2,182	215	60	261
				1	2	3	4	3	7			
Politics, Law, and Political Economy .....	—	11	11	—	689	689	—	13,956	13,956	—	1,654	1,594
	*	1*	1	—	33	33	—	2,274	2,274	—	317	69
Literature .....	—	9	9	—	178	178	—	1,444	1,444	—	269	329
	—	—	—	—	33	33	—	1	1	—	—	—
Religion .....	—	15	15	—	198	198	—	1,657	1,657	—	172	132
	*	1*	1	—	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	3	37	40	30	1,108	1,138	1,456	17,183	18,639	215	2,155	2,370
	*	2*	2	1	102	103	4	2,278	2,282	—	317	317
1905-6 .....	3	37	40	82	1,293	1,375	1,392	18,359	19,751	203	2,113	2,316
	*	2*	2	1	93	94	2	827	829	—	69	69
1904-5 .....	3	36	39	66	1,138	1,204	1,433	18,341	19,774	182	1,641	1,823
	*	2*	2	1	83	84	1	5	6	—	—	—
1903-4 .....	3	28	31	69	990	1,050	1,467	14,047	15,514	180	1,864	2,044
				1	56	57	1	—	—	—	—	—

\* Branch Schools.      × Foreigners



## TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The technical schools are institutions established for the purpose of training those who intend to engage in productive labour such as manufactures, agriculture, and commerce. There are five kinds of technical schools, viz., industrial, agricultural, commerce, and nautical schools and supplementary schools for technical instruction. The schools for sericulture, forestry, veterinary medicine, and marine products are regarded as agricultural schools; the apprentices' schools are a kind of industrial schools. A technical school which gives higher education is called a special technical school and comes under the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance for special schools.

The schools of that class number 4,538, of which 14 are government institutions under the direct control of the Department of Education, 4,345 are public institutions and the remaining 179 private institutions.

Twelve out of the fourteen government institutions are of superior grade, namely, the Sapporo Agricultural College, the Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry, the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, the Kobe Higher Commercial School, the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School, the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School, the Tokyo Higher Technical School, the Osaka Higher Technical School, the Kyoto Higher Technical School, the Nagoya Higher Technical School, the Kumamoto Higher Technical School, and the Sendai Higher Technical School. The two others are the Apprentices' School attached to the Tokyo Higher Technical School, and the Supplementary Industrial School attached to the Institute for the Training of Industrial School Teachers connected with the Tokyo Higher Technical School. The working character of these schools may be described as follows.

*The Sapporo Agricultural College:*—This institution is provided with main and preparatory courses, besides those of practical agriculture, civil engineering, and forestry. The main course is designed to give higher instruction in agriculture, both theoretical and practical, and plantation; the preparatory course to give instruction in general subjects necessary for admission to the main course; the course of civil engineering to give higher education in this subject; the course of forestry to give higher education in forestry; and the course of practical

agriculture to give secondary education in agriculture. The course of study extends over four years in the main course, two years in the preparatory course, three years in civil engineering, forestry, and practical agriculture. For the benefit of those desiring to pursue practical farming, a course for practical students has been organized. For the benefit of those graduates in the main course who are desirous of making progress in subjects of study in which they have already completed a course, a post-graduate course, not exceeding two years, is provided.

The principal changes in the regulations during the year were as follows:— The Regulations relating to aided students and those relating to the sureties of pupils were abolished, provisional regulations for the course of marine products were made, the mode of financial transactions was revised, the regulations relating to the first experimental farm were revised, and practical officials were replaced by financial officials.

As regards equipment, the school buildings were rebuilt, and the building of new class rooms for the course of marine products was commenced and nearly completed, but the class rooms for the preparatory, civil engineering, and forestry courses are still incomplete, and the rooms belonging to other courses have to be utilized. This caused much inconvenience both in teaching and the maintenance of discipline. There is still a necessity for the purchase of books, instruments, specimens, etc., with which the institution is insufficiently provided.

The teaching staff included 15 professors, 10 assistant professors and 11 persons specially appointed, the total being 36. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of one in professors, 5 in assistant professors and one in those specially appointed. Besides these, 4 professors and one assistant professor were studying abroad, showing an increase of 3 professors and a decrease of one assistant professor, as compared with the previous year. The other officials were one director, 7 clerks, one physician specially appointed, 6 persons specially appointed, and 17 persons temporarily employed, which, compared with the previous year, shows an increase of 2 clerks.

The number of pupils was 496; 121 of whom, belonged to the main course, 95, including 6 foreigners, to the preparatory course, 96, including 3 foreigners, to the course of civil engineering, 77 to the course of forestry, 101, including 11 foreigners, to the course of practical agriculture, 2 foreigners to the elective, and 4 to the course

for practical students. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 10 in the main course, 3 in the preparatory course, 12 in civil engineering, 2 in the elective and 4 in the course for practical students, while there was a decrease of 2 in the course of forestry, the total increase being 29.

The number of graduates was 20 in the main course, 10 in civil engineering, 19 in forestry, and 31, including 2 foreigners, in practical agriculture, the total being 80. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 2 in forestry and 13 in practical agriculture, while there was a decrease of 5 in the main, 4 in civil engineering, and one in the course for practical students, the total increase being 5. Besides these, one graduated from the post-graduate course, and 37 from the preparatory course, showing an increase of 6 in the preparatory over the previous year. The annual comparative statistics relating to the graduates of all courses were as follows.

	Main Course.	Civil Engineering.	Forestry.	Practical Agriculture.	Course for Practical Students.	Total.
1906-7 .....	20	10	19	31	—	80
1905-6 .....	25	14	17	18	1	75
1904-5 .....	8	7	15	20	4	54
1903-4 .....	4	8	3	21	—	36
1902-3 .....	—	10	4	13	—	27

The careers of the graduates at the end of the year were as follows:— 29 were in the government service, of whom 27 as technologists, 9 were appointed as instructors in schools, 5 were either public officials, members of farming companies, or persons specially appointed to some branch of the government service, 16 were employed in banks or companies, 3 engaged in business, 2 went abroad, and 8 entered the military service as one year volunteers, while 7 had not yet decided upon any occupation, and one died. The careers of the graduates for the last five years at the end of their respective year of graduation were as follows.

	Government technologists,	Other government officials,	School instructors,	Members of banks or companies,	Those who engaged in business,	Those who went abroad,	Those who joined the army as one year volunteers,	Those who had not yet decided upon any occupation,	Those who died,	Total.
1906-7.....	27	2	9	21	3	2	8	7	1	80
1905-6.....	8	1	10	14	7	4	13	18	—	75
1904-5.....	8	2	4	5	7	6	12	4	—	51
1903-4.....	8	2	2	—	6	5	6	1	—	36
1902-3.....	8	—	—	4	7	2	5	1	—	27

The number of applicants for admission during the present year was 422; one of whom belonged to the main course, 182, including 3 foreigners, belonged to the preparatory course, 69, including 2 foreigners, to the course of civil engineering, 81 to the course of forestry, and 84, including 3 foreigners, to the course of practical agriculture, one to the post-graduate course, and 4 to the course for practical students. Out of these, 157 were admitted: one to the main course, 47, including 3 foreigners, to the preparatory course, 33, including 2 foreigners, to the course of civil engineering, 31 to the course of forestry, 40, including 3 foreigners, to the course of practical agriculture, one to the post-graduate course and 4 to the course for practical students, the percentage being 37.73. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 41 in the number of applicants and 9 in those admitted, while there was a decrease of 1.11 in the percentage of those admitted. Besides these, there were 37 who had completed the preparatory course and passed into the main course. All the pupils who were admitted, with the sole exception of those entering the course of practical agriculture, were, as regards their former education, graduates of middle schools. Those who entered the main course were all pupils who had completed the preparatory courses, the only exception being some pupils in the third year class in the higher department of the Peers' School. The ages of those admitted varied, in the preparatory course, from 17 years and 4 months to 21 years and 6 months, the average being 19 years, in the courses of civil engineering, forestry and practical agriculture,

the eldest was 25 years and 10 months and the youngest 17 years and one month, the average being 19 years and 7 months.

The number of those who left before graduation was 44, 26 of whom went for family reasons, 7 on account of illness, and 11 were struck off the register, while the number of those who died before graduation was 3. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 9 in those who left before graduation and one in those who died.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Sapporo Agricultural College for 1906-7.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokutaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
Main Course .....	15	10	11	—	36	121	20	1	1
Preparatory Course .....						80	37	37	31
Civil Engineering .....						x 6	x 3	x 3	x 3
Forestry .....						x 3	x 2	x 2	x 2
Practical Agricultural Course.						77	19	81	31
Post-graduate Course .....						90	29	81	37
Elective Course .....						x 11	x 3	x 3	x 3
Course for Practical Students.						—	1	1	1
						x 2	—	—	—
						4	—	4	4
Total .....	15	10	11	—	36	496	80	422	157
1905-6 .....	14	5	10	—	29	467	76	381	148
1904-5 .....	14	9	9	—	31	447	54	422	161
1903-4 .....	14	8	10	1	33	387	36	329	160
1902-3 .....	13	10	9	—	32	336	27	408	140

x Foreigners.

\* Those who completed the preparatory course.

*The Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry* :— This institution is established for the purpose of imparting advanced knowledge in agriculture, forestry, and veterinary medicine. The curriculum includes the three courses of agriculture, forestry, and veterinary medicine, each course extending over three years. An elective course provides for those desiring to take up one or more subjects of study, and a post-graduate course extending over two years, for those desiring to supplement one or more subjects of study after graduation.

The principal alteration made in the regulations consists in the omission of that relating to sureties of pupils, other alterations being nothing more than mere changes in the wording or changes in the order of items.

As regards equipment, improvement has been steadily aimed at, and class rooms, an operation room for diseased animals, a room for pathological experiments, a room for the preservation of mulberry leaves, and other additional buildings having been completed, the facilities for teaching have thereby been greatly added to. In the previous year, government land, to the extent of about 1,702,000 *tsubo*, in the village of Gomyōjin, Iwate *Gun*, was transferred to the school from the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and made into a school forest. In this year, another lot of 300,000 *tsubo* in the same village was also transferred by the same Department to the school and was made into a school farm. Class rooms, laboratories and other buildings belonging to the forest and farm were built, thus affording great facilities for the practical and experimental training of the pupils. Although books, instruments, etc. are still insufficient in number, yet the equipment is gradually being made complete.

The teaching staff included 11 professors, 6 assistant professors, and 12 persons specially appointed, the total being 29. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one professor, 4 persons specially appointed, and a decrease of 2 assistant professors. Besides these, 5 professors were studying abroad, showing an increase of 4 over the previous year. The other officials were one director, 5 clerks, 2 physicians specially engaged and 12 persons temporarily employed as in the previous year.

The number of pupils was 237, of whom 88 belonged to the course of agriculture, 83 to forestry, 55 to veterinary medicine, 7 to the post-graduate and 4 Chinese to the elective course. Compared with the

previous year this shows an increase of 3 in the course of agriculture, 2 in forestry, one in veterinary medicine, 7 in the post-graduate and 4 in the elective course, the total increase being 17.

The number of graduates was 62, of whom 21 belonged to the course of agriculture, 25 to that of forestry, and 16 to that of veterinary medicine. These 62 were the first graduates of the school. Their careers at the end of the year were as follows:— 26 were in the government service, all but one as technologists, 4 were veterinary surgeons in the army, 10 were teachers in agricultural schools, 6 were technologists in the employ of business firms, etc., 2 were engaged in business on their own account, 7 were studying in the post-graduate course, two joined the army as one year volunteers, one went abroad, and 3 were yet undecided as to their vocation, while one died.

The number of applicants for admission, included 132 for the course of agriculture, 126 for forestry, 86 for veterinary medicine, 7 for the post-graduate course and 4 Chinese for the elective course, the total being 355. Of these, 28 were admitted to the course of agriculture, 30 to that of forestry, 20 to that of veterinary medicine, 7 to the post-graduate and 4 Chinese to the elective course, making a total of 89. The percentage of those admitted was 25.07. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 35 in the number of applicants, of 9 in the number of those admitted, and of .07 in the percentage. Classified according to their previous education, 56 were graduates of the middle schools and 22 were graduates of the agricultural schools of A grade. Their ages varied from 17 years and 7 months to 25 years and 9 months, the average being 20 years and 3 months.

The number of those who left before graduation was 5, of whom 2 left for family reasons and the rest on account of illness, while one died before graduation. Compared with the previous year, there was here neither increase nor decrease.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, applicants and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Morioka Higher School of  
Agriculture and Forestry for 1906-7.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokulaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
Course of Agriculture . . . . .	11	6	12	—	29	88	21	132	28
Course of Forestry . . . . .						83	25	126	30
Course of Veterinary Medicine . . . . .						55	16	86	20
Post-graduate Course . . . . .						7	—	7	7
Elective Course . . . . .						x 4	—	x 4	x 4
Total . . . . .	11	6	12	—	29	237	62	355	80
1905-6 . . . . .	10	8	8	—	26	220	—	320	80
1904-5 . . . . .	9	4	7	1	21	153	—	307	77
1903-4 . . . . .	8	3	3	—	14	81	—	236	84

x Foreigners.

*The Tokyo Higher Commercial School*:— This institution is established for the purpose of imparting advanced commercial education. The curriculum is divided into a main and a preparatory course, extending over three years in the former, and one year in the latter. Besides the regular courses above mentioned, a professional department of two years is established to give instruction in such subjects as may be necessary for graduates of the school, desiring to pursue their studies further in any one particular branch bearing on commerce. The Institute for the Training of Commercial School Teachers is annexed to this institution.

The chief alterations made in the regulations were as follows:— The tuition fees prescribed in the regulation relating to tuition were remitted in the case of those ordered to stay away from the school on account of illness. Some improvements were made as the result of experience in the regulations relating to examination, promotion and graduation. In the regulations for the professional department some



alterations were made, graduates of the regular course in the Kobe Higher Commercial School being made eligible for admission to this department, and the admission of new pupils to the first year class being made permissible even at the middle of the year. The graduates who had been allowed to call themselves *shōgyō-gakushi*, or "scholar in business", are henceforth to be distinguished by another title, viz: *shōgakushi*, or "scholar in the theory of business".

The equipment is almost completed, but it is a matter for regret that the school buildings and grounds are too circumscribed to allow the admission of applicants. Many necessary books, business samples, etc. still remain to be purchased.

The teaching staff included 20 professors, 7 assistant professors, 20 persons specially appointed, and 13 foreigners, the total being 60. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of one professor, one assistant professor and 2 foreigners, while there was a decrease of 3 in the number of persons specially appointed. Besides these, 2 professors were studying abroad, showing an increase of one over the previous year. The above mentioned foreigners include 4 Englishmen, 2 Americans, a Frenchman, a German, an Italian, a Russian, a Swiss, a Belgian and a Chinese. The other officials were one director, 7 clerks, one physician, 2 persons specially appointed and 8 persons temporarily employed, showing a decrease of one clerk and one person specially appointed.

The number of pupils was 1,202, of whom 801, including 24 foreigners, belonged to the main course, 323, including 25 foreigners, to the preparatory course, and 78 to the professional department. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 6. This was due to a decrease of 39 in the professional department, though the preparatory and regular course were respectively larger by 4 and 29.

The number of graduates was 199 in the main course, including one Chinese, and 16 in the professional department. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 5 in the main course, and 6 in the professional department. Besides these, 265, including 13 foreigners, completed the preparatory course and passed into the main course, showing a decrease of 86, as compared with the previous year. Of those who graduated from the main course, Chinese excepted, one was appointed instructor in a school, 14 entered the naval service as accountants, 12 were engaged by banks, 44 by firms, 11

by merchants, 2 engaged in business on their own account, one went abroad, 43 were admitted to the professional department, and 69 were still undecided as to occupation, while one died. Of the 16 graduates from the professional department, 2 were appointed instructors in schools, 4 were engaged by commercial companies, 2 by merchants, and there were 8 whose calling was unknown.

The careers of the graduates in the professional department and main course, foreigners excepted, for the last five years, ascertained at the end of the year in which they graduated, were as follows.

	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7
School instructors.....	x 5	x 6	x 4	x 2	x 1
Accountants in the navy.....	2	6	7	1	14
Officials in the service of foreign affairs.....	x 2	—	—	x 1	—
Other government officials.....	—	x 2	x 2	3	—
Members of banks.....	x 6	x 7	x 6	x 16	x 12
Members of firms.....	x 17	x 20	x 4	x 48	x 44
Those who were engaged by merchants.....	x 2	x 2	x 2	x 3	x 4
Those who engaged in business on their own account.....	1	—	19	16	11
Those who went abroad for study.....	—	x 3	x 2	x 1	x 2
Those who engaged in business on their own account.....	—	x 2	x 1	3	2
Those who went abroad for study.....	1	1	—	1	1
Students in the professional department.....	26	61	90	81	43
Those who joined the army as one year volunteers.....	x 1	1	x 1	x 1	—
Those who were still undecided as to occupation.....	x 12	x 23	x 17	x 27	x 69
Those who died.....	7	11	3	11	8
Those who died.....	—	1	1	3	1
Total.....	x 71	x 129	x 146	x 201	x 198
	17	25	19	22	16

x Graduates of the professional department.

The number of applicants in the main course was 4, in the preparatory course 1,794, including 27 foreigners, and in the professional department 131, including one foreigner, making a total of 1,929. Of these, 4 were admitted to the main course, 294, including 23 foreigners, to the preparatory, and 131, including one foreigner, to

the professional department, the total being 429. The percentage of those admitted was 22.24. As compared with the previous year, the increase in the number of applicants was 273, and of those admitted 35, while there was a decrease in the percentage of 1.55. Besides these, there were 265, including 13 foreigners, who having completed the preparatory course, passed into the main course. Of the pupils who were admitted this year in the preparatory course, foreigners excepted, 265 were graduates of middle schools, 4 were graduates of commercial schools of the A grade and 2 were persons who have passed the test examination in accordance with the provisions for testing applicants for admission to the special schools. The ages of those admitted to the preparatory course varied from 17 years to 24 years and 11 months, the average being 19 years and 4 months.

The number of those who left before graduation was 209, of whom 70 left for family reasons, 11 on account of illness, 13 whose names were struck off the register owing to their non-payment of the tuition fees, 10 who were obliged to leave the school on account of non-proficiency, and 5 who were expelled on account of misbehaviour, while the number of those who died before graduation was 12. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 73 in those who left before graduation.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants, and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

---

*Statistical Table relating to the Tōkyō Higher Commercial  
School for 1906-7.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those Admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokudaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
Main Course .....	20	7	20	13	60	777	198	4	4
Preparatory Course .....						x 24	x 1	* 252	* 252
Professional Department ..						x 298	x 252	* x 13	* x 13
						x 25	x 13	x 27	x 23
						78	16	130	130
							x 1	x 1	x 1
Total .....	20	7	20	13	60	1,202	199	1,929	429
1905-6 .....	19	6	23	11	59	1,208	204	1,656	394
1904-5 .....	19	6	27	9	61	1,188	146	1,429	377
1903-4 .....	20	6	25	10	61	1,062	129	1,381	322
1902-3 .....	19	6	28	8	61	957	71	1,283	298

x Chinese.

\* Those who completed the preparatory course.

The Institute for the Training of Commercial School Teachers is established, in accordance with the regulations for the training of technical school teachers, for the benefit of those who are to be teachers of commercial schools, or supplementary commercial schools, and the Institute is connected with the Tokyo Higher Commercial School. The course extends over a period of two years, and instruction is given by persons belonging to the main school. The number of pupils was 32, all of whom were supported by the institution. No new pupils were admitted this year, and there were neither graduates nor any who left before graduation.

*The Kobe Higher Commercial School*:— This institution is established for the purpose of imparting advanced commercial education. The school is provided with main and preparatory courses. The course of study extends over one year in the preparatory, and three years in

the main course. The preparatory course is divided into two sections, the first section being intended for graduates of middle schools, or persons who have passed the test examination in accordance with the provisions for testing applicants for admission to the special schools, and the second for graduates of commercial schools of the A grade.

Among the regulations either drawn up or revised during the year, may be mentioned the following:—The item relating to the provision of the surety of pupils, in the regulations for admission and continuance on the school register, was abolished, and the method of making application for admission, etc., and the method of making reports to the authorities was simplified. The regulations relating to the visiting of the galleries, and those relating to the reading of books in the library by outsiders were settled; the school library was opened for public use and specimen samples of trade products were displayed for the benefit of the people at large. The regulations for allowances were fixed, and the provision was made for granting scholarships to the pupils.

As regards equipment, all the building work that had been undertaken was completed during the previous year, and the class rooms, reading rooms, galleries for the samples, etc. are all in good order. As, however, the school has no dormitory buildings, much inconvenience is felt in the matter of control and instruction. Amongst other things, the erection of dormitory buildings must be commenced as soon as possible. Books and samples of merchandises have been bought year by year, and many such have been given to the school by different persons, so that a very satisfactory state of things has been arrived at, but many more must yet be procured to keep pace with the progress of the time.

The teaching staff included 11 professors, 2 assistant professors, 10 persons specially appointed, and 7 foreigners, the total being 30. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of one professor, one person specially appointed, and one foreign instructor. Besides these, there were 2 professors studying abroad, showing an increase of one over the previous year. The foreigners above mentioned included 2 Americans, 2 Englishmen, a Frenchman, a German and a Chinese. The other officials were one director, 3 clerks, one physician, two persons specially appointed and 6 persons temporarily

employed, which shows, compared with the previous year, a decrease of 2 clerks and an increase of 3 persons temporarily employed.

The number of pupils was 514, of whom 370 belonged to the main course, 95 to the first section of the preparatory course and 49 to the second section of the same. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 82 in the main course and of 7 in the preparatory course.

The number of applicants for admission was 709, of whom 543 were for the first and 166 for the second section of the preparatory course. Of these, 80 were admitted to the first and 41 to the second section, the total being 121. The percentage of the applicants admitted was 17.07. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 131 in the number of applicants and a decrease of 3 in the number of those admitted, and of 4.38 in the percentage. In addition, 101 who completed the preparatory, entered the main course, showing a decrease of 54 as compared with the previous year. The ages of the applicants admitted to the preparatory course varied in the first section from 17 years and one month to 22 years and 3 months, the average being 19 years and 4 months, and in the second section from 16 years and 2 months to 21 years and 4 months, the average being 18 years and 5 months.

The number of those who left before graduation was 32, of whom 10 left on account of illness, 20 for family reasons, and 2 were struck off the school register on account of non-payment of tuition fees, while one died before graduation. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 8 in those who left before graduation and a decrease of 3 in those who died.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, applicants and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

---

*Statistical Table relating to the Kōbe Higher Commercial School for 1906-7.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokutaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
Main Course .....	11	2	10	7	30	370	—	* 101	* 101
Preparatory Course { 1st Section ..						95	67	543	80
2nd Section..						49	34	166	41
Total .....	11	2	10	7	30	514	101	709	121
1905-6.....	10	2	9	6	27	425	—	578	124
1904-5.....	8	2	10	3	23	329	—	688	173
1903-4.....	6	1	6	1	14	169	—	708	172

\* Those who completed the preparatory course.

*The Nagasaki Higher Commercial School*:— This institution is established for the purpose of imparting advanced commercial education. The course of study extends over 3 years.

The school was founded in the previous year. Among the various regulations either drawn up or revised during the year may be mentioned the following:—Two items relating to the test examination given to the applicants for admission, and also the test unaccompanied by any examination, were added to the regulation relating to admission to the school. In the regulations relating to tuition, those persons were allowed exemption from tuition fees who might be absent owing to their being one year volunteers. Regulations for reading books in the library and for taking books out, were drawn up, so as to enable teachers and pupils to use them to the best profit. Provisions for carrying out the regulations for the training of teachers were determined, and this year, one pupil was given a scholarship.

The equipment is rapidly improving, so far as the construction of school buildings and other work previously decided upon, are concerned. Most of the buildings were completed in the course of the year,

and a reading room and galleries were opened. As, however, the furniture is still incomplete, boarders are not yet admitted to the dormitory. Books, instruments, specimens, etc. have been bought, beginning with those which are most essential.

The teaching staff consisted of 9 professors, one assistant professor, 3 persons specially appointed and 3 foreigners, making a total of 16. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 4 professors, one assistant professor, and 3 foreigners, and a decrease of 4 persons specially appointed. The foreigners above mentioned were one German, one American and one Chinese. Other officials included one director, 3 clerks, one physician specially appointed and 5 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one clerk and 3 persons temporarily employed.

The number of pupils was 217. The applicants for admission this year was 371, 116 of whom were admitted, the percentage being 31.27. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 105 in the number of pupils, and a decrease of 66 in that of the applicants for admission, while there was an increase of 3 in the number of those admitted and of 5.41 in the percentage. The ages varied from 17 years and 3 months to 24 years and 2 months, the average being 20 years and 5 months. The number of those who left before graduation was 6, of whom 4 left for family reasons or illness and 2 were obliged to leave on account of non-payment of tuition fees, while two died before graduation.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, applicants for admission and those admitted.

*Statistical Table relating to the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School for 1906-7.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokulaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.			
Main Course ....	9	1	3	3	16	217	371	116
1905-6 .....	5	—	7	—	12	112	437	113



*The Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School*:— This institution is established for the purpose of imparting commercial education of a high grade. Its courses of study extend over three years.

The Yamaguchi High School having been reorganized into a special technical school, this new institution came into existence last year. The pupils in the preparatory course graduated in July, and it became a purely special technical school. There were but a few alterations in the regulations. The rules to be observed by those who receive scholarships, in accordance with the regulations relating to the training of technical school teachers, were settled; and pupils who become technical school teachers after their graduation are to be allowed their school expenses.

As regards equipment, the buildings are larger than is at present necessary, but as they were originally intended for a different sort of school, many internal improvements needed to be made, and suitable measures have been taken to this end. The necessary books, instruments, specimens, etc. have been bought so far as the means allowed, and a perfected condition of things is aimed at.

The number of teachers was 16, consisting of 7 professors, one assistant professor, 5 persons specially appointed and 3 foreigners. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 8 professors, and one person specially appointed, and an increase of one foreigner, the total decrease being 8. The decrease is due to the abolition of the preparatory course for the universities. There was one assistant professor studying abroad as in the previous year. Classified according to their nationality, the said foreigners were one American, one Chinese, and one Korean. Other officials were one director, 3 clerks, 3 persons specially appointed, one of whom was a physician, and 6 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 5 in those who were temporarily employed.

The number of pupils was 198. The applicants for admission were 237, 105 of whom were admitted, the percentage of those admitted being 44.3. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 95 in the number of pupils, and of 4 in that of the pupils admitted and a decrease of 13 in applicants. The percentage, however, increased by 3.9. All the pupils, 105 in number, who entered the school, were graduates of middle schools, with the exception of one graduate from a commercial school of the A grade. Their ages varied between

17 years and 2 months and 23 years and 11 months, the average being 19 years and 10 months. Eight left the school this year, 4 for family reasons, and 2 on account of illness, while one was ordered to leave, and one was expelled. This shows an increase of 3 over the previous year.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, applicants for admission and those admitted

*Statistical Table relating to the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School for 1906-7.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokutaku.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.			
Commercial Department .....	7	1	5	3	16	190	237	105
1905-6 .....	15	1	6	2	24	95	250	101

*The Tokyo Higher Technical School* :— This institution is established for the purpose of training those who wish to take up technical pursuits. The curriculum is divided into 7 sections, viz., dyeing and weaving, foundry work, applied chemistry, mechanics, electricity, industrial designing and architecture. The section of dyeing and weaving is subdivided into two courses of dyeing and weaving, while the section of electricity has two separate courses for electrical mechanics and electrical chemistry. The course of instruction in each section extends over three years. Graduates of the school who are of good character and diligent in study may stay for two years as graduate students, while graduates of any industrial school or those engaged in any kind of industry may take up any subject in the course of study as elective pupils. Persons whose names are not on the school register, may be permitted to attend as listeners the lectures on any of the special subjects. There is an apprentices' school in connection with this institution. The Institute for the Training of Industrial School Teachers is also annexed to this institution, and with that Institute is connected the Supplementary Industrial School.

Among the chief alterations made in the school regulations may be mentioned the following: the section of architecture, which had

not been begun for financial reasons was to be started, it was decided, in the coming year, and the regulations were revised accordingly. The article relating to a surety and provider of school expenses, in the regulations relating to admission and continuance upon the school register, was cancelled, and the tedious processes which the parents or brothers of pupils, as well as the officials, had to go through, were done away with.

As regards school equipment, the class rooms, workshops, etc. were completed so far as to meet all the purposes of instruction; but owing to financial limitations, the school is not satisfied in regard to the provision of new machinery. Among the chief undertakings of the year may be mentioned the following:—In the section of foundry work, one muffle oven was built, and for fuel, coal as well as wood was to be used. Experiments were made especially with coal, in order to test whether coal or wood was the better fuel. In the section of mechanics a centering machine made in America, and a hand drill made in England were bought which greatly facilitated the manufacture of lathes. The storehouse and reading room of the library are completed, but the books not being quite sufficient in number and kind to satisfy the needs of the time, several more volumes were bought to which the pupils were given free access. There is a continuous need for the purchase of fresh books, specimens, models, etc.

The teaching staff included 23 professors, 18 assistant professors, 26 persons specially appointed or temporarily employed, and 2 foreigners, the total being 69. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 3 assistant professors and 2 persons specially appointed or temporarily employed. Besides these, 2 professors and 3 assistant professors were studying abroad; one assistant professor was in the service of the Chinese Government; showing an increase of one professor and one assistant professor who were studying abroad, as compared with the previous year. The foreigners above mentioned included one German and one Swiss. The other officials were one director, 7 clerks, one physician and one person specially appointed and 12 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 2 clerks, one person specially appointed and 2 persons temporarily employed.

The number of pupils belonging to the course of dyeing in the section of dyeing and weaving was 37, in the course of weaving in

the same section there were 54, in the section of foundry work 18, in applied chemistry 67, in mechanics 192, in the course of electrical mechanics in the section of electricity 90, in electrical chemistry in the same section 16, and in the course of designing 28, making a total of 502. In the special courses, as the courses intended for foreign pupils are called, the regular course had 32 pupils and the preparatory 31. The post-graduate course had 5 pupils and the elective 45, of whom 18 were foreigners. The aggregate number was 615. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 55. Although there was a decrease of 3 in the section of foundry work, yet the sections of dyeing and weaving, applied chemistry, mechanics, electricity, and industrial designing increased by 1, 1, 8, 8 and 3, respectively. At the same time in the special course there was an increase of 32, and in the elective course an increase of 8, though there was a decrease of 3 in the post-graduate course.

The number of graduates was 143, of whom 7 were in the course of dyeing in the section of dyeing and weaving, 24 in the course of weaving in the same section, 8 in the section of foundry work, 21 in that of applied chemistry, 50 in mechanics, 20 in the course of electrical mechanics in the section of electricity, 8 in the course of electrical chemistry in the same section, and 5 in the section of designing. In the elective course, there were 10 graduates, including 4 foreigners. The aggregate number was 153. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 8. This was because there was a decrease of 2 each in the course of dyeing in the section of dyeing and weaving, and in the section of applied chemistry, of 12 in the section of mechanics, of one in the course of electrical chemistry in the section of electricity, and of 6 in the special course, though there was an increase of 10 in the course of weaving in the section of dyeing and weaving, of 3 in the section of foundry work, and of 2 in the course of electrical mechanics in the section of electricity. Besides these, 29 completed the special preparatory course and 6 graduated from the post-graduate course.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics relating to the graduates in each section of the main and elective courses.

	Section of Dyeing and Weaving.		Section of Foundry Work.	Section of Applied Chemistry.	Section of Mechanics.	Section of Electricity.		Section of Industrial Designing.	Total.
	Course of Dyeing.	Course of Weaving.				Course of Electrical Mechanics.	Course of Electrical Chemistry.		
1906-7....	8	25	9	23	52	20	9	7	153
1905-6....	10	18	6	26	65	20	10	6	161
1904-5....	9	12	6	18	48	15	3	8	119
1903-4....	7	8	4	16	51	19	2	2	109
1902-3....	6	9	2	17	44	9	6	8	101

As regards the careers of those who graduated in the main and elective courses, 36 entered the government service as technologists, 2 were engaged as instructors in schools, 84 as technologists in companies, 14 engaged in business on their own account, one entered another school, 3 went abroad, 11 entered the military service or joined the army as one year volunteers, while there were 2 whose occupations were still unknown. The careers of the graduates in the main and elective courses for the last five years, ascertained at the end of their respective years of graduation, were as follows.

	Government technologists.	School instructors.	Technologists in companies.	Those engaged in business on their own account.	Those entered other schools.	Those who went abroad.	Those who joined the army as one year volunteers, etc.	Those entered the post-graduate course.	Those whose occupations are still unknown.	Total.
1906-7 .....	36	2	84	14	1	3	11	—	2	153
1905-6 .....	32	6	74	12	12	2	22	—	1	161
1904-5 .....	24	11	58	15	—	3	8	—	—	119
1903-4 .....	21	10	41	7	1	1	8	6	11	109
1902-3 .....	25	6	44	11	—	3	5	2	5	101

The number of applicants for admission was 1,000 in the main course, 30 of whom were in the course of dyeing in the section of

dyeing and weaving, 70 in the course of weaving in the same section, 34 in the section of foundry work, 116 in applied chemistry, 442 in mechanics, 264 in the course of electrical mechanics in the section of electricity, 19 in that of electrical chemistry in the same section, and 25 in the section of industrial designing. In other courses, there were 159 applicants, of whom 111 belonged to the special courses (specially provided for foreign pupils); 2 of these 111 were in the regular, while the rest were in the preparatory course; 7 were in the post-graduate course, and 41 in the elective course, of whom one was a foreigner. The grand total of the applicants was 1,159. Those admitted to the main course were 177, of whom 10 were admitted to the course of dyeing in the section of dyeing and weaving, 21 to the course of weaving in the same section, 8 to the section of foundry work, 24 to applied chemistry, 65 to mechanics, 33 to the course of electrical mechanics in the section of electricity, 6 to the course of electrical chemistry in the same section, and 10 to the section of industrial designing. In other courses, there were 33 in the special courses, 2 of whom were in the regular and the rest in the preparatory course, 7 in the post-graduate course, and 24 in the elective course, one of whom was a foreigner, making a total of 64. The grand total was 241, and the percentage of those admitted was 20.79. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 121 in the number of applicants, and 3 in the number of admissions, while there was a decrease of 2.14 in the percentage of those admitted. Classified as regards previous education, of those admitted to the main course, 173 were graduates of middle schools, 2 of industrial schools, and 2 of other technical schools. The ages varied from 17 years and 7 months to 24 years and 4 months, the average being 20 years and 2 months.

The number of those who left before graduation was 20, of whom 12 left on account of illness, 5 for family reasons, and 3 had their names struck off the school register, while the number of those who died before graduation was 5. Compared with the previous year this shows a decrease of 14 in those who left before graduation and 3 in those who died.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.



of pupils was 43 in the section of wood work, 77, including one in the supplementary course, in the section of metal work and 14 in the weaving section, the total being 134. The number of those who completed the prescribed course during the year, was 13 in the section of wood work, 25, including one in the supplementary course, in that of metal work and 4 in the weaving section, the total being 42. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one assistant professor, one person temporarily employed, 11 pupils, and 15 graduates. The number of applicants for admission was 52 in the wood work section, 102 in the metal work section, one of them being in the supplementary course, and 15 in the weaving section, making a total of 169. The number of those admitted was 20 in the wood work section, 36 in the metal work section, one of them in the supplementary course, and 8 in the weaving section, making a total of 64. The percentage of those admitted was 38.46. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 11 in the number of applicants, of 5 in those admitted and of 3.17 in the percentage. Those who left before graduation numbered 23, of whom 5 left on account of illness and the rest for family reasons, while 3 died before graduation. This shows, if compared with the previous year, a decrease of 3 in those who left, and an increase of one in those who died.

The Institute for the Training of Industrial School Teachers attached to the Tokyo Higher Technical School is an institution established to train those who are to be directors or teachers of industrial schools, apprentices' schools, or supplementary industrial schools, and at the same time, to afford opportunities for investigating the best method of industrial education. The curriculum includes a main and an abbreviated course. The former is divided into six sections, viz., mechanical work, architecture, dyeing and weaving, foundry work, applied chemistry, and industrial designing. The latter includes metal work, wood work, dyeing, weaving, the manufacture of porcelain, and lacquering. The term of study extends over three years and two terms in the main, and one year and two terms in the abbreviated course. There is a supplementary industrial school connected with this Institute.

The chief alterations made in the regulations during the year consisted in the abolition of that article of the regulation which required the provision of a surety for the pupils' schooling and of



persons to guarantee their expenses while they continued on the roll, and the establishment of a section of electricity equal in grade and details to that of the course of electrical mechanics in the section of electricity in the main school.

The number of pupils was 99 in the main, and 6 in the abbreviated course, the total being 105. The number of graduates was 19 in the main, and 5 in the abbreviated course, the total being 24. The number of applicants for admission during the present year was 113 for the main. Of these, 33 were admitted, making a percentage of 29.2. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 8 in the number of pupils, of 17 in graduates, and of 71 in applicants for admission, while there is neither increase nor decrease in the number of those admitted. The percentage of those admitted increased by 11.27. The number of those who left before graduation was 2 on account of illness, and the number of those who died before graduation was one, showing a decrease of 3 in the former and of 2 in the latter, as compared with the previous year. Classified according to previous education, of those who were admitted to the main course, 15 were graduates of middle schools, 16 of normal schools, one of an industrial school, and one more of another technical school. The ages varied from 18 years and 8 months to 25 years and 10 months, the average being 21 years and 5 months. As regards the careers of the 41 graduates of last year in the main and abbreviated courses, at the end of the present year, 6 were in the government service as technologists, 19 were school teachers, 10 were technologists in the service of companies, one was in business on his own account, and one was in the army, while the vocation of 4 was not known.

The Supplementary Industrial School attached to the Institute for the Training of Industrial School Teachers is an institution established for the purpose of giving instruction to artisans, and for studying the organization and the educational methods of supplementary industrial schools. The curriculum is divided into an ordinary course, and an industrial course. In the industrial course, mechanical work, architecture, dyeing, weaving, industrial chemistry, electricity, and industrial designing are included. The subjects of study other than those belonging to the ordinary course being optional, pupils are allowed to study either one or more than one subject.

The course of study extends over not less than four weeks, and not more than one academic year. Instruction is given in the evening, and on Saturday afternoons.

The number of pupils was 324, of graduates 203, and of applicants for admission 384, all of whom were admitted. Compared with the previous year, the number of pupils increased by 56, that of graduates by 73, and that of applicants for admission and those admitted by 29.

During the year under review, lectures relating to industry were given on eight occasions in this supplementary school, showing an increase of one over the previous year. The lecturers consisted of the teachers of the main school and some persons of note, and they had always a large audience. The subjects chosen were as follows:—"A Manchurian Tour," "Miscellaneous Talks on Economics," "About Modes of Industry," "The Present Condition of Woollen Cloth in Europe," "The Health of Artisans," "New Resources of Formosa," "Personal Experiences with Military Balloons," "What the Japanese Nation may learn from China," "The Life of James Nasmyth, the Inventor of the Steam Hammer," "The Physical Geography of the Kwanto Plain," "About Water Electricity," "The Use of the Fine Arts," "Great Things and Little Things," "Why?" "Talks on Leather," "Great Men in the Industial World," etc.

*The Osaka Higher Technical School*:— This institution is established for the purpose of imparting a knowledge of the higher arts and sciences to those who are to engage in industries. The curriculum is divided into seven sections, viz., mechanics, applied chemistry, foundry work, brewing, mining and metallurgy, naval architecture, and marine engineering. The course of study extends over three years in each section. For the benefit of those who desire to study one or more subjects in each course, an elective course of not more than one year is provided. In addition, there is a post-graduate course, extending over not more than one year, for the benefit of those who may desire to continue their studies after graduation.

Among the various changes made in the regulations during the year the following may be mentioned: The section of Metallurgy was changed to the section of mining and metallurgy, and the subjects and grades of study were altered accordingly. The section of dyeing was discontinued, and the article relating to its curriculum was cancelled.

The equipment has been extended and improved year by year. All the workshops for the sections of applied chemistry, foundry work, and mining and metallurgy, had a second story added to them, which made the work easier. The lecture hall and the workshop for mechanics are, however, too small and are badly furnished, which causes not a little inconvenience. Furthermore, this shop was originally built for the special purpose of giving practical instructions to the pupils in mechanics, but for some years past, pupils in the sections of naval architecture, and marine engineering have been taught here, so that it became the common property of three sections, and though the number of pupils has more than doubled, the requisite enlargement has not been made. Every year books, instruments, specimens, models, etc. have been purchased, but the supply is still inadequate.

The number of instructors included 16 professors, 14 assistant professors, 12 persons specially appointed, and 2 foreigners, the total being 44. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 2 in the number of professors, and a decrease of 3 in that of assistant professors and of one in persons specially appointed. In addition, 2 professors were studying abroad, showing an increase of one professor and a decrease of one assistant professor, as compared with the previous year. The foreigners above mentioned included one American, and one Englishman. The other officials were one director, 3 clerks, 2 physicians specially appointed and 14 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of one physician specially appointed and of 4 persons temporarily employed.

The number of pupils was 488, of whom 143, including 8 Chinese, belonged to the section of mechanics, 68, including 10 Chinese, to the section of applied chemistry, 20, including 2 Chinese, to the section of foundry work, 88 to the section of brewing, 54, including one Chinese, to the section of mining and metallurgy, 55, including 2 Chinese, to the section of naval architecture, and 60, including one Chinese, to the section of marine engineering. In addition there were 7 pupils in the elective course, making a total of 495. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 30. There was an increase of 11 pupils in the section of mechanics, of 9 in applied chemistry, of 3 in foundry work, of 18 in brewing, of 8 in

mining and metallurgy, and of one in the elective course, while there was neither increase nor decrease in the sections of naval architecture and of marine engineering, the post-graduate course decreased by 2, and the discontinuance of the course of dyeing caused a decrease of pupils to the number of 18.

The number of graduates was 126, of whom 37 belonged to the section of mechanics, 17, including 3 Chinese, to the section of applied chemistry, 6 to the section of dyeing, 5 to the section of foundry work, 12 to the section of brewing, 15, including one Chinese, to the section of mining and metallurgy, and 17 each in the sections of naval architecture and marine engineering. There were 5 graduates from the elective course, making an aggregate of 131. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 6 in applied chemistry, one in the section of dyeing, 2 in the section of foundry work, 5 in mining and metallurgy, 4 in naval architecture, and 3 in marine engineering, while there was a decrease of 2 in the section of mechanics, and of 4 in the brewing section. There was, accordingly, a net increase of 15. In addition, there was one graduate from the post-graduate course.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics of the graduates in the main and elective courses classified according to the courses they took.

	Section of Mechanics.	Section of Applied Chemistry.	Section of Dyeing.	Section of Foundry Work.	Section of Brewing.	Section of Mining and Metallurgy.	Section of Naval Architecture.	Section of Marine Engineering.	Total.
1906-7.....	37	17	6	6	13	17	17	18	131
1905-6.....	39	12	6	3	16	10	15	15	116
1904-5.....	31	13	4	2	8	8	12	5	83
1903-4.....	27	15	4	5	7	—	10	10	78
1902-3.....	17	5	4	1	5	1	—	—	33

As regards the careers of those who graduated during the year, 32 entered the government service as technologists, 3 were appointed as school instructors, 64 were engaged by companies as technologists, 9 went into business on their own account, 4 joined the army, as one year volunteers, one went abroad, and one was admitted to the post-graduate course, while the occupations of 7 are still unknown, and one died.

The careers of the graduates in the main course for the last five years, ascertained at the end of their respective years of graduation, were as follows :—

		Government technologists.	School instructors.	Technologists in companies.	Those engaged in business on their own account.	Post-graduate students.	Those who went abroad.	Those who joined the army as one year volunteers.	Those whose occupations are still unknown.	Total.
1906-7.....	32	3	64	9	1	1	4	7	1	122
1905-6.....	26	2	61	10	1	1	2	7	1	111
1904-5.....	28	5	31	5	4	—	5	4	1	83
1903-4.....	25	7	23	5	5	1	7	4	1	78
1902-3.....	4	5	11	5	—	—	5	3	—	33

The number of applicants for admission was 642, of whom 239, including 8 Chinese, belonged to the section of mechanics, 71, including 10 Chinese, to that of applied chemistry, 15, including 2 Chinese, to that of foundry work, 66, including 2 Chinese, to that of brewing, 103, including 2 Chinese, to that of mining and metallurgy, 115, including 2 Chinese, to that of naval architecture, and 33, including one Chinese, to that of marine engineering. In addition, there were five applicants for the post-graduate course and eleven for the elective. The grand total was 658. The number of those admitted was 55, including 6 Chinese, in the section of mechanics, 25, including 5 Chinese, in that of applied chemistry, 8, including one Chinese, in the section of foundry work, 40 in brewing, 25 in mining

and metallurgy, 22, including one Chinese, in naval architecture, and 18 in marine engineering, making a total of 193. Besides these, there were 5 admitted to the post-graduate course, and 8 to the elective. The grand total was 206, and the percentage of those admitted was 31.31. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 217 in the number of applicants and 16 in those admitted, and a decrease of 11.77 in the percentage. Classified according to former education, of those admitted to the main course, not including the Chinese, 159 were graduates of government and public middle schools, 20 were graduates of private middle schools, and one was the graduate of an industrial school. Their ages varied from 17 years and 11 months to 26 years and 2 months, the average being 20 years and 7 months.

The number of those who left before graduation was 42, of whom 7 left on account of illness, 24 for family reasons, 4 were struck off the school roll for the non-payment of tuition fees, and 7 left for the Tokyo Higher Technical School, while 2 died. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 10 in those who left before graduation, while there was a decrease of 4 in the number of deaths.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Osaka Higher Technical  
School for 1906-7.*

	No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	<i>Shodokata.</i>	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
Mechanics .....	16	14	12	2	44	135	37	231	49
Applied Chemistry .....						× 8		× 8	× 6
Dyeing .....						58	14	61	20
Foundry Work .....						× 10	× 3	× 10	× 5
Brewing .....						—	6	—	—
Metallurgy .....						18	5	13	7
Naval Architecture .....						× 2		× 2	× 1
Marine Engineering .....						88	12	64	40
Total .....						53	14	101	25
Post-graduate Course .....						× 1	× 1	× 2	
Elective Course .....						53	17	113	21
						× 2		× 2	× 1
						59	17	32	18
						× 1		× 1	
						464	122	615	180
						× 24	× 4	× 27	× 13
						—	1	5	5
						7	5	11	8
Grand Total .....	16	14	12	2	44	495	131	658	206
1905-6 .....	14	17	13	2	46	465	116	441	190
1904-5 .....	14	15	12	2	43	429	83	361	154
1903-4 .....	16	18	10	—	44	395	78	375	145
1902-3 .....	14	15	13	—	42	353	33	428	153

× Chinese.

*The Kyoto Higher Technical School*:— This institution is established for the purpose of training in the arts and sciences those who wish to follow technological pursuits, or to take up teaching in schools of this description. The curriculum is divided into the three courses of dyeing, weaving and designing, the course of study extending over three years in each course. The pupils of this school are divided into two sections: to the first belong graduates of middle schools, those who have passed the tests prescribed by the regulations relating to applicants for admission to special schools, or those who have

passed the preliminary entrance examination to the high schools; in the second section are those who have completed the prescribed course of instruction in industrial schools. If the graduates of the school wish to study more thoroughly their special subjects, they may be allowed to remain on the school roll as the graduate students, the term of study being two years or less.

Among the chief alterations introduced into the regulations during the year, may be mentioned. The title of the pupils' "surety" was replaced by that of "acknowledger of admission" in the article of the regulation relating to admission and continuance on the school register; a corresponding change was made in regard to the responsibilities of such persons, and the mode of writing an application was also altered.

As regards equipment, every year books, instruments, models, specimens, etc. have been purchased, but there is still much to be done.

The teaching staff included 6 professors, 8 assistant professors, 11 persons specially appointed, and one American, the total being 26. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of one professor, and of one person specially appointed, while there is an increase of one assistant professor. In addition, 2 professors were studying abroad. The other officials were one director, 3 clerks, one physician specially appointed and 9 persons temporarily employed, showing an increase of one clerk, as compared with the previous year.

The number of pupils was 162 in the first section, 51 of whom, including one foreigner, belonged to the course of dyeing, 55, including 2 foreigners, to the course of weaving, and 56 to the course of designing. In the second section there were 23 each in the courses of dyeing, weaving, and designing, making a total of 69. There were 2 in the post-graduate course, making a grand total of 233. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 10 in the course of dyeing, and of 7 in designing, and an increase of 2 in weaving and of 2 in the post-graduate course.

The number of the graduates, was 47 in the first section, of whom 18 belonged to the course of dyeing, 12 to weaving, and 16 to designing. In the second section, there were 5 graduates, of whom 3 were in the course of dyeing, and 2 in that of weaving. The grand total was 52. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of



5 in the course of dyeing, and of 14 in that of weaving, with a decrease of 2 in designing.

If the graduates of this year be compared with those of last year, the following contrast may be noted.

	Course of Dyeing.		Course of Weaving.		Course of Designing.		Total.
	1st section.	2nd section.	1st section.	2nd section.	1st section.	2nd section.	
1906-7 .....	19	3	12	2	16	—	52
1905-6 .....	17	—	—	—	16	2	35

As regards the careers of the graduates at the end of the year, 5 were in the government service as technologists, 2 were teachers in middle schools, 8 were teachers in industrial schools, 25 were in the employ of companies as technologists, 5 were in business on their own account, 2 were studying in the post-graduate course, one was studying abroad, 3 joined the army as one year volunteers, and one was undecided as to a vocation. The following table shows a comparison between the careers of the first graduates of the school, i.e. the graduates of the previous year, and those of the above mentioned ones who graduated this year.

	Government technologists.	School instructors.	Technologists in companies.	Those engaged in business on their own account.	Those went abroad for study.	Those who joined the army as one year volunteers.	Post-graduate students.	Those whose vocation is not decided upon.	Total.
1906-7 .....	5	10	25	5	1	3	2	1	52
1905-6 .....	8	9	15	1	1	1	—	—	35

The number of applicants in the first section, was 187, of whom 52, including 6 foreigners, were for the course of dyeing, 90, including 7 foreigners, were for the course of weaving and 45 for the course of designing. In the second section there were 42 applicants, of whom 16 were for the course of dyeing, 14 for weaving and 12 for designing. In addition, there were 2 applicants for the post-graduate course. The grand total was 231. Those admitted to the first section were 54, of whom 17, including one foreigner, were admitted to the course of dyeing, 19, including 2 foreigners, to the course of weaving, and 18 to the

course of designing. In the second section 23 were admitted, of whom 8 were admitted to the course of dyeing, 8 to weaving, and 7 to designing. In addition, there were 2 in the post-graduate course, making a grand total of 79. The percentage of those admitted was 34.2. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 101 applicants, and a decrease of 29 in the number of those admitted, and of 41.95 in the percentage. Classified according to former education, of those admitted, excluding foreigners, 50 were graduates of middle schools, 23 were graduates of industrial schools, and one was the graduate of a normal school. Their ages varied from 17 years and 5 months to 24 years and 10 months, the average being 20 years and 5 months.

Those who left before graduation numbered 39, of whom 11 left on account of illness, 16 for family reasons, 9 were ordered to leave on account of non-payment of tuition fees, 2 were ordered to leave for non-proficiency, and one was expelled for bad conduct. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 8 in number.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants for admission, and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

---

*Statistical Table relating to the Kyoto Higher Technical School  
for 1906-7.*

		No. of Instructors.					Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
		Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokudak-u.	Foreign Instructors.	Total.				
1st Section	Dyeing ....	6	8	11	1	26	50	19	46	16
	Weaving....						x 1	x 6	x 1	
	Designing ..						53	12	83	17
2nd Section	Dyeing ....						x 2	x 7	x 2	
	Weaving....						56	16	45	18
	Designing ..						23	3	16	8
Post-Graduate Course .....	Dyeing ....						6	8	11	1
	Weaving....	23	2	14	8					
	Designing ..	23	—	12	7					
Total .....		6	8	11	1	26	233	52	231	73
1905-6.....		7	7	12	1	27	246	35	130	99
1904-5.....		7	8	10	1	26	220	—	130	98
1903-4.....		5	5	11	1	22	140	—	121	90
1902-3.....		3	2	6	1	12	63	—	112	69

x Foreigners.

*The Nagoya Higher Technical School* :— This institution was established for the purpose of giving to those who wish to pursue industries, the essential education of a high grade. The curriculum is divided into the five courses of civil engineering, mechanics, architecture, weaving, and dyeing, each course extending over three years.

The school was established in the previous year, and the chief regulations either drawn up or revised during the year were as follows :— The article relating to the sureties of pupils in the regulation for admission and continuance upon the school register was cancelled, and it was provided that applicants under age, or not the head of a family, should obtain the counter signature of the head of their family or the one having parental rights over them, on their paper of application for admission. For the due control of the pupils, provisions subsidiary to the regulations relating to the school society were drawn

up, and it was provided that the members of the society should combine, under the control of the teachers, for mutual encouragement in good morals and diligence in study, etc., and at the same times the rules to be observed by pupils were revised, and it was directed that all pupils should hereafter belong to this society.

As regards equipment, the undertakings previously decided upon proceeded rapidly, and the construction of a lecture hall, store house for the library, class room for mechanics and workshop, etc. was completed, and instruction in mechanics was commenced during the year. The additions to the class rooms for physics and chemistry, the room for testing materials for civil engineering and architecture, etc. were also completed. In the original plans, these rooms had been made rather too small. Since the completion of the workshop for mechanics, a steam engine and other apparatus were installed, and by means of the dynamo which had been set temporarily to work, motive power was distributed, not only to the blacksmith's and finishing shops, but also to the workshops for weaving and dyeing, thus facilitating the work in a great degree. The instruments, books, specimens, etc., are just sufficient to meet all the purposes of instruction, and improvement in this respect will be kept steadily in view.

The teaching staff included 8 professors, 3 assistant professors and 10 persons specially appointed, making a total of 21. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 3 professors, and one person specially appointed. Besides these, there were one professor and one assistant professor studying abroad. Other officials were one director, 4 clerks and 2 persons specially appointed, one of them being a physician, and 10 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of one clerk and one person specially appointed, and of 2 persons temporarily employed.

The number of pupils was 169, of whom 57 belonged to the course of civil engineering, 23 to mechanics, 40 to architecture, 29 to weaving, and 20 to dyeing. Compared with the previous year, this shows a total increase of 95, being 28 for civil engineering, 23 for mechanics, 20 for architecture, 14 for weaving, and 10 for dyeing.

The number of applicants for admission was 350, of whom 121 belonged to the course of civil engineering, 147 to that of mechanics, 34 to that of architecture, 33 to that of weaving and 15 to that of

dyeing. Of these, 100 were admitted, namely, 30 to the course of civil engineering, 25 to that of mechanics, 20 to architecture, 15 to weaving and 10 to dyeing, the percentage being 28.57. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 77 in the number of applicants, of 25 in those admitted and of 1.1 in the percentage. Classified according to former education, one was a graduate of a normal school, 97 were graduates of middle schools and 2 graduates of industrial schools. Their ages varied from 17 years and 4 months to 26 years and 4 months, the average being 20 years and 2 months.

The number of pupils who left before graduation during the present year was 7, all of them on account of illness, showing an increase of 6 over the previous year.

If the number of instructors, pupils, applicants for admission and those admitted in the present year be compared with last year's numbers, the following contrasts will be noted.

*Statistical Table relating to the Nagoya Higher Technical School for 1906-7.*

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokudaku.	Total.			
Civil Engineering .....	8	3	10	21	57	121	30
Mechanics .....					23	147	25
Architecture .....					40	34	20
Weaving .....					29	33	15
Dyeing .....	8				20	15	10
Total .....		3	10	21	169	350	100
1905-6 .....	5	3	9	17	74	273	75

*The Kumamoto Higher Technical School*:— This institution is established for the purpose of imparting a knowledge of technical science and arts of a high grade. The curriculum is divided into the

three courses of civil engineering, mechanical engineering, and mining and metallurgy. The course of study extends over three years. If graduates wish to devote special attention to any of the subjects in the courses which they have completed, the authorities may allow them to continue for a further period of two years, after enquiring into the subject selected and the aptitude of the pupil.

In March 1906, the connection of the engineering department with the Fifth High School was severed, and the department was reorganized by Departmental Ordinance No. 2, thus bringing this school into existence. Some of the officials as well as a part of the equipment were transferred to this new independent institution, and at the beginning of the statistical year it became a special technical school. The principal regulations drawn up in the course of this year were as follows:—The school regulations, a provision stating the special duties of officials, a provision relating to keeping watch by night, a provision relating to the pupils' uniform, a provision respecting teachers officiating as supervisors of the pupils, and a provision respecting monitors, as well as subordinate rules relating to admission, to the way in which the standing of pupils may be ascertained, and to the testing of materials. The chief alterations made in the regulations during this year were as follows:—In the table of lessons for the course of mining and metallurgy, the number of hours allotted to mathematics and chemistry was decreased, and the number of hours for practical training was increased, and ore deposit was replaced by mineralogy. Sureties for the pupils were abolished.

As regards the school equipment, the necessary steps have been taken in the course of its independent existence, to provide all things needful, but sufficient time has not elapsed for perfection to be arrived at. The school ground consists of 20,000 *tsubo*, the gift of the prefecture of Kumamoto, besides what was transferred from the old institution. The institution faces the Fifth High School, and new buildings in addition to those of the old engineering department have been in course of erection. Before the class rooms were completed, the course of mining and metallurgy had to be commenced, which created not a little inconvenience in the carrying on of school work. The necessities of the time, however, obliged the authorities to adapt the old class rooms for the giving of instruction in the new course of study. The five practical workshops belonging to the school are for the testing of

materials, making patterns, casting, blacksmith's work, and finishing. The machinery installed consists of 80 sets, but most of these being old, new and better ones must be bought. The instruments, specimens, models, books, etc. transferred to the new institution are either too old or are unsuitable, so that new ones, together with those needed for the new course of mining and metallurgy will have to be purchased.

The teaching staff consisted of 12 professors, one assistant professor, and 4 persons specially appointed, making a total of 17. There were besides 2 professors studying abroad. Other officials were one director, 3 clerks, one physician specially appointed and 8 persons temporarily employed.

The number of pupils was 240, 109 of whom, including 2 foreigners, were in the course of civil engineering, 100, including 4 foreigners, were in the course of mechanical engineering, and 31 were in the course of mining and metallurgy. The pupils were of two sorts: those coming from the old institution and those newly admitted. This created various difficulties in teaching. But a sufficiently comprehensive system was devised and adopted, and teachers and pupils having attained a position of independence which had for long been desired, the result was a feeling of union which will give the school the required feeling of individuality with customs and traditions of its own.

The number of graduates of this year in the principal courses was 39, 20 of whom were in the course of civil engineering and 19 were in the course of mechanical engineering. The graduates from the post-graduate course were 2 in the course of civil engineering and 6 in that of mechanical engineering. The careers of the graduates from the principal course at the end of the year were follows: 15 were government technologists, and 24 were technologists in the service of firms or companies, etc.

The number of applicants for admission was 507, of whom 127, including 4 foreigners, were for the course of civil engineering, 226, including 3 foreigners, for that of mechanical engineering, and 154 for that of mining and metallurgy. There were 25 applicants for the post-graduate course, which made a grand total of 532. Those admitted were 35, including one foreigner, in the course of civil engineering, 36, including one foreigner, in the course of mechanical engineering, and 31 in the course of mining and metallurgy, making a total of 102. In addition, 25 applicants for the post-graduate course were

admitted, making a grand total of 127 and a percentage of 23.87. Those admitted, excluding foreigners, were all graduates of middle schools, and their ages varied from 17 years and 6 months to 24 years and 10 months, the average being 20 years and 7 months.

The number of those who left before graduation was 10 in the principal course, and 41 in the post-graduate. Those in the principal course consisted of 3 who left for family reasons, and 2 for illness, while there were 5 who were ordered to leave on account of non-proficiency. Most of those who left the post-graduate course had to join the army. There was one case of death in the principal course.

The following table shows the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants for admission and those admitted.

*Statistical Table relating to the Kumamoto Higher Technical School for 1906-7.*

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokutaku.	Total.				
Civil Engineering .....	12	1	4	17	107	20	123	34
					x 2		x 4	x 1
Mechanical Engineering .....					96	19	223	35
					x 4		x 3	x 1
Mining and Metallurgy .....					31	—	154	31
Post-graduate Course .....					—	8	25	25
Total .....	12	1	4	17	240	39	532	127

x Foreigners.

*The Sendai Higher Technical School*:— This institution is established for the purpose of giving instruction in technical science and the arts to those who wish to follow industrial callings. It provides courses of civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, and mining and metallurgy. The courses extend over three years.



Graduates may be permitted to continue on the school register for two years longer, when they wish to further pursue the study of any particular subject or subjects in their own line of work, provided the authorities are satisfied that they are possessed of the required proficiency. If any persons who are following industrial callings or who are graduates of industrial schools wish to study any particular subjects belonging to these courses, they may be permitted to do so as elective pupils, provided they make application at the beginning of the term. The courses extend over two years.

By the Imperial Ordinance No. 41, issued in March 1906, alterations were made in the Official Regulations relating to the Schools under the direct control of the Department of Education, and the establishment of the Sendai Higher Technical School was decreed. In December, the director of the school was appointed, and in the following January, an office was opened and preparations were made for opening the school in the 40th statistical year of Meiji. In February, a Departmental Ordinance settled the kinds and length of courses, with the subjects to be taught, and the school regulations were framed accordingly, and the duties of the school officials determined.

As regards equipment, very little was done during the year. It had been intended to make use of the buildings of the First Middle School of Miyagi *Ken*, which were to be handed over by the *Ken* for the purpose. But these were destroyed by fire before they could be taken over, and only the dormitory buildings and the covered gymnasium were left standing. The school authorities were, however, obliged to make use of these buildings for the school after some necessary repairs had been made.

The teaching staff consisted of 2 professors, and 3 persons specially appointed, the other officials being one director, 2 clerks, one person specially appointed and 2 persons temporarily engaged. Although pupils were collected, none were enrolled, so that any statements relating to the number and other particulars regarding applicants for admission and those admitted, etc. must be held over till next year.

*The Government Apprentices' School and the Government Supplementary Industrial School*.—The former is the Apprentices' School attached to the Tokyo Higher Technical School, while the latter is

the Supplementary Industrial School attached to the Institute for the Training of Industrial School Teachers. Some account of them was given under the heading of their respective main institutions.

The following tables show the number of instructors, pupils, graduates, applicants for admission and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Apprentices' School attached to the Tokyo Higher Technical School for 1906-7.*

	No. of Instructors.				Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Shokutaku or Yatoi.	Total.				
Wood Work.....	1	4	1	6	43	13	52	20
Metal Work .....					77	25	102	33
Weaving .....					14	4	15	8
Total .....	1	4	1	6	134	42	169	64
1905-6 .....	1	3	—	4	123	27	158	59
1904-5 .....	1	5	—	6	118	33	123	65
1903-4 .....	—	5	7	12	128	33	110	63
1902-3 .....	1	5	8	14	128	34	121	62

*Statistical Table relating to the Supplementary Industrial School attached to the Institute for the Training of Industrial School Teachers.*

	Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
1906-7.....	324	203	384	384
1905-6.....	268	130	355	355
1904-5.....	224	113	224	224
1903-4.....	207	75	303	272
1902-3.....	131	176	288	263

*Public and Private Technical Schools* :— Among these are included the following institutions, viz., industrial schools, apprentices' schools, agricultural schools (including schools of forestry, sericulture, and veterinary medicine), schools of marine products, commercial schools, nautical schools, supplementary schools for agriculture, for marine products, for industry, and for commerce, and supplementary nautical schools. The year under review was most remarkable for the increase of these schools, particularly of supplementary agricultural schools. The position of those schools which had been in existence for some years was strengthened, while those recently started, or which had reorganized and extended their systems, were not behindhand in meeting the demands of the time and aiming at a more perfect condition of things.

The relation between schools and industries is becoming closer every year. The harmony of knowledge and fact is a real one, and the mutual assistance rendered by one to the other will lead to further development and progress. If a statement of the special relations between certain schools and certain industries be required, the more important of these may be described as follows: As regards industrial schools, persons interested in industries or manufactures were often invited to the schools, and suggestions in regard to their particular line of business were often made to them. When new machinery, or specimens were brought to the schools, these persons were invited to see them and the details were explained to them. The work or the productions of the pupils were often compared with what was found in actual business, with very good results. When they asked the schools to give them lectures of various kinds, teachers were always despatched in accordance with their wishes. When analysis and judgment were requested by them, the schools were ready to oblige them. On the other hand, pupils were often sent to factories to see the practical working out of the theories which were furnished them at the schools, etc. As regards agricultural schools, persons interested in agriculture were often invited to the schools and just as often the teachers were sent to the farming companies or farmers' houses, and lectures on the improvement of farming in general were given them, besides which much help was given them in disinfecting articles used for sericulture or in destroying blight, while seeds of a superior kind or silkworm eggs were distributed so far as the means

permitted, etc. As regards the schools of marine products and commercial schools, the teachers of the former took the pupils to fishermen's houses or to the manufactories of marine products, where they had practical lessons; or they gave hints and cautions to those engaged in these occupations, with a view to improvement and progress. In the commercial schools, scholars or business men of learning and experience were asked to come and give lectures to the pupils, and the pupils were sent to factories, banks, firms, companies, etc. to gain practical knowledge, or they were made to travel for the purpose of observing the commercial conditions of different localities. Sometimes the pupils were turned into itinerant traders, and made tours in the summer vacation to the principal places in Korea and Manchuria as well as in this country.

The number of public and private technical schools for the year, included 30 industrial schools, 141 agricultural schools (one special agricultural school, 66 schools of A grade and 74 of B grade), 58 apprentices' schools, 11 schools of marine products, 66 commercial schools (2 special commercial schools, 50 schools of A grade, and 14 of B grade), 8 nautical schools (all of A grade), and 4,210 supplementary schools for technical instruction; the total being 4,524. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 12 apprentices' schools, 21 agricultural schools, one school of marine products, 5 commercial schools, one nautical school, and 1,465 supplementary schools for technical instruction (60 industrial schools, 1,335 agricultural schools, 36 schools of marine products and 34 commercial schools), the total increase being 1,505. Classified according to the number of public and private technical schools—supplementary technical schools are not counted—Nagano and Nara *Ken* each with 15 schools, came first; Shizuoka, Fukuoka and Kagoshima *Ken* each have 14 schools; Tokyo *Fu* has 12; Kyoto *Fu* and Miyagi *Ken* each have 10; Chiba, Aichi and Kumamoto *Ken* each have 9; Ehime *Ken* 8; Niigata, Shiga, Toyama, Okayama, Kagawa, Miyazaki, and Okinawa *Ken* 7 each; Osaka *Fu*, Ibaraki, Yamagata, Hyogo, Miye, Ishikawa and Oita *Ken*, 6 each: the Hokkaido, Fukushima, Iwate, Aomori, Gifu, Fukui, Tottori, Shimane and Saga *Ken* 5 each; Tochigi, Yamanashi, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi and Tokushima *Ken* 4 each; Kanagawa, Saitama, Gunma, Akita and Wukayama *Ken* 3 each; and last of all came Kochi and Nagasaki *Ken* each with 2 schools.

The number of instructors was 4,662, of pupils 217,887, and of graduates 36,319, showing an increase over the previous year of 690, 57,025, and 10,271 respectively.

The number of applicants for admission to the industrial schools, apprentices' schools, agricultural schools, schools of marine products, commercial schools and nautical schools was 3,786, 2,886, 13,302, 641, 11,621, and 1,539, and the number of those actually admitted 2,382, 2,433, 8,998, 493, 7,922, and 509 respectively. The total number of applicants was 33,775, and of those admitted 22,737. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 4,846 in applicants for admission and 2,767 in those admitted; the percentage of those admitted to the applicants was 67.32, showing a decrease of 1.71 as compared with the previous year.

The numbers of applicants and of those admitted and the percentages for the last five years are to be found in the following table.

	No. of Applicants for Admission.	No. of those admitted.	No. of those admitted per cent. of Applicants.
1906-7.....	33,775	22,737	67.32
1905-6.....	28,929	19,970	69.03
1904-5.....	21,767	15,804	72.60
1903-4.....	20,732	15,082	72.60
1902-3.....	20,448	14,335	72.75

The following table shows the number of public and private technical schools, and of instructors, pupils, and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to Technical Schools for 1906-7.*

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.			Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Industrial Schools .....	28	1	29	376	46	422	3,780	724	4,504	895	223	1,118
Special Agricultural Schools .....	1	1	2	..	31	31	3	139	142	..	2	2
Agricultural Schools of A grade .....	63	2	65	706	24	730	..	254	254	..	59	59
Agricultural Schools of B grade .....	67	4	71	311	14	325	5,118	211	5,329	1,249	48	1,297
Total .....	130	7	137	1,017	69	1,086	14,799	1,858	16,657	3,947	390	4,337
Schools of Marine Products .....	11	..	11	64	..	64	811	..	811	173	..	173
Special Commercial Schools .....	1	1	2	33	19	52	340	44	384	54	7	61
Commercial Schools of A grade .....	38	12	50	576	198	774	11,402	4,190	15,592	1,671	558	2,229
Commercial Schools of B grade .....	12	2	14	80	9	89	2,316	269	2,585	686	27	713
Total .....	51	15	66	689	226	915	14,088	4,503	18,561	2,411	592	3,003

Statistical Table relating to Technical Schools for 1906-7.—Continued.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.			Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Nautical Schools of A grade .....	8	..	8	78	..	78	1,590	..	1,590	163	..	163
Apprentices' Schools .....	52	5	57	326	42	368	4,301	202	4,503	936	25	961
Supplementary Schools for Technical Instruction	4,060	150	4,210	1,231	443	1,674	163,863	7,315	171,178	25,033	1,399	26,432
Total .....	4,340	178	4,518	3,781	826	4,607	204,142	14,002	217,744	33,618	2,699	36,317
1905-6 .....	2,885	132	3,017	3,828	587	4,415	149,623	11,194	160,817	24,284	1,764	26,048
1904-5 .....	1,835	107	1,942	2,900	511	3,411	102,566	8,041	110,607	18,950	1,572	20,522
1903-4 .....	1,505	80	1,585	2,612	419	3,031	85,753	6,030	91,783	12,276	863	13,139
1902-3 .....	792	51	843	2,243	283	2,526	53,508	4,088	57,596	7,496	368	7,864

• Branch Schools.      x Foreigners.

Note :—Statistical figures relating to the schools of forestry, sericulture, veterinary medicine and stock breeding are included in the columns belonging to agricultural schools.

## INSTITUTES FOR THE TRAINING OF TECHNICAL SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The institutes are established in accordance with the regulations for the training of technical school teachers, for the benefit of those who are to be teachers of technical schools. They consist of the Institute for the Training of Agricultural School Teachers attached to the College of Agriculture in the Imperial University of Tokyo, the Institute for the Training of Commercial School Teachers attached to the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and the Institute for the Training of Industrial School Teachers attached to the Tokyo Higher Technical School. Some account of them was given under the heading of their respective main institutions.

The following table shows the number of pupils, graduates, applicants for admission and those admitted, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

*Statistical Table relating to the Institutes for the Training of  
Technical School Teachers for 1906-7.*

	Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those admitted.
Institute for the Training of Industrial School Teachers .....	105	24	113	33
Institute for the Training of Agricultural School Teachers ....	..	29	275	30
Institute for the Training of Commercial School Teachers ....	32	..	..	..
Total .....	137	53	388	63
1905-6 .....	175	97	623	94
1904-5 .....	174	58	395	61
1903-4 .....	176	85	424	97
1902-3 .....	150	52	315	81



*Table showing, for 1906-7, the Number of Pupils, Graduates, etc. classified according to the Subjects of Study.*

		No. of Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission	Those admitted.
Institute for the Training of Industrial School Teachers.	Main Course.				
	Mechanical Work .....	20	5	39	6
	Architecture .....	32	5	22	12
	Dyeing and Weaving .....	24	5	28	9
	Foundry Work .....	3	1	5	1
	Applied Chemistry .....	10	3	14	3
	Industrial Designing .....	10	..	5	2
	Total .....	99	19	113	33
	Abbreviated Course.				
	Metal Work .....	2	2	..	..
	Wood Work .....	3	2	..	..
	Lacquer Work .....	1	1	..	..
	Total .....	6	5	..	..
Institute for the Training of Agricultural School Teachers .....		..	29	275	30
Institute for the Training of Commercial School Teachers .....		32	..	..	..

## MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS.

Under this heading are included all those institutions in which instruction is given similar to that of elementary schools, middle schools, high schools for girls, special schools, technical schools, etc. The number of such institutions was 738 public schools and 1,355 private schools, the total being 2,093. The number of miscellaneous schools of elementary school grade was 846, of middle school grade 94, and of girls' high school grade 101, the rest of various denominations numbering 1,052. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 2 schools of middle school grade, and 89 of various denominations. The number of institutions of the girls' high school grade shows neither increase nor decrease, while institutions of the elementary school grade have decreased by 16, the total increase being 75. The number of instructors was 7,619, of pupils 142,695, and of those who completed the course of study 37,564, showing an increase of 865 instructors, 9,403 pupils and 6,755 who completed the course of study, as compared with the previous year.

If the well-known public and private miscellaneous schools be classified according to locality, Hyogo *Ken* has 229, Tokyo *Fu* 200, Okayama *Ken* 166, Osaka *Fu* 160, Kyoto *Fu* 146, Nagano *Ken* 90, Chiba *Ken* 74, Kochi *Ken* 58, Aichi *Ken* 56, Kanagawa *Ken* 53, and Miye *Ken* 51. As regards schools similar to middle schools, Chiba *Ken* has 11, Tokyo *Fu* 8, Aichi *Ken* 7, the Hokkaido 6, and Osaka *Fu* and Hiroshima *Ken* 5 each. As regards schools similar to high schools for girls, Tokyo *Fu* has 24, the Hokkaido and Hyogo *Ken* 7 each, Kyoto *Fu*, Osaka *Fu*, and Nagasaki *Ken* 6 each, and Okayama and Hiroshima *Ken* 5 each. The last two kinds of schools were in some cases well provided with the proper means of education, and were doing excellent work, but their financial position was usually insecure and the equipment was limited. With regard to schools similar to elementary schools, they were usually found in the grounds of elementary schools, the greater number of them being sewing schools.

The following table shows the number of miscellaneous schools, instructors, pupils, and graduates, together with the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistical Table relating to Miscellaneous Schools for 1906-7.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.			Pupils.			Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Schools of elementary school grade .....	665	181	846	378	622	1,000	23,479	13,080	36,559	3,628	2,665	6,293
Schools of middle school grade .....	—	94	94	—	788	788	—	12,912	12,912	—	1,668	1,668
School of girls' high school grade .....	4	97	101	21	1,163	1,183	374	12,734	13,108	59	2,421	2,480
Others .....	69	983	1,052	113	4,165	4,278	2,936	72,434	75,370	727	23,689	24,416
Total ... ..	738	1,355	2,093	512	6,737	7,249	26,789	111,160	137,949	4,414	30,443	34,857
1905-6 .....	734	1,284	2,018	352	6,061	6,413	26,756	104,142	130,898	4,562	25,458	30,010
1904-5 .....	668	1,234	1,902	384	5,437	5,811	25,233	95,343	120,576	3,784	22,060	25,855
1903-4 .....	678	1,308	1,986	381	5,186	5,567	25,124	89,249	114,373	3,629	21,226	24,855
1902-3 .....	423	1,234	1,657	328	4,870	5,196	18,129	87,651	105,780	2,405	19,607	22,012

x Foreigners.

## SCHOOL HYGIENE.

School hygiene is improving, and is advancing towards a high condition of things. The Regulations relating thereto have been completed. Amongst other things, the work of cleaning and disinfecting has been vigorously enforced. Desks, benches, and other furniture required for class-room purposes were made in conformity with sanitary requirements. In building, much care was taken to ensure a proper supply of light and fresh air. The number of hours and distribution of subjects of study were arranged with a strict regard for the health of the pupils. In addition, all that might strengthen the physique of pupils was encouraged, while injurious elements were carefully eliminated during the school hours. Unfortunately, the insanitary condition of the houses of some of the pupils has hindered the efforts of the school authorities from being fully crowned with success.

The chief measures taken by the authorities this year with reference to school hygiene were as follows:— The Regulations relating to the prevention and disinfection of contagious diseases in schools, Departmental Ordinance No. 20, issued in 1898, were revised, and the use of ashes was stopped, because they have but little efficacy in disinfecting. The amount of lime in lime water was increased by one-twentieth and formaldehyde was adopted, because it is by far the most powerful disinfectant. The need of examining the school curriculum from the hygienic point of view was felt, and the authorities decided to ascertain the degree of nervous exhaustion of all pupils and students. In September, a specialist was appointed for this purpose, and the examination was begun with the pupils of the Middle School belonging to the Tokyo Higher Normal School. In the Hokkaido, *Fu* and *Ken*, the regulations relating to the medical affairs of schools were either revised or were drawn up anew, further improvement being aimed at. School physicians held meetings, by order, and discussed various matters relating to their special duties and measures to be taken. The parents and relatives of pupils were brought together and lectures on hygiene were given. Special instructions in regard to the prevention and cure of trachoma were issued by the Department. In addition, whenever any infectious disease broke out, the necessary measures to prevent its spreading were promptly taken.

The number of public schools in which school physicians are engaged included 9,644 elementary schools, 67 normal schools, 225 middle schools, 94 high schools for girls, one special school, 328 technical schools, and 19 miscellaneous schools and blind and dumb schools, the total being 10,378, and the increase compared with the previous year 786. Other public schools outside the elementary schools, had their school physicians. In some elementary schools, there were not proper school physicians, while some had none owing to their poor financial condition. In some places, one physician had a number of schools under his charge. The percentage of schools having physicians of their own was 41, while that of those having none was 59.

The actual number of physicians engaged in public schools was 5,424, showing an increase of 457 compared with the previous year. The percentage of school physicians in charge of less than 500 pupils or children was 55; in charge of between 500 and 1,000 pupils or children, 32; in charge of between 1,000 and 1,500 pupils or children, 9; and in charge of more than 1,500 pupils or children, 4. The greatest number of schools entrusted to one physician was 16. The total annual grant to school physicians was *yen* 150,684, which shows, if distributed over the actual number, an average annual grant of *yen* 28,399 per capita. Compared with the previous year, the above figures show an increase of *yen* 13,362, in the annual grant, and a decrease of *yen* 752 in the average per capita.

The following tables show the annual comparative statistics of the public schools having their own physicians, and of the physicians, etc. The decrease in the year 1904 in the following table was due to the physicians having been called to the front.

---

*Table showing the Number of Schools in which Physicians are engaged,  
and of the Physicians, etc.*

	1906—7.			1905—6.			1904—5.			1903—4.			1902—3.		
	No. of Schools having their own Physicians.	School Physicians.	Annual Grant.	No. of Schools having their own Physicians.	School Physicians.	Annual Grant.	No. of Schools having their own Physicians.	School Physicians.	Annual Grant.	No. of Schools having their own Physicians.	School Physicians.	Annual Grant.	No. of Schools having their own Physicians.	School Physicians.	Annual Grant.
Elementary Schools .....	9,644 * 56	9,643	110,638	8,912 * 60	8,883	97,773	8,624	8,618	97,370	8,981	8,970	106,580	8,601	8,679	104,218
Normal Schools .....	67	78	8,110	66	75	7,936	64	73	7,742	61	68	7,614	57	62	7,120
Middle Schools .....	225	242	18,129	226	241	18,495	225	236	18,334	226	236	18,002	221	232	27,431
High Schools for Girls ....	94	96	4,881	88	89	4,792	85	86	5,210	82	78	4,514	72	72	4,062
Special Schools .....	1	1	10	1	1	10	1	1	10	1	1	10	2	2	40
Technical Schools .....	328	280	8,824	282	238	8,201	249	222	7,682	221	206	7,169	204	191	6,631
Miscellaneous Schools and Blind and Dumb Schools.	19	12	89	17	7	115	9	5	69	8	8	89	9	2	50
Total .....	10,378	10,352	150,664	9,592	9,540	137,322	9,257	9,241	136,426	9,580	9,567	143,978	9,166	9,241	139,552
			* 118		* 128			* 98			* 97			* 62	

\* Those who are not granted allowance.

*Table showing the Number of School Physicians classified with their Qualifications, the Time of their Inspection, and the Number of Schools, Pupils or Children under their Charge.*

No. of School Physicians classified with their qualifications.	No. of School Physicians classified with the time of their inspection.	No. of School Physicians classified with the number of schools under their charge.	No. of School Physicians classified with the number of pupils or children under their charge.	Greatest No. of schools under the charge of one school physician.	Greatest No. of pupils or children under the charge of one school physician.	1906—7.	1905—6.	1904—5.	1903—4.	1902—3.
						1906—7.	1905—6.	1904—5.	1903—4.	1902—3.
Graduates of the College of Medicine of the Imperial Universities.....						123	115	117	117	96
Graduates of the Medical Department of the former Tokyo University.....						380	381	390	379	393
Graduates of the Medical Department of the High Schools, or of the former Higher Middle Schools.....						922	837	799	862	781
Graduates of Medical Schools in Osaka, Kyoto or Aichi, or of the A class Medical Schools.....						1,118	1,025	973	1,071	1,010
Those who completed the course of state medicine in the College of Medicine of the Imperial University of Tokyo.....						98	86	73	91	81
Those who hold licences as Medical Practitioners.....						2,783	2,523	2,422	2,421	2,221
Total.....						5,424	4,967	4,774	4,941	4,582
Those who inspected less than 12 times.....						3,329	3,020	2,756	2,789	2,654
" " more than 12 and less than 24 times.....						1,346	1,235	1,309	1,324	1,217
" " more than 24 and less than 36 times.....						394	410	373	428	398
" " more than 36 and less than 48 times.....						149	115	154	169	135
" " more than 48 times.....						202	185	179	231	175
Those who take the charge of one school.....						3,050	2,758	2,634	2,699	2,482
" " 2 schools.....						1,160	1,055	1,040	1,044	982
" " 3 schools.....						592	554	523	584	534
" " more than 3 schools.....						622	600	577	614	584
Those who take the charge of less than 500 persons.....						3,001	2,771	2,720	2,909	2,582
" " more than 500 and less than 1,000 persons.....						1,720	1,587	1,492	1,502	1,427
" " more than 1,000 and less than 1,500 persons.....						471	437	386	374	397
" " more than 1,500 persons.....						232	172	176	156	176
Greatest No. of schools under the charge of one school physician.....						16	16	17	22	23
Greatest No. of pupils or children under the charge of one school physician.....						11,314	10,522	5,833	10,480	14,174

The result of the medical examination of students, pupils, and children held in April of this year, is given bellow — the government schools and the public schools being treated separately.

The number of students and pupils examined in the institutions under the control of the Department of Education included 15,408 males and 622 females. Results show that of the males, 54.4 per cent. had strong constitutions, 43.1 per cent. medium and 2.5 per cent. weak, while the percentages of females stand at 84.2, 15.6 and .2 respectively. As regards eyesight, the percentage of males was 61.2 with normal sight of both eyes, and 38.8 with defective sight (defective sight means here, as elsewhere: one eye normal, one eye long sighted, or near sighted; both long sighted or near sighted); while in the case of females, the percentage was 87.1 with normal sight of both eyes, and 12.9 with defective sight. Compared with the results of an examination held in April of the previous year, this shows in males a decrease of 1.8 in strong constitutions, and 3 in persons with normal sight of both eyes, and in females, a decrease of 4.6 in strong constitutions, and an increase of .7 in persons with normal sight of both eyes. Constitutions were divided into three classes; pupils of normal development of growth and nurture were said to have the "strong" constitutions, those having a tolerably good physical development and suffering from no chronic ailments are said to have a "medium" constitutions, while those not coming under either of the former heads, were classified as having "weak" constitutions. It is, however, impossible to ascertain accurately the comparative degrees of health in different schools or in different localities, because what one physician calls a "strong" constitution might be but "medium" in the judgment of another physician. This holds good in regard to both government schools and public schools.

The further details were as follows.

---



*Table showing, for 1906-7, the Percentage of Male Students or Pupils examined in respect of Physical Constitution and Eyesight in the Schools under the Control of the Department of Education.*

	No. of Students or pupils examined.	Physical Strength.			Both Eyes.	Eyesight.					
		Strong.	Medium.	Weak.		Left Eye.		Right Eye.			
						Normal.	Long- sighted.	Short- sighted.	Normal.	Long- sighted.	Short- sighted.
Imperial University of Tokyo .....	2,755	41.5	53.6	4.9	49.2	2.0	—	48.7	2.0	—	48.6
" " " " Kyoto .....	402	65.9	34.1	—	48.5	2.0	3.0	46.5	0.7	3.0	47.5
Tokyo Higher Normal School .....	368	57.1	42.9	—	62.5	0.4	0.5	36.4	1.1	0.5	35.9
Hiroshima " " " " .....	205	61.0	39.0	—	43.4	2.4	—	54.1	1.0	—	55.6
Shippori Agricultural College .....	406	66.0	33.3	0.7	34.2	3.2	21.9	36.7	1.7	25.1	38.9
Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry .....	205	70.7	28.8	0.5	67.8	11.2	—	21.0	7.8	—	24.4
Tokyo Higher Commercial School ..	814	88.2	11.4	0.5	71.6	1.3	—	27.1	1.4	—	27.0
Kobe " " " " .....	550	6.9	87.1	6.0	72.3	1.4	—	26.0	1.4	—	26.0
Nagasaki " " " " .....	223	20.6	72.2	7.2	66.4	4.9	3.6	24.7	1.8	3.1	28.7
Yamaguchi " " " " .....	185	53.0	46.5	0.5	62.2	1.6	—	36.2	2.7	—	35.0
First High School .....	828	27.3	64.6	8.1	65.0	1.1	0.4	33.2	1.3	0.2	33.5
Second " " " " .....	558	47.8	48.4	3.8	55.3	0.6	0.4	40.5	2.2	0.4	41.8
Third " " " " .....	532	75.6	24.2	0.2	52.6	2.8	0.4	41.2	3.8	0.2	43.4
Fourth " " " " .....	560	51.1	48.6	0.4	51.3	3.2	0.4	41.3	3.2	0.2	51.3
Fifth " " " " .....	610	90.5	9.5	—	61.8	—	—	38.2	—	—	38.2
Sixth " " " " .....	460	37.6	62.4	—	60.0	3.0	—	36.9	2.2	—	38.0
Seventh " " " " .....	521	22.8	77.4	—	57.7	2.3	—	39.9	0.6	—	41.7
Chiba Special School of Medicine ..	528	39.6	56.6	3.8	71.0	1.7	—	27.1	1.3	—	27.7
Sendai " " " " .....	440	46.4	53.2	0.5	61.1	1.6	—	37.3	1.6	0.5	36.8
Okayama " " " " .....	383	67.1	29.2	3.7	67.6	1.0	0.5	30.8	1.3	0.3	30.8
Kanazawa " " " " .....	512	31.1	62.5	6.4	68.7	2.1	0.2	28.1	1.2	0.2	29.1
Nagasaki " " " " .....	544	54.4	44.5	1.1	73.3	2.9	0.2	23.3	2.4	0.2	23.8



*Table showing, for 1906-7, the Percentage of Female Students or Pupils examined in respect of Physical Constitution and Eyesight in the Schools under the Control of the Department of Education.*

	No. of Students or Pupils examined.	Physical Strength.			Eyesight.						
		Strong.	Medium.	Weak.	Both Eyes.  Normal.	Left Eye.		Right Eye.			
						Normal.	Long- sighted.	Short- sighted.	Normal.	Long- sighted.	Short- sighted.
	282	94.7	5.3	—	82.3	2.5	0.3	14.9	2.1	—	15.6
Higher Normal School for Girls ....	247	87.9	12.1	—	91.1	2.8	—	6.1	1.2	—	7.7
Girl's High School attached to the Higher Normal School for Girls ..	93	43.0	55.9	1.1	91.4	1.1	—	7.5	1.1	—	7.5
Tokyo Academy of Music.....											
Total .....	622	84.2	15.6	0.2	87.1	2.4	0.2	10.3	1.1	—	11.3
1905-6 .....	809	88.8	8.9	2.3	86.4	3.1	—	10.5	1.5	—	11.9
1904-5 .....	755	92.3	7.0	0.7	85.8	1.6	—	12.6	1.2	0.1	12.7
1903-4 .....	798	81.9	15.8	2.5	84.6	3.5	0.2	11.7	3.0	0.4	11.9
1902-3 .....	722	76.6	24.0	0.4	85.3	1.3	—	13.4	1.8	—	12.9
1901-2 .....	697	50.0	48.6	1.2	85.1	2.4	—	12.3	2.1	0.3	12.3
1900-1 .....	651	50.6	45.3	4.1	81.9	2.8	0.3	14.7	2.6	0.2	15.1

The number of pupils and children examined in public and private schools was 1,037,712 (of whom 635,534 were males and 402,178 females). The percentage of those examined as to constitution was in the case of males 38.6 with strong constitution, 53.8 medium, and 7.6 weak; in the case of females 33.6 with strong constitution, 57.6 medium, and 8.8 weak; as regards eyesight, 87. per cent. males and 90.8 per cent. females had both eyes normal, while 13 per cent. males and 9.2 per cent. females had defective eyesight. Compared with the results of the examination held in April of the previous year, this shows in males an increase of 1.4 in strong constitutions, and of 0.4 in persons with normal sight of both eyes; and in females, an increase of 2.5 in strong constitutions, and of 0.2 in those having normal sight of both eyes. In height, weight, and chest measurement there was an all round advance upon the figures of the previous year. With regard to this medical examination, as already mentioned, one physician had to examine a large number of pupils, so that the examinations were apt to be made carelessly and in furnishing the reports, mistakes often crept into the statistics. Although the reports of all the other schools were corrected, those of the elementary schools being so numerous could not well be examined, so some of the doubtful ones were altogether omitted.

The further details were as follows.

---

*Table showing, for 1906-7, the Percentage of Male Children or Pupils examined in respect of Physical Constitution and Eyesight in Public and Private Schools.*

	No. of Children or Pupils examined.	Physical Strength.			Eyesight					
		Strong.	Medium.	Weak.	Both Eyes.	Left Eye			Right Eye.	
						Normal.	Long-sighted.	Short-sighted.	Normal.	Long-sighted.
Elementary Schools.....	498,535	35.3	56.5	8.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools.....	95,290	48.4	46.0	5.6	87.6	1.9	0.1	10.4	1.8	0.1
Normal Schools.....	11,963	65.8	33.2	1.0	93.4	1.6	0.1	14.9	1.3	0.1
Technical Schools.....	28,115	51.2	41.7	7.1	87.2	2.2	0.1	10.4	2.1	0.1
Special Schools.....	1,631	52.9	43.8	3.3	71.2	3.6	1.6	23.4	2.0	2.6
Total .....	635,534	38.6	53.8	7.6	87.0	1.9	0.1	10.9	1.8	0.1
1905-6 .....	576,444	37.2	54.7	8.1	86.6	2.1	0.1	12.3	2.0	0.1
1904-5 .....	581,267	44.1	48.8	7.1	87.1	2.0	0.3	10.5	2.0	0.3
1903-4 .....	459,502	44.3	48.9	6.8	88.0	1.8	0.2	9.7	1.8	0.2
1902-3 .....	524,524	34.8	55.1	10.1	87.9	1.9	0.5	9.6	1.8	0.5

*Table showing, for 1906-7, the Percentage of Female Children or Pupils examined in respect of Physical Constitution and Eyesight in Public and Private Schools.*

	No. of Children or Pupils examined.	Physical Strength.			Eyesight.								
		Strong.	Medium.	Weak.	Both Eyes. Normal.	Left Eye.			Right Eye.				
						Normal.	Long- sighted.	Short- sighted.	Normal.	Long- sighted.	Short- sighted.		
Elementary Schools.....	370,479	32.2	58.5	9.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools for Girls .....	27,191	45.2	49.0	5.8	90.6	1.8	0.3	7.2	1.8	0.3	7.1	..	7.1
Normal Schools.....	4,018	60.7	38.5	0.8	92.4	1.6	..	6.0	1.2	..	6.3	..	6.3
Technical Schools .....	447	54.1	33.3	12.5	96.0	0.9	..	3.1	0.9	..	3.1	..	3.1
Special Schools .....	43	32.6	67.4	..	37.2	7.0	..	55.8	7.0	..	55.8	..	55.8
Total .....	402,178	33.6	57.6	8.8	90.8	1.8	0.2	7.2	1.8	0.3	7.0	..	7.0
1905-6 .....	368,477	31.1	58.8	10.1	90.6	1.9	0.2	7.2	1.9	0.2	7.2	..	7.2
1904-5 .....	357,831	38.9	52.7	8.4	91.4	1.7	0.2	6.6	1.5	0.2	6.7	..	6.7
1903-4 .....	263,471	38.9	52.8	8.3	90.8	1.6	0.4	6.9	1.7	0.4	6.8	..	6.8
1902-3 .....	305,603	27.9	59.6	12.5	90.2	1.9	0.4	7.5	2.1	0.4	7.3	..	7.3

The condition of health of the regular pupils of the higher normal schools, higher normal school for girls, and normal schools in general was as follows:—

As regards the classification of the cases of illness among the pupils in the regular course of the Higher Normal Schools, the Higher Normal School for Girls, and normal schools, it will be seen, as stated in the previous Report, that these schools were ordered to report all the cases among the pupils, since the 36th statistical year. This is due to the decision of the meeting of the advisers on school hygiene, confirmed by Departmental Ordinance No. 3 in the 34th year of Meiji, settling the method of classifying cases of illness among the pupils in the regular course of normal schools, the Higher Normal Schools, and the Higher Normal School for Girls. It would be advisable to get similar reports from all schools, but in the case of day scholars it is almost impossible. Even in schools which have dormitories, exact reports are not always procurable. Such is the case with middle schools, high schools for girls, etc. But in normal schools, all the pupils live in the school dormitories, and, moreover, the medical supervision is comparatively strict and careful.

The table showing cases of illness classified with reference to their kinds, is the same as that adopted in the Department of War, the Department of the Navy and the Department of Home Affairs, so that comparisons may easily be made between them.

Cases of illness among the pupils in the regular course of the Tokyo Higher Normal School and the Hiroshima Higher Normal School numbered 5 old and 575 new cases, the total being 580 (relapses or changes of symptoms are each counted as one case). Of these, 572 recovered, one left the school on account of illness, 4 were in a condition of *jiko* (by *jiko* is meant here, as elsewhere, that the symptoms changed, or another illness attacked the patient or that the symptoms grew worse), and 3 are still under treatment. The average number of cases each day was 20. The average length of treatment per case was 10 days. The average number of cases per thousand pupils was 33 a day; while those in normal condition throughout the year numbered 59. The average daily attendance was 593. This shows, compared with the previous year, a decrease of 51 in the total number of cases, of 52 in the number of those who recovered and of one in those who left on account of illness, while there was an increase of 4 in the *jiko* patients.

There was a decrease of 2 in treatment, of 4 in the average number of patients per day, of one in the average number of days of treatment per case, and of 6 in the average number of cases in one day per thousand, while the increase in the number of those in normal condition was 8. There was also a decrease of 26 in the average daily attendance.

Cases of illness among the pupils in the regular course of the Higher Normal School for Girls numbered 561; of these 9 were old patients, and 552 new. Of these 551 recovered, 2 left on account of illness, 4 were in *jiko*, and 4 are still under treatment. The average number of cases was 40 a day, the average number of days of treatment per case was 22, the average number of cases a day per thousand pupils was 143; 66 pupils were in normal condition throughout the year; the average daily attendance was 283. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 11 in the total number of cases, 14 in the number of those who recovered, one in those who left on account of illness, one in *jiko*, and 5 in the number of those still under treatment, 10 in the average number of cases per day, one in the average number of days of treatment, 4 in the average number of cases a day per thousand pupils, and 69 in the average daily attendance, while there was a decrease of 10 in the number of those in a normal condition throughout the year.

Cases of illness among the male pupils in the regular course of normal schools in the Empire numbered 12,094, of which 131 were old and 11,963, new cases. Of these 11,565 recovered, 92 died, 62 left on account of illness, 170 were in *jiko*, and 205 are still under treatment. The average number of patients in a day was 531, the average number of days of treatment per patient was 14, and the average number of patients in a day per thousand pupils was 46; 4,284 pupils were in a normal condition throughout the year, and the average daily attendance was 11,549. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 7 in those who died, of 18 in *jiko*, of 11 in those still under treatment, and of one in the average length of treatment per case, while there was a decrease of 867 in the total number of patients, of 477 in those who recovered, of 26 in those who left on account of illness, of 29 in the average number of patients per day, of one in the average number of patients a day per thousand, of 107 in those in a normal condition throughout the year, and of 485 in the average daily attendance. Cases of illness among the female pupils in the regular course



of the normal schools in the Empire numbered 3,009; of these 45 were old cases, and 2,964 new; 2,870 recovered, 27 died, 34 left on account of illness, 23 were in *jiko* and 55 are still under treatment. The daily average of patients was 198, and the average length of treatment per patient 19 days. The average number of patients in a day per thousand pupils was 48, the number of those who were in a normal condition throughout the year 1,653, and the average daily attendance 4,108. Compared with the previous year, the total number of patients, and those who recovered decreased by 112, and 161 respectively, while there was an increase of 20 in the number of deaths, of 13 in those who left on account of illness, of 11 in *jiko*, of 5 in those under treatment, of 39 in the average number of patients a day, of 4 in the average length of treatment per patient, of 5 in the average number of patients per thousand pupils in a day, of 250 in those who were in a normal condition and of 467 in the average daily attendance.

If the number of cases of illness classified, be compared with the average daily attendance, the Higher Normal School for Girls stands in the front rank, next comes the Tokyo Higher Normal School, after which follow, in order, male pupils in normal schools, female pupils in normal schools, and last of all comes the Hiroshima Higher Normal School. Generally speaking, the greatest number of cases of illness came under the category of diseases of the digestive system, next came in order diseases of the respiratory system, general diseases, diseases of the nervous system, ophthalmic diseases, etc. Further details will be found in the following table.

---

*Table showing, for 1905-7, the Number of Cases of Illness per  
Thousand of the Average Daily Attendance.*

	Tokyo Higher Normal School.	Hiroshima Higher Normal School.	Normal Schools (for Boys).	Higher Normal School for Girls.	Normal Schools (for Girls).
General diseases .....	345.27	10.53	256.04	632.51	202.78
Diseases of the nervous system .....	149.84	10.53	91.96	151.94	63.53
"    "    respiratory system .....	488.60	112.28	192.22	392.22	123.17
"    "    circulatory system .....	19.54	—	4.50	—	4.87
"    "    digestive system .....	726.38	115.79	278.89	600.71	167.72
"    "    urinary and generative system .....	9.77	7.02	5.54	10.60	6.33
Veneral diseases .....	—	—	43	—	—
Diseases of the eye .....	35.83	28.07	79.57	95.41	110.27
"    "    ear .....	3.26	3.51	15.85	7.07	9.25
"    "    skin and connective tissue .....	74.92	31.58	72.04	67.14	28.18
Diseases of the organs of locomotion ..	3.26	3.51	7.01	—	4.87
Injuries and accidents .....	32.57	7.02	43.12	24.73	11.20
Total .....	1,889.25	392.82	1,047.19	1,982.33	732.45

If the cases of illness in the Higher Normal Schools, the Higher Normal School for Girls, and normal schools, be classified according to their kinds, it will be found that the following complaints were most prevalent. In the Tokyo Higher Normal School, first came diseases of the mouth and pharynx, and acute catarrh of the intestines under the category of diseases of the digestive system, and then came diseases of the larynx, trachea and bronchus, under the category of diseases of the respiratory system, influenza under the category of general diseases, and neurasthenia under the category of diseases of the nervous system. In the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, chronic catarrh of the stomach and acute catarrh of the intestines under the category of diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the trachea and

bronchus under the category of diseases of the respiratory system, and furuncle and carbuncle under the category of diseases of the skin and the connective tissue, diseases of the non-contagious conjunctivæ under the category of ophthalmic diseases came in their respective order. Among the male pupils of normal schools, the most numerous cases were those of diseases of the mouth and pharynx and acute catarrh of the stomach under the category of diseases of the digestive system, then followed influenza under the category of general diseases, neurasthenia under the category of diseases of the nervous system, and diseases of the conjunctivæ, under the category of ophthalmic diseases. In the Higher Normal School for Girls, the order was as follows:— *Kakke*, under the category of general diseases, diseases of the mouth and pharynx, and acute catarrh of the stomach under the category of diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the larynx under the category of diseases of the respiratory system, neurasthenia under the category of diseases of the nervous system. Among the female pupils in the normal schools, influenza furnished the greatest number of cases, under the category of general diseases; then came diseases of the mouth and pharynx, acute catarrh of the stomach under the category of diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the trachea and bronchus under the category of diseases of the respiratory system, and last came diseases of the conjunctivæ under the category of ophthalmic diseases.

---

## LIBRARIES.

The libraries include one government, 35 public, and 91 private establishments. By the government establishment is meant the Imperial Library under the control of the Department of Education.

The Imperial Library is an institution where an extensive collection of ancient and modern books and records, both native and foreign, is kept, which is at the disposal of the public for purposes of perusal and consultation.

As regards equipment, every effort has been made to secure completeness, since the removal of the library to the new building. The index room and the reading room, as well as a store-house were completed; consequently the librarians were able to discharge their duties with ease and promptitude, much to the convenience of visitors. Towards the end of the year, visitors suddenly increased to such an extent that the old office room was turned into a reading room.

The officials consisted of one president, one librarian, 11 assistant librarians, 2 clerks and 6 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 2 assistant librarians and of one person temporarily employed, with a decrease of one clerk.

The library contains 412,145 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works, and 65,379 volumes of European works, the total being 477,524 volumes. Of these, the public are allowed free access to 252,436 volumes, 202,453 Japanese and Chinese works and 49,983 European. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 14,562 in the total number of volumes, of which 12,503 were Japanese and Chinese works, and 2,059 European; the number of volumes offered to the public for perusal increased by 9,483 volumes of Japanese and Chinese works and 1,619 volumes of European works, the total increase being 11,102.

The number of days on which the library was open to the public was 340 and the number of visitors 195,344, the daily average being about 575. Compared with the previous year, the number of days on which the library was open, the number of visitors, and the daily average increased by 47, 68,920, and 144, respectively. The number of persons allowed to take the books out of the library

showing an increase of 597 as compared with the previous year. The sudden increase of visitors after the removal of the library to the new building was partly due to its having been closed for some time during the period of removal, but the general increase of readers is undoubtedly to be taken as a sign of the progress of the times.

The number of books read by visitors during the year was 971,500, showing an increase of 333,955 volumes, and the daily average 2,905, showing an increase of 678 as compared with the previous year. The number of volumes taken out of the library was 16,075. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 1,130 volumes. The number of books used, compared with the number of visitors is, as it was in the previous year, a little over 5 volumes.

The books in the library were divided into 8 groups, viz: (i) works on shintoism and religious subjects; (ii) philosophy, and pedagogics; (iii) literature and languages; (iv) history, biography, geography and travel; (v) *staatswissenschaft*, law, political economy, financial administration, sociology and statistics; (vi) mathematics, science and medicine; (vii) engineering, tactics, fine arts, polytechnics and industry; and (viii) works on miscellaneous subjects. When the books read are classified, it is found that the greatest number belonged to group vi, with a percentage of 21.8; next came group iii, with a percentage of 20.9; then followed in order, group vii, with a percentage of 14.3; group iv, with a percentage of 14; group v, with a percentage of 10.6; group viii, with a percentage of 10; group ii, with a percentage of 6.7; and, last of all, group i, with a percentage of only 1.7. Readers of the books belonging to groups iv and v have gradually decreased of late in number, while the demand for books in groups vi and vii has increased year by year. This is one of the phenomena indicating a transition of thought. The following table shows the annual comparative statistics of the number of books, visitors, etc. in this institution.

---

Statistical Table relating to the Imperial Library.

	No. of Volumes. *			No. of Days on which the Library was open during the year.	No. of Visitors.	Average No. of Visitors per day.
	Japanese and Chinese.	European.	Total.			
1906-7 .....	202,453	49,983	252,436	340	195,344	574.54
1905-6 .....	192,970	48,364	241,334	293	126,424	431.15
1904-5 .....	185,905	46,385	232,290	332	137,364	413.75
1903-4 .....	177,599	45,276	222,875	334	141,526	432.71
1902-3 .....	173,807	43,285	217,092	332	138,650	417.62

\* Those offered to the public for perusal.

The number of public and private libraries was 126, of which 35 belonged to the former, and 91 to the latter category, showing an increase of 5 public libraries and 21 private ones, as compared with the previous year. This was due to the opening of one public library each in Niigata, Aomori, Hyogo, Miye, Ishikawa and Yamaguchi *Ken*, and the abolition of one in Miyagi *Ken*, as well as to the opening of 6 private libraries in Yamaguchi *Ken*, 4 in Shiga *Ken*, 3 in Hiroshima *Ken*, 2 in Fukui *Ken*, and one each in the Hokkaido, and Gunma, Fukushima, Aichi, Tokushima, and Okinawa *Ken*. If the number of public and private libraries be apportioned to the *Fu* and *Ken*, there are 4 public and 8 private libraries in Yamaguchi *Ken*, one public and 9 private in Niigata *Ken*, 9 private in Shiga *Ken*, 8 public in Oita *Ken*, one public and 5 private in Hiroshima *Ken*, one public and 4 private each in Chiba and Fukushima *Ken*, 2 public and 3 private in Hyogo *Ken*, 5 private each in Fukui and Shimane *Ken*, one public and 3 private in Nara *Ken*, one public and 2 private each in the Hokkaido, and Aomori, Miye and Aichi *Ken*, 2 public and one private in Tokushima *Ken*, 3 private each in Nagano and Fukuoka *Ken*, one public and one private in Kyoto *Fu*, Ibaraki, Shizuoka, Ishikawa and Miyazaki *Ken*, 2 private each in Tokyo *Fu* and Gunma, Wakayama and Kagoshima *Ken*, one public each in Osaka *Fu*, Tochigi, Miyagi, Toyama, and Kumamoto *Ken*, one private each in Yamanashi, Iwate, Yamagata, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi, Oita and

**Okinawa Ken.** According to the statistical investigations made at the end of the year, no libraries have yet been established in Kanagawa, Saitama, Gifu, Tottori, Okayama, Nagasaki and Saga Ken.

The total number of volumes contained in these libraries was 1,197,162, of which 1,153,590 volumes were Japanese and Chinese works, and 43,572 European works. The number of days on which these libraries were open to the public was 29,629, and visitors 754,454, while the daily average was 39.27. Compared with the previous year, the increase in the number of volumes was 161,486, 4,549 in the number of days on which the libraries were open, 176,362 in the number of visitors, and 16.18 in the daily average of visitors.

Public and private libraries have recently increased rapidly in number, there being now about double the number that there were five years ago. The number of visitors has increased fourfold. As, however, some of the libraries are too small, while some Ken have not a single library in them; encouragement should be given towards the improvement of this condition of things.

The following table gives the annual comparative statistics as to libraries, books, and visitors.

*Statistical Table relating to Public and Private Libraries.*

	No. of Libraries.			No. of Volumes.						No. of Days on which Libraries were open during the year.			No. of Visitors.			Average No. of Visitors per day.
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.			Private.			Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	
				Japanese and Chinese.	European.	Total.	Japanese and Chinese.	European.	Total.							
1906—7 .....	35	91	126	423,739	25,582	449,321	729,851	17,990	747,841	9,995	19,634	29,629	495,953	258,501	754,454	25.46
1905—6 .....	30	70	100	382,408	23,577	405,985	613,376	16,315	629,691	8,749	16,331	25,080	370,917	207,175	578,092	23.00
1904—5 .....	30	69	99	325,459	19,629	345,088	499,740	16,520	516,260	8,467	13,940	22,407	369,795	196,443	566,238	25.27
1903—4 .....	28	57	85	292,359	18,111	310,470	442,284	17,512	459,796	7,186	12,466	20,652	236,260	183,805	420,065	21.38
1902—3 .....	20	46	66	227,802	14,494	242,296	349,639	12,613	362,252	5,227	9,189	14,416	108,178	80,898	189,076	13.12



## COMMITTEE FOR TESTING THE QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS FOR LICENCES.

The duty of the said Committee is to control all business connected with the testing of the qualifications of teachers for licences, under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education.

The tests are of two kinds, viz., by examination and without examination. The tests by examination are held at least once in each year, while those without examination are held at any time, as occasion may require. The tests by examination are divided into two parts, namely, a preparatory and a final examination. The preparatory examination is held in the provincial halls, where applications have been made, while the final examination is held in the Department of Education or in a place appointed by the authorities. The former may sometimes be dispensed with according to the nature of the subjects of examination.

As regards the qualifying test for instructors in normal schools, middle schools and high schools for girls, the number of applicants for licences by examination, and without examination was 4,322 and 776 respectively, calculated with regard to the number of subjects, while the actual number were 3,982 and 629 respectively, the total nominal number being 5,098, and the actual number 4,611. The nominal number of those who passed the prescribed tests, and of those who passed without examination were 385 and 668, while the actual numbers were 378 and 568 respectively, the total nominal number being 1,053, and the actual number 946. The nominal percentages of those who passed the tests by examination, and of those who passed without examination were 8.91 and 86.08, while the actual percentages were 9.49 and 90.3 respectively. Compared with the previous year, the nominal number of applicants for licences by examination and without examination shows a decrease of 59 and an increase of 245 respectively, and the actual number shows a decrease of 85 in the former case, and an increase of 203 in the latter, the total nominal number increasing by 186, and the actual number increasing by 118. The nominal number of those who passed the tests by examination decreased by 39 and the actual number by 32, while the nominal number of those who passed without examination increased by 183,

and the actual number by 172, the total nominal and actual numbers increasing by 144 and 140 respectively. The nominal percentage shows a decrease of .77 in the case of those who passed the tests by examination, of 5.26 in the case of those who passed without examination, and the actual number shows a decrease of .59 per cent. in the former case, and of 2.66 per cent. in the latter.

If the applicants for the test be classified according to the subjects of study, the percentage will be found to be highest in mathematics, 17.46; next come the Japanese language, and Chinese literature, 12.3. In the case of ethics, and pedagogics it is 11.42; foreign languages, 9.79; history, 9.28; natural history 8.71; household management and sewing, 6.45; gymnastics, 6.21; geography, 4.69; drawing, 3.51; law and economics, 2.86; physics and chemistry, 2.59; and music, handwriting, book-keeping, agriculture, commerce and manual training, 4.73. Compared with the previous year, there was not much difference. The number of applicants for foreign languages rose from the fifth to the fourth place, thus changing places with history; and there was some slight increase or decrease in some other cases.

If those who passed the test be classified with reference to the subjects of study, the percentage will be found to be highest in gymnastics, being 18.42. Next come ethics and pedagogics, with 16.52; foreign languages, with 13.29; the Japanese language and Chinese literature, with 10.64; history with 8.26; mathematics with 6.46; natural history with 5.89; household management and sewing with 4.27; geography with 3.32; physics and chemistry with 2.94; law and economics with 2.47; drawing with 2.46; and the rest with 5.06. Compared with the previous year, there were some small changes. For instance, those who passed the qualifying test for foreign languages ranked third this year, though they took the sixth place last year; while those for mathematics who ranked fourth last year fell to sixth this year. There were also some changes in the number of those who passed in other subjects, but they were not so great as to alter the order.

The following table shows the number of the applicants for the test and of those who have passed since the 35th statistical year of Meiji.

*Statistical Table showing the Number of Applicants and of those who passed the Prescribed Tests for Licence as Instructors in Normal Schools, Middle Schools and High Schools for Girls.*

	No. of Applicants.			Those passed.			No. of those passed per cent. of Applicants.		
	by Examination.	without Examination.	Total.	by Examination.	without Examination.	Total.	by Examination.	without Examination.	Total.
Nominal Number.									
1906-7 .....	4,322	776	5,098	385	668	1,053	8.91	86.08	20.66
1905-6 .....	4,381	529	4,910	424	483	907	9.68	91.34	18.51
1904-5 .....	4,543	480	5,023	412	426	838	9.07	88.80	16.72
1903-4 .....	4,708	339	5,137	422	314	736	8.80	92.88	14.53
1902-3 .....	4,776	378	5,154	479	301	780	10.05	79.79	15.20
	×	3	4	×	×	4			
Actual Number.									
1906-7 .....	3,982	629	4,611	378	508	946	9.49	90.30	20.52
1905-6 .....	4,067	424	4,491	410	394	804	10.08	92.96	17.94
1904-5 .....	4,053	361	4,414	403	334	737	9.94	92.56	16.73
1903-4 .....	4,323	288	4,611	416	268	684	9.62	93.31	15.04
1902-3 .....	4,380	281	4,661	467	280	796	10.81	85.21	15.38
	×	3	4	×	×	4			

× Foreigners.

*Statistical Table showing the Number of Persons who passed the Tests for Qualifications of  
Instructors in Normal Schools, Middle Schools and High Schools for Girls  
classified with reference to the Subjects of Study, for 1906-7.*

	Normal Schools, Middle Schools & High Schools for Girls		Normal Schools & Middle Schools		Normal Schools & High Schools for Girls		Middle Schools & High Schools for Girls		Normal Schools		Middle Schools		Dept. of Normal Schools & High Schools for Girls		Girls' Dept. of Normal Schools		High Schools for Girls		Total	
	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.
Ethics .....	162	134	56	3	1	—	2	—	9	—	18	—	22	—	—	—	4	—	274	137
	{ Applicants... Those passed.																			
Pedagogics .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	30	105
	{ Applicants... Those passed.																			
Japanese Language & Chinese Literature ...	285	56	73	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	20	—	159	10	3	—	11	2	553	69
	{ Applicants... Those passed.																			
English .....	223	98	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Applicants... Those passed.																			
German .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Applicants... Those passed.																			



Trigonometry ....	Applicants ....	27	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	50
	Those passed..	$\times 12$ 5	$\times 3$ 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\times 16$ 18	$\times 16$ 18
Analytical Geometry	Applicants ....	$\times 4$	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
	Those passed..	$\times 8$ $\times 1$	$\times 8$ 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\times 17$ 3	$\times 17$ 3
Differential and .... Integral Calculus.	Applicants ....	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\times 1$ 1	$\times 1$ 1
	Those passed..	$\times 1$ 2	$\times 2$ 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\times 19$ 4	$\times 19$ 4
Physics and Chemistry .....	Applicants ....	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
	Applicants ....	$\times 1$ 26	$\times 1$ 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\times 1$ 46	$\times 1$ 47
Physics .....	Applicants ....	$\times 6$ 7	$\times 11$ 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\times 11$ 12	$\times 11$ 13
	Those passed..	$\times 11$ 15	$\times 11$ 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\times 11$ 29	$\times 11$ 33
Chemistry .....	Applicants ....	$\times 5$ 1	$\times 6$ 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\times 15$ 4	$\times 15$ 7
	Those passed..	$\times 2$ 4	$\times 2$ 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\times 1$ 4	$\times 1$ 8
Natural History .....	Applicants ....	$\times 1$ 89	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\times 1$ 4	$\times 1$ 12
	Those passed..	$\times 1$ 12	$\times 1$ 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\times 1$ 137	$\times 1$ 141
Zoology and Physiology .....	Applicants ....	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\times 1$ 19	$\times 1$ 22
	Those passed..	$\times 1$ 124	$\times 1$ 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\times 1$ 215	$\times 1$ 218
Botany .....	Applicants ....	$\times 25$ 16	$\times 1$ 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\times 37$ 21	$\times 37$ 27
	Those passed..	$\times 2$ 12	$\times 2$ 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\times 2$ 18	$\times 2$ 18
Mineralogy .....	Applicants ....	$\times 11$ 4	$\times 2$ —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\times 14$ 4	$\times 14$ 4
	Those passed..	$\times 11$ 26	$\times 11$ 61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\times 1$ 26	$\times 1$ 3
Law & Economics.	Applicants ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\times 56$ 7	$\times 56$ 10
	Those passed..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\times 16$ 16	$\times 16$ 16

*Statistical Table showing the Number of Persons who passed the Tests for Qualifications of Instructors in Normal Schools, Middle Schools and High Schools for Girls classified with reference to the Subjects of Study, for 1906-7.*

	Normal Schools, Middle Schools, & High Schools for Girls.		Normal Schools and Middle Schools.		Normal Schools & High Schools for Girls.		Middle Schools & High Schools for Girls.		Normal Schools, Middle Schools, & High Schools for Girls.		Middle Schools & High Schools for Girls.		Normal Schools, Middle Schools, & High Schools for Girls.		Middle Schools & High Schools for Girls.		Normal Schools, Middle Schools, & High Schools for Girls.		Girls' Dept. of Normal Schools & High Schools for Girls.		Girls' Dept. of Normal Schools & High Schools for Girls.		High Schools for Girls.		Total.				
	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	by Exam.	without Exam.	Total.		
Drawing .....	19	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	9	37
	{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		
Japanese Brush Work and Mechanical Drawing	27	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	67
	{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		
Pencil Drawing & Mechanical Drawing	24	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	45
	{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		
Household Management & Sewing ....	18	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	28
	{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		
Household Management .....	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
	{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		
Household Management .....	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
	{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		
Sewing .....	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
	{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		{ Applicants ..		{ Those passed ..		





## TESTING OF THE QUALIFICATIONS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR LICENCES.

The qualifications of elementary school teachers for licences are determined by tests conducted by local boards appointed for the purpose. The tests are conducted according to two methods, viz., without examination, and by examination. The tests by examination are held at least once in each year, while the tests without examination are held at any time, as occasion may require.

During the present year the number of persons tested without examination for licences as teachers in elementary schools was 10,137, of whom 5,155 were tested for regular teachers, 4,982 for assistant teachers. The number of persons tested by examinations was 30,218, of whom 15,071 were tested for regular teachers and 15,147 for assistant teachers. The total was 40,355. Those who passed the test without examination were 8,313, of whom 3,955 received the licence of regular teachers, and 4,358, that of assistant teachers. Those who passed by examination were 6,755, of whom 3,760 received the licence of regular teachers, and 2,995, that of assistant teachers. The total was 15,068. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 58 in the number of applicants and 1,106 in that of those who passed. The percentage of those who passed without examination was 76.72 for regular teachers and 87.46 for assistant teachers, the average being 82.01. The percentage of those who passed by examination was 24.95 for regular teachers and 19.77 for assistant teachers, the average being 22.35. Compared with the previous year this shows a decrease of 0.74 in those who passed the test without examination, and of 0.6 in those who passed by examination.

Further details are as follows.

---

*Statistical Table showing the Number of Applicants or of those who passed the Prescribed Tests for Licences as Teachers in Elementary Schools, for 1906-7.*

	No. of Applicants.			Those passed.			No. of those passed per cent. of Applicants.	
	without Examination.	by Examination.	Total.	without Examination.	by Examination.	Total.	without Examination.	by Examination.
<b>Ordinary Regular Teachers in Elementary Schools.....</b>	1,931	2,658	4,589	1,504	464	1,968	77.89	17.46
Ordinary Regular Teachers in Ordinary Elementary Schools.....	1,925	8,010	9,935	1,454	2,176	3,630	75.53	27.17
Special Regular Teachers in Elementary Schools.....	1,299	4,403	5,702	997	1,120	2,117	76.75	25.44
Total.....	5,155	15,071	20,226	3,955	3,760	7,715	76.72	24.95
<b>Assistant Teachers in Elementary Schools.....</b>	2,342	1,330	3,732	2,086	230	2,316	89.07	16.55
Assistant Teachers in Ordinary Elementary Schools.....	2,640	13,757	16,397	2,272	2,765	5,037	86.06	20.10
Total.....	4,982	15,147	20,129	4,358	2,995	7,353	87.17	19.77
<b>Grand Total .....</b>	10,137	30,218	40,355	8,313	6,755	15,068	82.01	22.35
<b>1905-6.....</b>	8,172	32,125	40,297	6,762	7,200	13,962	82.75	22.41
<b>1904-5.....</b>	9,198	38,197	47,395	7,131	8,114	15,248	77.56	21.24
<b>1903-4.....</b>	9,320	52,988	62,308	7,119	12,424	19,543	76.38	23.45
<b>1902-3.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1901-2.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1900-1.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1899-0.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1898-9.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1897-8.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1896-7.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1895-6.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1894-5.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1893-4.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1892-3.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1891-2.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1890-1.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1889-0.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1888-9.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1887-8.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1886-7.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1885-6.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1884-5.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1883-4.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1882-3.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1881-2.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1880-1.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1879-0.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1878-9.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1877-8.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1876-7.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1875-6.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1874-5.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1873-4.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1872-3.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1871-2.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1870-1.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1869-0.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1868-9.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1867-8.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1866-7.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1865-6.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1864-5.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1863-4.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1862-3.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1861-2.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1860-1.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1859-0.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1858-9.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1857-8.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1856-7.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1855-6.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1854-5.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1853-4.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1852-3.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1851-2.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1850-1.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1849-0.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1848-9.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1847-8.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1846-7.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1845-6.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1844-5.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1843-4.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1842-3.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1841-2.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1840-1.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1839-0.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1838-9.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1837-8.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1836-7.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1835-6.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1834-5.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1833-4.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1832-3.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1831-2.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1830-1.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1829-0.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1828-9.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1827-8.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1826-7.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1825-6.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1824-5.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1823-4.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1822-3.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1821-2.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1820-1.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1819-0.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1818-9.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1817-8.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1816-7.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1815-6.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1814-5.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1813-4.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1812-3.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1811-2.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1810-1.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1809-0.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1808-9.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1807-8.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1806-7.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1805-6.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1804-5.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1803-4.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1802-3.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1801-2.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1800-1.....</b>	9,897	52,944	62,841	7,467	15,969	23,436	76.45	30.16
<b>1799-0.....</b>	9,897	52,944</						

## GRANTING OF THE FU OR KEN LICENCES AS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

This licence is granted by the governors of *Fu* or *Ken* to those who have been successful in the test for elementary school teachers, or to the graduates of schools approved by the Minister of State for Education, or of normal schools. The validity of this licence is restricted to the *Fu* or *Ken* where they have been granted.

The number of persons to whom the *Fu* or *Ken* licences as elementary school teachers were granted by local offices during the year, included 4,390 graduates of both the regular and simpler courses of normal schools and 15,008 other applicants, the total being 19,398. These included 6,013 ordinary regular teachers in elementary schools, 3,887 ordinary regular teachers in ordinary elementary schools, 2,114 special regular teachers in elementary schools, 2,329 assistant teachers in elementary schools and 5,051 assistant teachers in ordinary elementary schools. The total number of regular teachers was 12,014 and that of assistant teachers 7,384, which shows an increase of 676 in the former, and 535 in the latter, as compared with the previous year. If a distinction be made with regard to sexes, it will be seen that there were 12,300 men and 7,098 women, and that the number of the latter was 57.71 per cent. of the former. Compared with the previous year, the proportion of women decreased by 1.34, but if compared with the proportion of five years ago (33.36), the increase was 24.35. It will be seen that women teachers have been rapidly increasing in number.

Further details are as follows.

---

*Statistical Table showing the Number of Persons granted the Fu or Ken Licences as Elementary School Teachers for 1906-7.*

	Graduates of the Regular & Simpler Courses in Normal Schools.			Others.			Grand Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ordinary Regular Teachers in Elementary Schools.....	2,805	1,200	4,005	1,181	824	2,008	3,989	2,024	6,013
Ordinary Regular Teachers in Special Elementary Schools....	341	..	341	2,442	1,104	3,546	2,783	1,104	3,887
Special Regular Teachers in Elementary Schools .....	..	..	..	664	1,450	2,114	664	1,450	2,114
Total .....	3,146	1,200	4,346	4,290	3,378	7,668	7,436	4,578	12,014
Assistant Teachers in Elementary Schools .....	44	..	44	1,394	831	2,285	1,438	831	2,329
Assistant Teachers in Ordinary Elementary Schools.....	..	..	..	3,429	1,629	5,055	3,426	1,629	5,055
Total .....	44	..	44	4,820	2,520	7,340	4,864	2,520	7,384
Grand total .....	3,190	1,200	4,390	9,110	5,898	15,008	12,300	7,098	19,398
1905-6 .....	3,171	1,113	4,285	8,263	5,639	13,902	11,435	6,752	18,187
1904-5 .....	3,161	1,057	4,221	9,653	5,564	15,217	12,817	6,621	19,438
1903-4 .....	2,937	724	3,661	13,961	5,565	19,526	16,898	6,280	23,187
1902-3 .....	2,862	533	3,395	17,248	6,176	23,424	20,110	6,709	26,819

## COMMITTEE FOR THE EXAMINATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND PHARMACEUTISTS.

This Committee was instituted under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education for the management of business connected with the examination for medical practitioners and pharmacutists.

The examination for medical practitioners is divided into an *ante* and a *post* examination, applicants being forbidden to take both examinations at the same time. The examination for dentists, however, is held at one time. The examination for medical practitioners as well as for pharmacutists are held twice a year, and if necessary the *post* practical examination may be undergone in Tokyo at any time.

There is a hospital the use of which is given to this Committee for examinations held in Tokyo.

The Committee consists of one chairman, 4 managers, 156 members, 7 persons specially appointed, 10 clerks, 6 of whom had additional duties, and 37 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 5 in members and one each in persons specially appointed, and temporarily employed.

During the year, the first examination was begun in April and continued to June, and the second lasted from September to November. The theoretical part of the examinations in general was held in the provincial centres where the applicants lived. The practical part of the examination in medicine was held in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagasaki and Sendai in the first examination, and in the second it was held in Tokyo, Osaka, and Kumamoto; while in pharmacy the practical part of both the first and second examinations was held in Tokyo and Osaka. During the year, the *post* practical examination for medical practitioners was specially held at one time.

The results of the examination for medical practitioners show that 594 men and 35 women, out of 4,111 male and 199 female applicants in the *ante* examination, passed. In the *post* examination there were 4,563 men and 90 women applicants (of whom 960 men and 11 women were to be examined in the practical part only), and 340 men and 4 women who passed (of whom 288 men and 2 women underwent the practical examination only). There were 884 men and 26 women

applicants in dentistry (of whom 41 men and one woman were to be examined in the practical part only), and 39 men who passed (23 of whom underwent the practical examination only). The total number of applicants was 9,873, of whom 1,012 passed. The percentage of those who passed was 14.59 in the *ante* examination, and 7.39 in the *post* examination, while in dentistry it was 4.29. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 90 applicants for the *ante* examination, and an increase of 239 for the *post* examination, and of 255 for dentistry, the total being an increase of 404. In the number of those who passed, there was a decrease of 193 in the *ante* examination, of 187 in the *post* examination, and 3 in dentistry, the total decrease being 383. The percentages of those who passed, compared with those of the previous year, show a decrease of 4.09 in the *ante* examination, of 4.64 in the *post* examination, and of 2.12 in dentistry.

The results of the examination for pharmacutists show that 152 men and 3 women passed—44 of the men and one of the women undergoing the practical examination only—out of the applicants numbering 1,222 men and 21 women, of whom 63 men and one woman were to be examined in the practical part only. The percentage of those who passed was 12.47. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 143 in the number of applicants, a decrease of 27 in the number of those who passed, and a decrease of 4.8 in the percentage of those who passed.

Further details are as follows.

*Statistical Table showing the Number of Applicants and those who passed in the Examination for Medical Practitioners and Pharmacutists.*

	Examination for Medical Practitioners.									Examination for Pharmacutists.		
	Ante Examination.			Post Examination.			Dentistry.			Applicants.	Those passed.	Percentage.
	Applicants.	Those passed.	Percentage.	Applicants.	Those passed.	Percentage.	Applicants.	Those passed.	Percentage.			
1906-7	4,310	629	14.59	4,653	344	7.39	910	39	4.29	1,243	155	12.47
1905-6	4,400	822	18.68	4,414	531	12.03	655	42	6.41	1,100	182	16.55
1904-5	5,236	797	15.22	4,273	618	14.46	638	49	7.58	923	218	23.62
1903-4	6,500	1,083	16.66	4,740	698	14.73	661	83	12.51	735	151	20.54

The number of out-patients treated in the hospital provided for this Committee was 15,016 new patients, 8,001 medically, 7,015 surgically; of patients for second treatment 37,353, 16,929 medically and 20,424 surgically; making a total of 52,369. The actual number of in-patients was 425, 170 treated medically, and 255 surgically. The nominal number of in-patients was 19,742, 9,192 treated medically, and 10,550 surgically. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 1,053 new out-patients and of 3,368 for second-treatment, while the in-patients decreased by 20 actual persons and increased by 2,414 nominal persons. The remains of 47 males and 18 females, in-patients, were dissected. Of these 32 males and 7 females died from causes which come under the head of medical, while 15 males and 11 females, came under the head of surgical cases. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 3 in surgery and a decrease of 4 in medicine.

---

## IMPERIAL ACADEMY.

The Imperial Academy is under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education. Its object is the promotion of science and art, with a view to the exercise of beneficial influences on education in general. The institution elects its own members from amongst the learned, and His Majesty, the Emperor, directs their inclusion as members of the Imperial Academy. Foreigners who have displayed distinguished merit in contributing to the advancement of science and art in this country may be elected as associate members.

On June 13th, 1906, the Tokyo Academy was reorganized by Imperial Ordinance No. 49, into the Imperial Academy. It consists of two sections, viz: the first section, comprising literature and social science, and the second section, comprising pure and applied science. The Academy may have 60 members in maximum, who belong either to the first or second section, according to their speciality; and not only are meetings held for the investigation and discussion of topics relating to science and art, and to education and educational influence in general, but the Academy also collects theses, plans, and such other materials as have a relation to science and art. The members may also make scientific investigations together with the members of scientific organizations in foreign countries, and may even become members of such organizations, provided they obtain the sanction of the Minister of State for Education.

The officials of the academy consist of one president, one manager, 2 heads of sections, 2 clerks and 3 persons specially appointed. The president, manager, and the heads of sections are severally elected by the members and the Minister sanctions their election. The members number 49; one of them being over sixty years old, receives an annuity, and another, who is a Frenchman, is treated as an associate member of the academy, though he is living in his own country.

During the year, 3 ordinary meetings and 7 general meetings were held. A special general meeting, an extraordinary meeting of the committee, and a meeting of officials were also held. The ordinary meetings were held once a month from April to June (after June, there were no lectures, as a result of the revision of the Academy



regulations); the subjects of the lectures and the names of the lecturers were as follows:— “The Prohibition of Counterfeits of Manuscripts and Paintings” by Keisuke Ōtori, “The Mythological Age” by Anyeki Shigeno, and “Astronomy viewed from the point of education in general” by Hisashi Terao. The audience consisted of 182 nominal persons, each meeting having an average attendance of a little over 60 persons.

During the year, 900 copies of the *Tōyo Gakugei Zasshi*, in which the lectures and descriptions given by the members appeared, were bought and distributed to the members, and to schools, libraries, scientific societies, etc. On the other hand, the academy received from government offices, schools, scientific societies, etc. books, magazines, reports, etc. to the number of 400 volumes.

---

## CENTRAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

This institution was established, under the supervision of the Minister of State of Education, for the purpose of making researches in meteorology, and of exercising control over all affairs relating to the same. It undertakes the investigation of and reports upon the meteorological phenomena of the whole Empire, storm warnings, weather forecasts, meteorological reports, tests of meteorological apparatus, as well as observations on meteorological phenomena, terrestrial magnetism, aerial electricity, earthquakes, etc. Attached observatories were built on the island of Ishigaki in Okinawa *Ken*, on the island of Oshima in Kagoshima *Ken*, and on the islands of Hachijō and Ogasawara in Tokyo *Fu*. In addition, temporary observatories were established in this institution for the temporary observation of meteorological phenomena.

The officials of this Observatory consist of 4 technologists (one of whom has the additional duty of president), one special technologist, 17 assistant technologists, 29 special assistant technologists, 4 clerks, 2 clerks employed in the temporary observatory, 2 persons specially appointed and 29 temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 2 in assistant technologists, and of 5 in persons temporarily employed, while there was a decrease of 9 in special assistant technologists and of 5 in persons specially appointed. This considerable diminution in the number of special assistant technologists and others is owing to special observatories Nos. 6, 7, and 8, having come under the control of Kwantung government.

During the year, several tours were made, by order, for the observation of meteorological phenomena, for investigations, for settling the locality of meteorological stations, etc. One tour, by technologists, was to the island of Hachijō, one to the islands of Oshima, Nawa, and Ishigaki, one to China, one to Oita *Ken*, one to Kyoto and Osaka *Fu*, Hyogo, Nara, Miye, Aichi, Wakayama and Kochi *Ken*, and one to Ibaraki, Miyagi, Fukushima, Iwate, Aomori, Yamagata, and Akita *Ken*. In addition, five tours were made by assistant technologists: Persons in the service of the observatory made a journey to the top of Mount Fuji, to the island of Hachijō, and to Tientsin, while those in the 10th

special observatory at Karafuto paid a visit to Mauka, and to Vladimirovka and Galkino-vrasskoe, and those in the Oshima Meteorological Station paid a visit to the islands of Kikai and Toku.

The chief undertakings of the year were as follows:— In April, the heads of all the meteorological stations were summoned to Tokyo, and the seventh meeting of those interested in meteorological phenomena was held; on the 13th of June attached meteorological stations were built on the islands of Ogasawara and Hachijo; on the 1st of July, an exchange of telegrams was begun between the observatory and the Consulate at Chinnampo; on the 31st of the same month telegraphic communications were commenced with the attached Meteorological Station on the island of Ogasawara, and on the 30th of November similar communications were started with that on the island of Hachijo. As the occasion demanded, daily telegrams were sent, reporting the state of weather to Ujina and two other places, but as the transport service connected with the war greatly decreased in amount, the reporting was discontinued on the 15th of June. On the 1st of September the Sixth temporary observatory at Dailen, the Seventh temporary observatory at Ying-kou, the Eighth temporary observatory at Mukden, and the Port Arthur branch station of the Sixth temporary observatory were transferred to the government of Kwantung. On the same day their names were changed to the Dailen Meteorological Station, Ying-kou Meteorological Station, Mukden Meteorological Station, and the Port Arthur branch station of the Dailen Meteorological Station, under the control of the same government, the exchange of telegrams being continued as before. As the Imperial Ordinance No. 60 issued in 1904, was cancelled, all the affairs relating to the First temporary meteorological observatory at Fusan, the Second temporary meteorological observatory at Mokpho, the Third temporary meteorological observatory at Chemulpo, the Fourth temporary meteorological observatory at Yongampo, the Fifth temporary meteorological observatory at Gensan and the Ninth temporary meteorological observatory at Jō-sin are to be hereafter under the control of the office of Residency-General in Seoul. The temporary meteorological observatory at Chemulpo was made the Residency-General Meteorological Station and those at Fusan, Mokpho, Yongampo, Gen-san and Jō-sin were made branch stations. The Tenth temporary meteorological observatory at Korssakowsk was called the Karafuto Korssakowsk Meteorological

Station and its control was vested in the government of Karafuto. By the Imperial Ordinance No. 82, the Minister of Education is authorized to direct assistant technologists in the Central Meteorological Observatory to serve as attachés in the consulates in China. Those who were at the consulates in Hangchow, Nanking, Hankow, Shashi, Chefoo and Tientsin were appointed assistant technologists of the Central Meteorological Observatory, and were ordered to serve as attachés in their former consulates and to continue making meteorological observations. The monthly reports of meteorological phenomena, the annual report of the same, the weather chart, the summary of meteorological records, the report on earthquakes and the report on terrestrial magnetism and aerial electricity were published, and were sent to important places in Japan, as well as to other countries.

The total number of meteorological stations at the end of the 39th year of Meiji, was 113, including 17 under the control of this institution, 66 local stations (of which 16 belonged to the first class and 50 to the second), 3 private establishments; 3 belonging to the Kwantung government, with one branch station; 4 belonging to the nautical instrument depôts, 15 to the naval watch-towers, and one each to a light-house and to a consulate. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of two. There were also 2 persons to whom the work of meteorological observation was entrusted. New storm signals were erected at two places each in Niigata and Saga *Ken*, and at one place each in Akita, Okayama, Ehime, and Oita *Ken*. Two storm signals were also erected at the watch-tower of the Kure Naval Station and one storm signal at the Special Observatory for the Measurement of Latitude, making a total of 11. Six storm signals were discontinued, one in Ishikawa *Ken*, one on the watch-tower of the Kure Naval Station, one on the watch-tower of the Yokosuka Naval Station and 3 on the watch-tower of the Sasebo Naval Station. Thus the number of storm signals at the end of the 39th year of Meiji was 279, showing an increase of 5 posts over the previous year.

The meteorological observations made during the 39th year of Meiji, show that a lower temperature than usual prevailed throughout the empire in all four seasons of the year. This was especially so in the autumn. The eastern part of the Mainland in September, and the western part of the Hokkaido in November had a temperature three degrees lower than usual. The average temperature at Koshun

in Formosa was 24.6 degrees and that of Kushiro in the Hokkaido and of Shana in the Kurile Islands was 3.9 degrees. The isothermal line of 15 degrees marks the region embracing Shanghai, the northern part of Kyushu, the northern part of Shikoku, and the southern coast of the Mainland. The region beginning with Shinano and Hida, the north-eastern part of the Mainland, and Northern Korea, and extending to Manchuria, did not reach 10 degrees. In the central and north-eastern part of the Hokkaido it did not reach 5 degrees. The islands lying to the south west had a somewhat higher temperature than usual, but in the rest of the empire the temperature was lower and in the north-eastern districts it was nearly one degree lower than usual.

The average atmospheric pressure throughout the empire was about 761 millimetres, in Formosa and the Hokkaido it was 759 millimetres and gradually rose higher towards the continent. Along the coasts of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, the pressure reached 763 millimetres. The highest pressure in this year was at Hankow on the 5th of March, and the lowest on the island of Ishigaki on the 21st of October; the former was 780 millimetres and the latter 706.6 millimetres. The direction of the wind was generally to the south, but on the coast of the Japan Sea, a south wind was considerable. There were many days on which the wind was strong or even violent. On twenty six occasions there were remarkable atmospheric depressions, the largest number being in August, when there were no less than five such. The greatest amount of damage was done on five occasions; twice in August and twice in October, and once in November. In the extreme north and south of Formosa, the island of Ishigaki, Nawa, Oshima, the central part of Kyushu, and the region beginning with the southern part of Shikoku and extending to the southern extremity of Kii, more than 2,000 millimetres of rain fell, the greatest quantity being 4,000 millimetres on Oshima, next came 3,000 millimetres at Keelung, while other regions, including southern China and southern Korea, had between 1,000 millimetres and 2,000 millimetres, but in the Hokkaido the rain-fall did not reach 1,000 millimetres. The greatest number of rainy days occurred in Keelung, the island of Ishigaki, Oshima and its neighbourhood, and along the coast of the Japan Sea, the 249 rainy days of Oshima being the highest figure. In other places there were about 150 rainy days, the 92 rainy days

of the Pescadores being the fewest in number. On the continent, there were more than 100 rainy days in southern China, Fusan, Jo-siu and its neighbourhood, but in other places there were about 70 days, the 65 of Tientsin being the fewest in number. The latest frost was on the 8th of July at Nemuro, being about 50 days later than usual; while the earliest frost fell on the 24th of September, at Tokachi and Sapporo, being about the same as in other years. The latest snow fell on the 24th of May at Shana, 10 days later than usual; while in the north-eastern regions the latest snow fell in April, in the central part of the Mainland and Korea and Manchuria, in March, and in southern China, in February. The earliest snow fell on the 9th of October at Kamikawa, while in the region extending from the central part of the Mainland to the north and towards the continent it fell in November, and in the regions west from the south-eastern part of the Mainland it fell in December. Compared with the previous year, the snow fell earlier in the regions north from the north-eastern part of the Mainland, but in other places it was generally later.

The number of earthquakes observed during the 39th year of Meiji was 1,792, of which one was a severe shock, 43 shocks were strong, 330 were weak and the rest were slight, the average number of shocks being five in a day. Compared with the previous year the number of shocks decreased by 216, but compared with the annual average it increased by 68. The number of earthquake shocks—severe, strong, or weak—was greater than it was in the previous year, and was also in excess of the annual average. During the year there were many earthquakes which affected very extensive regions, compared with the earthquakes of previous years; 24 shocks extended over from 5,000 square *ri* to 10,000 square *ri* and 5 shocks extended over more than 10,000 square *ri*. Thirteen of these earthquakes did some damage, the most violent being shocks which occurred in the central part of Formosa on the 17th of March and the 14th of April. The seismic centre of the former was at the faults of a stratum running from Baishiko under the jurisdiction of the Kagi government through Dabyo and reaching towards Getsubitan. The vertical displacement was over 5 feet, and about 8,000 houses were destroyed, with 3,000 casualties. The seismic centre of the latter was a little farther to the south. The damage done was most conspicuous in

Tenshiko under the jurisdiction of the Ensui government. 5,000 houses were destroyed, and the number of the killed and wounded reached 100. Many after-shocks followed, doing some damage. The strongest shock of earthquake on the Mainland was on the 21st of January, off the coast of Kazusa and did some damage to the peninsula of Bōsō. The whole extent affected by its strong shocks was more than 1,600 square *ri*, while an area of 16,000 square *ri* was more or less disturbed.

---

## SPECIAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF LATITUDE.

The Special Observatory for the Measurement of Latitude was established under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education, for the management of business connected with the measurement of the variations of latitude, in accordance with the agreement entered into between the Japanese Government and the International Geodetic Society. This institution is situated at Mizusawa-machi, Izawa Gun, Iwate Ken.

The officials, as in the previous year, included 2 technologists (one of them being the director), an assistant technologist, a clerk and one person temporarily employed. Technologists made a tour, by order, to make meteorological observations.

The process of observing the variations of latitude was pursued every clear night as had been done in the preceding years, and the results, which were recorded in the book of observations, were reported monthly to the central office of the International Geodetic Society. Observations of meteorological phenomena and earthquakes, undertaken jointly with the members of the Geodetic Committee in order to investigate the relations between astronomy and meteorology, were also carried on in the same way as in the preceding years. The required calculations were made on these observations, and reports written in English were prepared. To meet the requirements of science, the monthly reports were also given. Weather telegrams were exchanged with the Central Meteorological Observatory in the course of this year. Signal flags were hoisted every day, and when there were symptoms of danger, regular storm signals were displayed. As regards the measurement of latitude, the table of the variation of latitude has been revised since January 1906, and 24 refraction-pairs and 6 latitude-pairs were dispensed with and the new 31 latitude-pairs were adopted, because the result of the observations of the six years since the foundation of this institution has been to show the worthlessness of refraction-pairs.



## EARTHQUAKE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

This Committee was instituted under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education, for the purpose of investigating the best means of guarding against the effects of earthquakes, and of discussing the methods by which precautions may best be carried out.

The Committee consists of a chairman who is at the same time one of the members, a manager, 24 members, 9 special members, 23 persons specially appointed, a clerk, and 7 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year this shows a decrease of one person specially appointed and an increase of one person temporarily employed.

The process of inquiry, which has been followed by salutary results, has taken very much the same course during the year under review as in those which preceded it. Amongst other things, the investigation of the two great earthquakes in Formosa and at San Francisco afforded much information in regard to the style of building calculated to withstand earthquake shocks; besides which, the geological line taken by the earthquakes was made clear. As regards these violent shocks of earthquake as well as the severe earthquakes which occurred afterwards in Formosa, and the earthquakes in Chili, in South America, the predictions of the committee were more or less fulfilled, showing how far advanced this branch of science has become. In accordance with the principle of earthquake zone, the earthquakes of Japan in the past have been examined into and it has been found that distinct geographical relations existed between the great earthquakes which have occurred on the Mainland in the past, and violent earthquakes which have occurred in the regions of Shinano and Echigo in recent times. Thus one great step has been gained in the prediction of great earthquakes.

In the year under review, two members of the committee and a person specially appointed were sent to California to enquire into the earthquakes which occurred there. In addition, the members of the committee and persons specially appointed made tours, by order, to the Hokkaido and to Higo, Ibaraki, Shizuoka, Miyagi, Iwate, Tokushima, and Kumamoto *Ken* for the purpose of making observations upon subterranean temperature, for the investigation of matters relating to

earthquakes, for observations upon and investigations into the geological structure of volcanoes, for the investigation of the new crater of the Aso volcano, and for investigations into the oscillation of sea-water, etc.

The work undertaken by this committee follows two lines, viz., the prediction of great earthquakes and the lessening of their injurious results by means of statistical observations. The subjects of investigation were as follows:—great and small earthquakes which can be felt; slight local earthquakes which can not be felt; non-seismological tremors, i. e. slight terrestrial tremors, pulsatory oscillations, oblique tremors, etc., all of which were under continual observation; the examination of records relating to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tidal waves, the relation between earthquakes and time, geography, variations of latitude, atmospheric pressure, pressure of sea water, the weather, the moon and the tides, terrestrial magnetism, terrestrial electricity, and the distribution of the gravity; earthquake zone, and the cause of earthquakes; depth of seismic centres; the character and velocity of seismic waves; earth rumblings and earthquake sounds; the relation between faults and hot springs; measurement of subterranean temperature; observation of the position of water in deep wells; height of sea water and its oscillation; periodicity of earthquakes; changes of the physical properties of rocks in relation to pressure and heat; eruption; of volcanoes and their geology; the testing of strength of materials; measurement of the shaking of architectural structures; the construction of buildings that should be earthquake proof, etc.

The reports, compiled by the members, and edited in Japanese, and distributed during the year as occasion required, consisted of Nos. 55, 56, and 57 of the Report of the Earthquake Investigation Committee. Their contents were as follows:— Report of investigations on the vibrations of rail-roads, report on the testing of the strength of wood by tearing, report on the investigation of Niishima, reports on the eruption of the volcano Aso, on the tidal waves following the great eruption of Krakatoa, on the comparative numbers of volcanic eruptions in different parts of the earth during the year, on future earthquakes likely to occur in Tokyo, on fire and fire insurance in San Francisco and Yedo, on great earthquakes of recent occurrence in all parts of the world, on the average number of earthquake years, on the continual occurrence and non-occurrence of earthquakes, the seismic centre of

strong earthquake shocks lately occurring in Japan, the hours at which earthquakes occur, the great earthquakes of Kyoto and its neighborhood, the method of measuring the time when an earthquake occurs at a locality remote from the place where a horizontal earthquake pendulum is stationed, pulsatory oscillations at Ishinomaki and on the summit of Mount Tsukuba, the amplitude of slow seismic movements, investigations relating to earthquake sounds (the first report), on the variation of atmospheric pressure of long period, the variation of the height of sea water during the year (the second report), convulsions of the earth as the result of human operations, description of the *Diana*, a Russian man of war, report relating to after-shocks, etc. The reports edited in English were the first and second volumes of the part 2, No. 22, the contents of which were as follows:— Effect of pressure on a curved surface and its seismological relations, ordinary waves formed on the surface of elastic solids, mechanical measurement of the ratio of the elasticity of rocks, an essay on investigations into the intermittent spring of Atami, etc.

In this year, the editing in English of the Memoranda of the Earthquake Investigation Committee was commenced, in addition to the English reports, so that the results of the seismological observations and investigations of the committee might be more fully reported to the International Seismological Society, and at the same time made available for people in all parts of the world. Parts 1 and 2 of the first volume were printed, and their contents were as follows:—The method of ascertaining the time when the seismic vibration first began at the seismic centre, by the length of slight vibrations felt at the place of observation; the method of calculating the velocity of seismic waves; the origin of the earthquakes which took place on April 18th, 1906, in California (first report), investigations regarding the same earthquakes (first report); the velocity of the transmission of the seismic waves of the earthquakes which took place in Guatemala on April 19th, 1902; the observations made in Tokyo of the great earthquake which took place at Calabria in Italy on September 8th, 1905; the origin of the great earthquake at Kagi in Formosa on March 17th, 1906 (first report); a comparison of faults in relation to the three great earthquakes of Mino and Owari, Formosa, and San Francisco; the velocity of the transmission of seismic waves of the earthquakes at Kagi in Formosa which occurred on April 14th, 1906:

the earthquakes in Chili in South America and the Aleutian Islands in North America which occurred on August 17th, 1906; the geographical distribution of strong earthquakes of recent occurrence in Japan, etc.

## GEODETIC COMMITTEE.

This Committee was instituted under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education, for the purpose of managing affairs connected with the International Geodetic Society and of investigating the various subjects bearing on geodesy.

The officials include 11 members (one of them being the chairman), 4 special members, 8 persons specially appointed, 2 clerks and 2 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year this shows a decrease of one person specially appointed.

The principal items of business transacted by this committee apart from its ordinary routine of work were as follows:— Items relating to the meeting of the committee, relating to the International Geodetic committee, relating to the general meetings of the same, relating to the reports of the same, etc. During the year two meetings of the committee were held, and two members of the committee, viz., Mr. Yei Kimura, *Rigaku Hakushi*, the technologist of the Special Observatory for the Measurement of Latitude, and Major General Toranosuke Tazaka, were despatched as the Japanese representatives of the committee to attend the 15th general meeting of the International Geodetic Committee which was held, this year, at Budapest in Austria-Hungary. In addition, the officials of the committee made fourteen tours for the purpose of making observations, and surveys in connection with geodesy, one such tour being made by the chairman of the committee, 2 by members, 4 by persons specially appointed, one by a clerk, and 6 by persons temporarily employed.

The investigations made during the year were a continuation of what had been started in the foregoing years, viz., observations on the variation of latitude, investigation of the results of observations on the tides, investigation of meteorological phenomena and terrestrial motion at Mizusawa, experiments in comparing the base apparatus, etc. In addition, the gravitation of the earth was measured at Nakamura, Sendai, Ichinoseki, Morioka, Fukuoka, Hachinohe, Aomori, Hirosaki and Kōfu. The good results which these investigations yielded for the study of geodesy, were reported to the central office of the International Geodetic Committee, and the investigations are still in progress there.

## COMMITTEE FOR THE COMPILATION OF CATALOGUES OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

This Committee was instituted under the control of the Minister of State for Education, for the management of business connected with the International Committee for the Compilation of Catalogues of Scientific Literature.

The officials include a chairman, who was also a member of the committee, a manager, 23 members, 2 persons specially appointed, and 2 clerks. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of one person specially appointed.

In the year under review, as in the previous year, the members of the committee examined works on pure science in accordance with the requirements of the International Committee, and each special subject being taken up by the appropriate specialist or specialists among the members, slips were prepared as materials for the catalogues. These slips were printed and sent to the Central Office of the International Committee in London, to the Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto, and to the Imperial Library. Further, the Committee submitted to the Central Office questions as to editing catalogues of books on the scientific literature of the world, revisions of the method of classifying catalogues of the same, the method of remitting money for the catalogues, etc., and carried on all the ordinary duties of the local office. The number of slips made during the year was 1,045, this being the 16th issue.

---

## JAPANESE LANGUAGE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

This Committee was instituted under the supervision of the Minister of State for Education, for the purpose of investigating subjects relating to the Japanese language. The object is to remodel the language and to establish a uniform standard of language and characters to be universally used by the people in the future, the language and characters now used being too diversified and complicated.

The Committee consists of a chairman, 13 members (3 of whom have the additional duty of chief examiners), a manager (one of the chief examiners has the additional duty of manager), 8 persons specially appointed, one clerk, and 2 persons temporarily employed. Compared with the previous year this shows a decrease of 2 temporary members and one person specially appointed.

During the year, 27 meetings of the principal members were held, besides 2 meetings of the draft committee. Compared with the previous year, the former decreased by 8, and the latter by 20. This is due to the good progress made and also to the small number of propositions submitted to the draft committee.

Among the principal subjects discussed during the year, were the rules of punctuation, and of writing parts of speech separately, the new propositions submitted to the committee by the Department, and the laws of the spoken language, vocabulary, the *okurigona-hō* (rule of writing Japanese words after Chinese characters), etc., propositions brought forward from the previous year. In connection with these, the propositions or references introduced by the committee itself consisted of the revisions, required for the decision of the said propositions submitted by the Department, as well as of the amendment relating to the conjugations, moods, tense of verbs, etc., the circumstances which must be taken into account in putting names in the chart which shows the conjugation of the verbs used in the spoken language, etc.

The Committee held five meetings to discuss "the rule of punctuation" during the three months of April, May and June, and the decisions, after being put into proper form, were submitted to the Minister of Education in October. "The rule of writing parts of speech separately" was discussed in four meetings held in May and June, and

the results, after being put into proper form, were reported to the Minister in December. The committee held 14 meetings, beginning in September and ending in March, and discussed the laws of the spoken language. Parts 1 and 2 of the vocabulary had been already decided upon and passed; but as there were many grammatical intricacies to be decided upon, only a few pages of the third part were discussed. The *okurigana-hō* (rule of writing Japanese words after Chinese characters) was discussed 4 times during September and October, and after the introduction of some improvements was passed, it was reported to the Minister in January 1907.

The subjects dealt with by the supplementary members of the committee were as follows:-- Investigations relating to simple rules for the spoken language which have a close relationship with the carrying out of the revisions in the use of the *Kana* to express Japanese words; investigations relating to the use of the *Kana* and changes in the forms of the *Kana*, etc. For investigations belonging to the last-named subject, special supplementary members were despatched to Kyoto *Fu* and Shiga *Ken* to examine old documents, old copies of the Buddhist Scriptures preserved in temples, such as Daigoji, Higashi-dera, Takayama-dera, Ōhara-Sanzen-In, Ishiyama-dera, etc.

The works published, this year, by the committee consisted of "The *okurigana-hō*" "Report of Investigations as to Spoken Words" and 37 copies of the "Chart showing the Laws of the Spoken Language." The first treats of the rule of writing Japanese words after Chinese characters, while the second simply furnishes useful materials for settling the standard words and for investigating grammar of the spoken language.

---



## EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.

Educational societies have for their object the diffusion and development of education. Such societies exist in almost every locality, and are variously formed. Sometimes a society is established in each particular *Fu*, *Ken*, *Gun*, city, town or village, with an organization adapted to its wants. Sometimes a main society is established in the provincial centres, with branches in each *Gun* or city. Some of the societies consist of teachers, as well as of other educational officials and those interested in education, while other societies are composed of the latter class of persons exclusively. The membership has increased in number year by year.

Although the undertakings of educational societies were various in kind, they all had the same aim of doing the best for the progress of education. Most of the societies established schools, libraries, or kindergartens, and formed themselves into juridical persons. While receiving aid from the public funds, they succeeded in raising funds of their own. Having thus put themselves on a sound basis they proceeded vigorously towards the useful end they had in view. Their principal undertakings consisted of educational inquiries, replies to inquiries on educational matters, the observation of the progress of education, the collection of statistics as to educational affairs, the editing of magazines and pamphlets, the compilation of text books and books of reference, and the training of teachers, together with the holding of lecture meetings, meetings for the purpose of investigation or criticism, educational exhibitions, magic lantern exhibitions for educational purposes, etc., etc. Some of the societies conferred honours upon persons who rendered meritorious service in the cause of education while others adopted means for the encouragement of pupils to study.

The chief undertakings of the educational societies during the year under review were as follows:—The three societies, the Imperial Educational Society, the Educational Society of Tokyo *Fu*, and the Educational Society of the City of Tokyo, enlarged their operations, making suitable investigations into educational matters, and taking such practical measures as seemed desirable. At the same time, they opened educational institutes, continued their institutes for training teachers, and thus helped much in the progress of education. The

Kôzuke Educational Society of Gunma *Ken* exerted itself to complete the equipment of its library and its school for the blind, and also took measures for the control of pupils, out of school hours by founding a department for the protection of pupils. The educational societies of all the cities and *Gun* in Shizuoka *Ken* adopted several measures for helping the children of the poor to obtain the blessings of education. The Educational Society of Yamanashi *Ken* found means to collect a sum of *yen* 20,000, and held a union meeting of all the prefectures to the east of Hakone. The Educational Society of Akita *Ken* established a gallery for the exhibition of appliances used in education and held a union meeting for all the prefectures in the north-eastern part of the Empire. The Educational Society of Tottori *Ken* compiled and published the rules relating to education, and distributed them in important quarters. The Educational Society of Hiroshima *Ken* founded a supplementary industrial school, a supplementary commercial school, a supplementary colonization evening school, etc. The Iyo Kyôiku Gikwai, in the prefecture of Ehime, continued the sending of pupils to study abroad at Tōa-Dōbun-shoin. The Educational Society of Saga *Ken* held a union exhibition of the eight prefectures of Kyūshū and Okinawa, and exhibited appliances used in education. The Educational Society of Kagoshima *Ken* compiled and published a text book on sewing. In other prefectures, the educational societies opened institutes for training elementary school teachers, or held educational institutes, and produced many graduates as they had done in previous years. They also made investigations into educational affairs during the war time, the *post bellum* influences of education, etc.

---

## PENSIONS TO PUBLIC SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

In accordance with the Law relating to Pensions to Retired Teachers and to the Families of Deceased Teachers in City, Town and Village Elementary Schools, a sum of *yen* 253,614.713 was granted in pensions, during the financial year, to 4,168 persons, *yen* 22,569.070 in pensions, to 1,166 persons representing the families of deceased teachers, *yen* 12,358.451 in bonuses to 402 persons, and *yen* 95,278.916 in gratuities to 1,732 persons, the total amount of money granted being *yen* 383,821.150, and the total number of recipients 7,767. Compared with the previous financial year, this shows an increase of *yen* 57,900.059 in money and of 992 in the number of recipients.

The total amount of income connected with pensions was *yen* 398,549.940, including interest on the pension fund, grant out of the National Treasury, supply out of *Fu* or *Ken* expenses, proceeds of other kinds, and balance from the preceding year, which amounted to *yen* 85,669.076, 68,480.745, 236,109,843, 638,545 and 7,651,731 respectively, showing an increase of *yen* 64,672,420 as compared with the previous financial year.

The amount of money paid in by cities, towns, villages, *Gun*, and *Fu* and *Ken* towards the pension fund was *yen* 152,276.837. The total amount of the pension fund at the end of the present financial year was *yen* 1,846,704.437, including the amount of money paid in, deposits, government bonds (the face value), and National Treasury bonds, showing an increase over the previous financial year of *yen* 169,086.483.

The following table shows the details with reference to the pension fund.

*Statistical Table showing, for 1906-7, the Income and Expenditure relating to Pensions and the Pension Fund for Teachers in Public Elementary Schools and Supplementary Technical Schools and for Conductors in Public Kindergartens.*

Pension Fund.	Income.		Expenditure.	Amount of Money.	No. of Recipients.
	Rs.	Pcs.			
Paid by cities, towns and villages.....	152,213.375		Pensions to retired teachers....	253,614.713	4,408
" " <i>Gun</i> .....	57.771				
" " <i>Fu</i> and <i>Ken</i> .....	5.691		Pensions to the families of deceased teachers .....	22,569.070	1,166
Balance from the preceding year .....	595.751				
Actual amount at the end of the preceding year { deposits .....	116,916.849				
of the preceding year { government bonds, † 430,000	1,576,485.000				
Total .....	1,946,704.437		Bonuses to the families of deceased teachers .....	12,358.451	402
Interest on the pension fund .....	85,669.076				
Grant out of the National Treasury .....	68,480.745		Gratuities to retired teachers....	95,278.916	1,732
Supply out of <i>Fu</i> or <i>Ken</i> expenses .....	236,109.843				
Proceeds of other kinds .....	638.545				
Balance from the preceding year .....	7,451.731		Total .....	353,821.150	7,768
Total .....	398,549.940				

• The face value. † National Treasury.

According to the provisions of the Law relating to the Salaries of the Directors of *Fu* or *Ken* Normal Schools, and to the Pensions for Retired Officials and for the Families of Deceased Officials in Public Schools, a sum of *yen* 19,449 was granted to 117 persons in pensions, of *yen* 945 in pensions to 16 families, and of *yen* 1,428.080 in bonuses to 51 persons. Compared with the previous year these figures show an increase of 23 persons who received pensions, and of *yen* 1,551 in the pensions of individuals, and a decrease of 5 families which received pensions, of 22 persons who received bonuses, of *yen* 383 in pensions to families, and of *yen* 296.040 in bonuses.

Further details are as follows.

---

*Statistical Table showing for, 1905-7, the Distribution of Pensions for Retired Officials and for the Families of Deceased Officials in Fu and Ken Normal Schools and Other Public Schools.*

	Pensions to Retired Teachers.		Pensions to the Families of Deceased Teachers.		Bonuses to the Families of Deceased Teachers.	
	No. of Recipients.	Amount of Money.	No. of Recipients.	Amount of Money.	No. of Recipients.	Amount of Money.
<i>Fu and Ken Normal Schools</i> .....	29	Yen. 5,407,000	6	Yen. 435,000	12	Yen. 426,240
<i>Public Middle Schools</i> .....	53	8,952,000	4	234,000	17	404,200
<i>Public High Schools for Girls</i> .....	20	3,173,000	1	87,000	8	249,880
<i>Public Special Schools</i> .....	1	122,000	—	—	—	—
<i>Public Technical Schools</i> .....	14	1,795,000	5	189,000	14	347,760
<b>Total</b> .....	117	19,449,000	16	945,000	51	1,428,080

Gratuities were also awarded out of public funds to 804 retired officials, of whom 128 were connected with normal schools, 323 with public middle schools, 80 with public high schools for girls, 3 with public special schools, 263 with public technical schools, and 7 with other public schools, the total amount of money being *yen* 80,404.129. Compared with the previous financial year, this shows an increase of *yen* 20,548.728 in the amount of money paid out and of 134 in the number of recipients. The amount of money paid into the National Treasury during the financial year, as pension fund, by the officials in normal schools and other public schools, and also by *Fu, Ken, Gun*, cities, towns, and villages was *yen* 89,548.013, showing an increase over the previous financial year of *yen* 6,896.893. Further details are as follows.

---

*Statistical Table showing, for 1906-7, the Amount of Money paid into the National Treasury and of Expenditure defrayed out of Public Funds.*

Amount of Money paid into the National Treasury.	Paid by Fu Ken, <i>Gua</i> , Towns and Villages.	Paid by the Officials of Fu and Ken Normal Schools, etc.	Total	Amount of Expenditure defrayed out of Public Fund.		Gratuities to Retired Teachers.	
				<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	Amount of Money.	No. of Recipients.
Fu and Ken Normal Schools.	<i>Yen.</i> 7,943,272	<i>Yen.</i> 8,177,335	<i>Yen.</i> 16,120,607	Fu and Ken Normal Schools.	12,837,400	128	
Public Middle Schools ....	19,094,820	19,817,422	38,912,242	Public Middle Schools ....	36,050,429	323	
Public High Schools for Girls .....	4,918,156	5,129,605	10,047,761	Public High Schools for Girls .....	6,484,690	80	
Public Special Schools ....	850,876	900,382	1,751,258	Public Special Schools ....	749,690	3	
Public Technical Schools...	10,884,829	11,201,776	22,086,605	Public Technical Schools...	23,551,277	263	
Other Public Schools.....	298,907	330,633	629,540	Other Public Schools.....	730,583	7	
Total .....	43,990,860	45,557,153	89,548,013	Total .....	80,404,129	804	

Amount of Money paid into  
the National Treasury.



## EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The educational fund was created in pursuance of the Law relating to the Special System of Finance for Educational Stock Fund (No. 80, 1899), and the Imperial Ordinance relating to Educational Stock Fund (No. 435. 1899).

The total amount of the educational fund at the end of the financial year was *yen* 2,140,829.904, of which a sum of *yen* 1,196,815.674 was granted as loans to cities, towns or villages, or town or village corporations, or town or village school corporations; while the amount of deposits was *yen* 780,332.929, and of government bonds *yen* 163,681.301. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of *yen* 310,990.857 in the amount of loans, of *yen* 40,314.125 in government bonds, and a decrease of *yen* 1,350 in National Treasury bonds, and of *yen* 290,995.640 in the amount of deposits, the total increase being *yen* 58,959.342. If a distinction be made with regard to the amount of loans actually granted to cities, towns or villages, etc. at the end of the financial year, it will be seen that the amounts of loans were *yen* 53,240.833 to cities, *yen* 238,662.511 to towns, *yen* 870,385.053 to villages, *yen* 22,575.163 to town or village corporations, and *yen* 11,952.114 to town or village school corporations; the rate per *yen* 1,000 for each of the above items being *yen* 45, *yen* 199, *yen* 727, *yen* 19 and *yen* 10 respectively. Compared with the previous year this shows a decrease of *yen* 10 in cities, of *yen* 32 in towns, while there was an increase of *yen* 37 in villages, of *yen* 4 in town and village corporations, and of *yen* one in town and village school corporations.

The beneficial influence of the educational fund is great, as it relieves the expenses of cities, towns and villages in the equipment of their school buildings, and encourages the teachers of the elementary schools. Further details are as follows.

---

*Statistical Table showing the Value of the Educational Fund.*

	1906—7	1905—6	1904—5	1903—4	1902—3
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Loans to Cities .....	53,240,833	48,996,667	25,900,000	23,143,763	7,575,000
Loans to Towns .....	238,662,511	204,913,197	194,706,607	226,950,743	182,120,913
Loans to Villages .....	870,385,053	610,634,469	776,701,898	1,021,729,764	731,705,720
Loans to Town or Village Corporations.	22,575,163	13,118,833	16,243,253	25,638,449	18,348,000
Loans to Town or Village School Corporations .....	11,952,114	8,161,651	12,789,487	15,134,946	2,500,000
Total .....	1,196,815,674	885,824,817	1,026,341,245	1,322,597,665	942,258,633
Government Bonds .....	163,681,301 × 175,175,000	123,367,176 × 134,575,000 * 1,350,000	85,627,898 × 94,675,000	7,269,500 × 7,900,000 * 947,000	3,593,250 × 3,900,000
Deposits .....	780,332,929	1,071,328,569	883,221,482	603,679,507	425,246,065
Grand Total .....	2,140,829,904	2,081,870,562	1,995,190,625	1,934,033,672	1,371,007,948
× The face value.      * National Treasury bonds.					

## STOCK FUND FOR ADDITIONAL SALARIES TO TEACHERS IN CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The stock fund for additional salaries to teachers in city, town, or village elementary schools was created in pursuance of the Law relating to State Aid towards the Expenses of City, Town or Village Elementary School Education and the Imperial Ordinances relating to Additional Salaries to Teachers in City, Town or Village Elementary Schools, the same to take effect on and after the 1st of April, 1900. The aid paid out of the National Treasury since the carrying out of the said ordinance amounted to *yen* 6,982,828.828.

The income for the financial year included *yen* 1,000,000.000 as state aid, *yen* 0,954.000 as supply out of *Fu* or *Ken* expenses, *yen* 127,683.930 as proceeds from stock fund, and *yen* 1,552,052.142 as balance from the preceding year, including the value of government bonds, National Treasury bonds and deposits, the total being *yen* 2,686,690.072, showing an increase over the previous year of *yen* 255,602.738. The amount of expenditure was *yen* 2,686,690.072, including the additional salaries for long service, *yen* 753,631.708, special additional salaries, *yen* 148,274.124, additional salaries under Art. VI of the Law relating to State Aid and Art. XI of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Additional Salaries, *yen* 35,517.850, the money transferred to the accounts for the following financial year, including the government bonds purchased to the amount of *yen* 639,156.655, and deposits to the amount of *yen* 1,110,109.735, showing an increase over the previous year of *yen* 58,418.660 in the amount of additional salaries, and of *yen* 197,184.078 in the amount transferred to the accounts for the following financial year.

The beneficial influence of the stock fund for additional salaries is also great as it furthers the good treatment as well as the employment of teachers.

The further details are as follows.

*Statistical Table showing the Amount of Stock Fund for Additional Salaries  
to Teachers in City, Town or Village Elementary Schools.*

	1903—7	1905—6	1904—5	1903—4	1902—3
<b>Income.</b>	<b>₹.</b>	<b>₹.</b>	<b>₹.</b>	<b>₹.</b>	<b>₹.</b>
State aid .....	1,000,000.000	1,000,000.000	1,000,000.000	997,408.271	997,739.648
Supply out of P <sub>u</sub> or Ken Expenses .....	6,954.000	6,954.693	6,512.537	7,510.913	9,640.186
Proceeds from Stock Fund .....	127,683.980	100,236.977	79,612.778	70,911.901	69,835.834
Balance from the { Government bonds ..	440,430.480	349,416.680	195,606.460	136,782.266	52,335.051
preceding year. {	× 478,175.000	× 376,675.000	× 210,700.000	× 148,450.000	× 59,250.000
Deposits .....	40,805.051	800.000	1,737.000	*	*
	1,070,816.611	973,678.984	910,910.371	760,485.332	580,800.268
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,686,690.072</b>	<b>2,431,087.334</b>	<b>2,194,385.146</b>	<b>1,973,098.686</b>	<b>1,719,449.987</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>					
Additional Salaries for Long Service ..	753,631.708	689,979.275	673,784.415	656,575.833	606,547.420
Special Additional Salaries .....	148,274.124	112,350.897	138,809.307	132,996.705	122,216.739
Additional salaries under Art. VI. of the law relating to State aid and Art. XI of the Imperial Ordinance relating to additional salaries .....	35,517.850	46,674.850	56,805.160	75,286.317	93,418.230
	639,156.655	440,430.480	349,416.680	195,606.460	136,782.266
	× 687,000.000	× 478,175.000	× 376,675.000	× 210,700.000	× 148,450.000
	*	* 40,805.051	* 800.000	* 1,737.000	*
ho money transferred to the accounts c for the following financial year .....	1,110,103.735	1,070,846.781	973,678.984	910,916.371	760,485.332
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,686,690.072</b>	<b>2,431,087.334</b>	<b>2,194,385.146</b>	<b>1,973,098.686</b>	<b>1,719,449.987</b>

× The face value.      \* National Treasury bonds.

The number of persons who were receiving additional salaries for long service at the end of the year, according to the Imperial Ordinance relating to Additional Salaries to Teachers in City, Town or Village Elementary Schools was 31,476, of whom 29,258 were regular and 2,218 assistant teachers, receiving additional salaries of *yen* 779,148. A comparison with the previous year shows an increase of 1,472 in the number of regular teachers, and of 147 in the number of assistant teachers, the total increase being 1,619; and the amount of additional salaries shows an increase of *yen* 62,994. The number of those receiving special additional salaries was 4,375, the amount of salaries being *yen* 83,275. A comparison with the previous year shows an increase of 115 in the number of those receiving special additional salaries and of *yen* 803 in the amount of additional salaries. The number of those receiving additional salaries according to Art. VI of the Law relating to State Aid towards the Expenses of City, Town, and Village Elementary School Education was 955, the amount of salaries being *yen* 18,571. A comparison with the previous year shows a decrease of 284 in the number of those receiving additional salaries and of *yen* 5,505 in the amount of additional salaries. There were 3,496 persons in receipt of special additional salaries, besides those for long service, or those under Art. VI of the Law above mentioned, the amount of the said additional salaries being *yen* 65,435. A comparison with the previous year shows a decrease of 39 in the number of those receiving additional salaries and of *yen* 1,257 in the amount. There were also 2,080 persons who come under Art. XI of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Additional Salaries, the amount of the difference to which they are entitled being *yen* 12,499 in the aggregate. A comparison with the previous year shows a decrease of 549 in the number of those receiving additional salaries and of *yen* 5,017 in the amount of the difference to which they are entitled in the aggregate. If a distinction be made with regard to sex among those in receipt of additional salaries for long service, it will be seen that there were 30,192 men and 1,284 women, the percentage of the latter being 4.25, showing an increase of .41 as compared with the previous year.

---

## GRANT FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF GENERAL EDUCATION.

The sum granted out of the State Treasury for the encouragement of general education, was *yen* 250,000. In the year under review, *yen* 199,977<sup>2</sup>/<sub>10</sub> of this sum was distributed to the Hokkaido, and *Fu* and *Ken*, in proportion to the number of children of school age, ascertained at the end of the 37th statistical year. If classified according to the amount of the grant, Hyogo *Ken*, with *yen* 7,755 ranks first; Tokyo *Fu*, and Niigata and Aichi *Ken*, with from *yen* 7,000 to 8,000 came next; then came in order Hiroshima and Fukuoka *Ken* with from *yen* 6,000 to 7,000; Osaka *Fu* and Saitama, Chiba, Shizuoka, Nagano, Fukushima, Kumamoto, and Kagoshima *Ken* with from *yen* 5,000 to 6,000; the Hokkaido, and Kanagawa, Ibaraki, Miyagi, Miye, Gifu, Okayama, Yamaguchi, and Ehime *Ken*, with from *yen* 4,000 to 5,000; Kyoto *Fu* and Gunma, Tochigi, Iwate, Aomori, Yamagata, Akita, Ishikawa, Toyama, Wakayama, Nagasaki and Oita *Ken*, with from *yen* 3,000 to 4,000; Yamanashi, Nara, Shiga, Fukui, Shimane, Tokushima, Kagawa, Kochi, Saga, Miyazaki and Okinawa *Ken* with from *yen* 2,000 to 3,000, and last of all came Tottori *Ken* which received for its share *yen* 1,708. The total sum spent was *yen* 117,609, of which *yen* 61,543 went as special rewards to school teachers, *yen* 10,915 as special rewards to the officials of cities, towns, and villages, *yen* 12,197 as special rewards or bonuses to schools, *yen* 20,826 as special rewards or bonuses to cities, towns, and villages, and town and village school corporations, and *yen* 12,128 given to encourage the children of the poor to attend the schools, etc. The remainder of the fund was carried forward to the next year.

---

## PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURE.

The general state of public school expenditure of *Fu, Ken, Gun*, cities, towns and villages for the financial year is as follows.

The amount of ordinary expenditure for public schools of *Fu, Ken, Gun*, cities, towns and villages was *yen* 37,321,976 and of extraordinary expenditure *yen* 7,533,592, the total being *yen* 44,855,568. These figures show, as compared with the previous financial year, an increase of *yen* 3,381,188 in the former, of *yen* 4,037,718 in the latter, and of *yen* 7,418,906 in the total amount. If the amount of expenditure be apportioned to schools, etc., it will be seen that the ordinary and the extraordinary expenditure for elementary schools was *yen* 6,193,309, that for normal schools *yen* 77,159, that for middle schools *yen* 251,793, that for high schools for girls *yen* 193,608, that for special schools *yen* 44,688, that for technical schools *yen* 436,434, that for blind and dumb schools *yen* 584, that for miscellaneous schools *yen* 18,963, that for kindergartens *yen* 9,973, that for libraries *yen* 40,701 and that for other educational purposes *yen* 151,694. The great increase in the annual expenditure was due partly to reaction from the principle of strict economy acted upon during the late war, and partly to the rise in price of articles in general.

The following table shows the details of expenditure and gives a comparison with the figures of the previous year.

---

	Amount of Public School Expenditure.			Increase or decrease in comparison with the previous financial year.		
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Total.
						Increase.
Elementary Schools.....	Yen. 26,918,672	Yen. 5,916,364	Yen. 32,835,036	Yen. 2,690,669	Yen. 3,502,640	Yen. 6,193,309
Normal Schools .....	2,437,306	161,359	2,598,665	21,959	55,200	77,159
Middle Schools .....	3,550,682	380,854	3,931,536	95,587	156,206	251,793
High Schools for Girls .....	902,100	107,242	1,069,342	74,421	119,187	193,608
Special Schools .....	336,424	44,678	381,102	33,715	10,973	44,688
Technical Schools .....	2,723,969	319,498	3,043,467	358,098	78,336	436,434
Blind and Dumb Schools ..	7,721	—	7,721	584	—	584
Miscellaneous Schools.....	77,050	3,257	80,307	21,810	—	18,963
Kindergartens .....	104,142	29,413	133,555	9,230	743	9,973
Libraries.....	52,725	33,583	86,308	7,349	33,352	40,701
Others .....	211,185	477,344	688,529	67,706	83,928	151,694
Grand Total .....	37,321,976	7,533,592	44,855,568	3,381,188	4,037,718	7,418,906



Compared with the previous year, the salaries of school directors, curators, etc. increased by *yen* 28,785; of instructors, assistant instructors and regular teachers by *yen* 1,487,423; in the salaries of other kinds of teachers there was an increase of *yen* 217,593; the salaries of clerks increased by *yen* 10,995; of kindergarten conductors by *yen* 6,504; there was an increase of *yen* 101,913 in travelling expenses, of *yen* 185,452 in the salaries of *Yatoi*, ushers, servants, etc., of *yen* 28,350 in the rent for grounds and houses, *yen* 210,441 in books, charts, apparatus and specimens, *yen* 279,421 in school furniture, *yen* 203,392 in articles of consumption, *yen* 3,936,372 in buildings, *yen* 171,632 in repairs, and *yen* 560,136 in other expenses, while in other respects there was a decrease, namely, *yen* 2,276 in the salaries of dormitory superintendents, and *yen* 7,227 in scholarships.

The total amount of income, including tuition fees, and other income for educational purposes, was *yen* 9,775,025, which shows, if compared with the amount of expenditure, a deficit of *yen* 35,080,543, which was defrayed by *Fu* and *Ken* taxes, local rates, *Gun* rates, city, town and village taxes, and other sources of income. Compared with the previous financial year, the total amount of income and the deficit increased by *yen* 1,484,437 and *yen* 5,934,469 respectively. If apportioned to the total population, the financial burden of each unit would be 72 *sen*.

The amount of public school expenditure of *Fu* and *Ken* was *yen* 9,755,619; *yen* 8,678,403 of which was ordinary, and *yen* 1,077,216 extraordinary expenditure. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of *yen* 364,434 in the former and of *yen* 221,425 in the latter, making a total of *yen* 585,859.

The amount of income was *yen* 2,468,823, including tuition fees and other income for educational purposes. The above income shows, if compared with the public school expenditure, a deficit of *yen* 7,286,796, which was defrayed by *Fu* and *Ken* taxes, local rates, etc. Compared with the previous year, the amount of income increased by *yen* 185,157, and the deficit by *yen* 400,702.

The amount of ordinary expenditure for public schools of *Gun* was *yen* 567,260, and of extraordinary expenditure *yen* 171,018, the total being *yen* 738,278. These figures show, compared with the previous year, an increase of *yen* 68,976 in the former, and of *yen* 83,242 in the latter, the total increase being *yen* 152,218.

The amount of income was *yen* 261,648, including tuition fees and other income for educational purposes. The above income shows, if compared with the public school expenditure, a deficit of *yen* 476,630, which was defrayed by *Gun* rates and other incomes. Compared with the previous year, the amount of income increased by *yen* 7,985, and the deficit by *yen* 144,233.

The amount of ordinary expenditure for public schools of cities was *yen* 4,469,675 and of extraordinary expenditure *yen* 2,169,725, the total being *yen* 6,639,400. These figures show, compared with the previous year, an increase of *yen* 532,736 in the former and of *yen* 914,947 in the latter, the total increase being *yen* 1,447,683.

The amount of income was *yen* 1,949,487, including tuition fees and other income for educational purposes. The above income shows, if compared with the public school expenditure, a deficit of *yen* 4,689,913, which was defrayed by city taxes, etc. Compared with the previous year, the amount of income increased by *yen* 272,958, and the deficit by *yen* 1,174,725.

The amount of ordinary expenditure for public schools of towns and villages was *yen* 23,930,695 and of extraordinary expenditure *yen* 4,115,633, the total being *yen* 28,046,328. These figures show, compared with the previous year, an increase of *yen* 2,453,193 in the former and of *yen* 2,818,104 in the latter, the total increase being *yen* 5,271,297.

The amount of income was *yen* 5,419,124, including tuition fees and other income for educational purposes. The above income shows, if compared with the public school expenditure, a deficit of *yen* 22,627,204, which was defrayed by town and village taxes, etc. Compared with the previous year, the amount of income increased by *yen* 1,056,488, and of the deficit by *yen* 4,214,809.

The following table shows the further details of the public school expenditure.

Statistical Table showing, for 1906-7, the Amount of Public

		Elementary Schools.	Normal Schools.	Middle Schools.
		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Salaries of School Directors, Curators, etc. ....		—	—	238,456
„ „ Instructors, Assistant-instructors and Regular Teachers .....		14,787,469	721,748	1,642,246
„ „ Other Teachers .....		4,015,242	52,083	539,508
„ „ Dormitory Superintendents .....		—	—	24,596
„ „ Clerks .....		—	46,668	112,826
„ „ Kindergarten Conductors .....		17,192	1,485	—
Travelling Expenses .....		363,767	29,066	66,725
Salaries of Yatoi, Ushers, Servants, etc. ....		1,352,274	109,881	229,967
Scholarships .....		72,182	1,053,156	273
Rent for Grounds and Houses .....		323,819	11,798	14,946
Expenses for Books, Apparatus, etc. ....		895,830	78,690	205,354
„ „ School Furniture .....		902,727	89,153	100,869
„ „ Articles of Consumption .....		1,599,136	80,409	124,310
„ „ Buildings .....		5,855,470	160,956	378,410
„ „ Repairs .....		975,763	61,238	97,848
Other Expenses .....		1,674,165	102,334	155,202
Total .....		32,835,036	2,598,665	3,931,536
Income.	Tuition Fees .....	4,296,357	56,605	1,369,512
	Kindergarten Fees .....	29,877	3,305	—
	Fees paid by Library Visitors .....	—	—	—
	Voluntary Contributions .....	1,171,494	110	53,074
	Amount derived from School Stock Property ....	571,892	301	26,905
	Miscellaneous .....	576,380	20,734	29,000
	State aid .....	—	—	—
	Aid from the Educational Fund .....	13,536	—	—
	Grant for the Encouragement of General Education	5,660	—	—
	Total .....	6,665,136	81,055	1,478,491

*School Expenditure of Fu, Ken, Gum, Cities, Towns and Villages.*

High Schools for Girls.	Special Schools.	Technical Schools.	Blind and Dumb Schools.	Miscellaneous Schools.	Kindergartens.	Libraries.	Others.	Total.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
69,032	9,000	188,121	773	1,488	408	4,296	—	511,574
428,952	74,230	1,097,904	1,923	34,744	—	—	—	18,789,288
89,363	11,789	118,956	1,745	13,618	—	—	—	4,842,304
4,610	—	7,090	79	—	—	—	—	36,375
29,870	7,922	60,424	—	150	—	7,198	—	265,058
—	—	—	—	—	55,255	—	—	73,932
16,815	952	64,334	88	826	207	441	3,410	546,631
58,850	72,310	218,916	1,165	5,841	10,316	7,704	37,527	2,134,751
4,406	—	15,269	20	38	96	—	6,977	1,152,417
8,780	—	36,451	245	1,475	2,880	280	98	400,772
49,835	21,152	235,758	363	3,138	3,458	17,078	264	1,510,920
45,305	12,930	117,867	157	5,130	3,927	3,299	597	1,281,961
37,672	29,127	220,055	476	4,329	9,891	3,674	3,806	2,112,885
161,124	46,953	301,532	—	1,854	28,867	29,560	—	6,964,726
23,306	5,111	65,043	417	1,477	4,113	1,207	97	1,235,620
41,422	89,554	265,747	270	6,199	14,137	11,571	635,753	2,996,354
1,069,342	381,102	3,043,467	7,721	80,307	133,555	86,308	688,529	44,855,568
339,454	52,561	316,029	500	26,846	—	—	—	6,457,874
—	—	—	—	—	46,788	—	—	79,970
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,464	—	2,464
17,543	—	30,655	—	144	1,769	300	478	1,275,567
287	1,923	5,708	4,337	128	60	24	557	612,062
6,995	329,917	129,582	74	396	166	2,282	46,660	1,142,186
—	—	298,514	—	—	—	—	—	298,514
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,536
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	5,660
364,279	384,401	780,478	4,931	27,514	48,783	5,070	47,895	9,888,033

## PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.

The general state of public school property belonging to *Fu, Ken, Gun*, cities, towns and villages at the end of the financial year was as follows.

Public school property belonging to *Fu, Ken, Gun*, cities, towns and villages included 36,042,430 *tsubo* of school grounds and landed property, belonging to schools, and 4,077,900 *tsubo* of buildings. The total value of school grounds, landed property, buildings, books, apparatus, etc. was *yen* 122,563,491. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 2,607,189 *tsubo* in the area of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools, and an increase of 147,877 *tsubo* in buildings, and of *yen* 10,282,800 in the value of grounds, buildings, books, apparatus and furniture. The amount of school stock property included *yen* 8,636,652 in money and *yen* 13,879,980 in grounds, buildings, and other property (including *yen* 8,636,786 contained in the above mentioned value of school grounds, landed property belonging to schools, buildings, books, apparatus, etc.), being an increase of *yen* 523,326 and *yen* 2,204,469 respectively, as compared with the previous year. Besides these, there was *yen* 1,230,555 in the reserve fund established in accordance with Art. IX of the General Regulations for the Local Educational Affairs, showing an increase of *yen* 42,999 over the previous year.

Public school property belonging to *Fu* and *Ken* included 5,598,167 *tsubo* of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools and 621,123 *tsubo* of buildings. The total value of school grounds, landed property, and buildings, books, apparatus, etc. was *yen* 31,484,913. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 273,779 *tsubo* in the area of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools and of 5,175 *tsubo* in buildings, and of *yen* 1,312,406 in the value of grounds, buildings, books, apparatus and furniture. The amount of school stock property included *yen* 1,196,955 in money and *yen* 43,305 in grounds, buildings and other property (including *yen* 38,622 contained in the above mentioned value of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools), being an increase of *yen* 309,041 and of *yen* 23,952 respectively, as compared with the

previous year. In addition, there was *yen* 245,277 as a reserve fund formed in accordance with Art. IX of the General Regulations for the Local Educational Affairs, showing an increase of *yen* 72,123 over the previous year.

Public school property belonging to *Gun* included 200,418 *tsubo* of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools and 31,204 *tsubo* of buildings. The total value of school grounds, landed property, buildings, books, apparatus, etc. was *yen* 1,131,547. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 40,878 *tsubo* in the area of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools, of 3,261 *tsubo* in buildings, and of *yen* 62,352 in the value of grounds, buildings, books, apparatus and furniture. The amount of school stock property included *yen* 189,779 in money and *yen* 54,005 in grounds, buildings and other property (including *yen* 52,274 contained in the above mentioned value of school grounds, landed property belonging to schools, buildings, books, apparatus, etc.). Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of *yen* 20,212 in money, and an increase of *yen* 43,276 in grounds, buildings and other property. Besides these, there was *yen* 131,727 as a reserve fund formed in accordance with Art. IX of the General Regulations for the Local Educational Affairs, showing an increase of *yen* 38,504 over the previous year.

Public school property belonging to cities included 1,040,843 *tsubo* of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools and 374,635 *tsubo* of buildings. The total value of school grounds, landed property, buildings, books, apparatus, etc. was *yen* 25,234,162. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 115,847 *tsubo* in the area of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools, of 38,735 *tsubo* in buildings, and of *yen* 4,670,869 in the value of grounds, buildings, books, apparatus and furniture. The amount of school stock property included *yen* 733,494 in money and *yen* 693,426 in grounds, buildings and other property (including *yen* 596,606 contained in the above mentioned value of school grounds, landed property belonging to schools, buildings, etc.). Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of *yen* 80,034 in money, and a decrease of *yen* 101,522 in grounds, buildings and other property. Besides these, there was *yen* 242,036 as a reserve fund formed in accordance with Art. IX of the General Regulations for the Local Educational Affairs,

showing a decrease of *yen* 189,300 as compared with that of the previous year.

Public school property belonging to towns and villages included 29,203,002 *tsubo* of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools and 3,050,938 *tsubo* of buildings. The total value of school grounds, landed property, buildings, books, apparatus, etc. was *yen* 64,713,769. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease of 3,037,693 *tsubo* in the area of school grounds and landed property belonging to schools, and an increase of 100,706 *tsubo* in buildings, and of *yen* 4,237,173 in the value of grounds, buildings, books, apparatus and furniture. The amount of school stock property included *yen* 6,516,424 in money and *yen* 13,089,244 in grounds, buildings and other property (including *yen* 7,949,284 contained in the above mentioned value of school grounds, landed property belonging to schools, buildings, books, apparatus, specimens, etc.), being an increase of *yen* 154,463 and of *yen* 2,238,763 respectively, as compared with the previous year. Besides these, there was *yen* 611,515 as a reserve fund formed in accordance with Art. IX of the General Regulations for the Local Educational Affairs, showing an increase of *yen* 121,672 over the previous year.

The following table shows the annual comparative statistics and further details of the public school property belonging to *Fu*, *Ken*, *Gun*, cities, towns and villages.

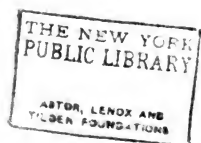
Statistical Table showing the Value of Public School Property of Pa, Ken, Gm, Cities, Towns and Villages.

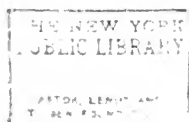
	1906—7	1905—6	1904—5	1903—4	1902—3
Area of school grounds	16,000,234	15,219,109	15,030,201	14,445,079	13,254,406
" landed property belonging to schools..	20,042,136	21,400,610	17,418,297	23,515,703	23,069,441
Total	36,042,430	36,619,619	32,448,588	37,960,782	36,323,847
" buildings {Class rooms	2,263,465	2,170,713	2,155,311	2,082,004	2,016,153
" buildings {Other rooms	1,814,435	1,753,310	1,717,267	1,676,489	1,498,860
Total	4,077,900	3,924,023	3,872,581	3,758,493	3,515,013
Value of school grounds	25,382,443	21,651,428	20,171,922	19,424,701	17,562,487
" landed property belonging to schools..	2,050,691	2,011,855	1,958,179	2,307,895	1,804,758
" buildings	73,790,575	68,982,661	66,673,410	64,320,599	57,081,634
" books	4,985,052	1,624,352	4,214,471	5,883,768	3,446,678
" apparatus and specimens	7,198,174	6,627,311	6,198,414	5,616,635	4,971,496
" furniture	9,147,556	8,385,054	7,753,203	7,226,522	6,460,472
Total	122,563,491	112,280,691	106,969,659	102,780,120	91,327,525
Amount of money	8,636,652	8,113,326	7,592,369	6,518,412	5,819,111
Grounds {Area	62,406,840	62,025,497	59,627,182	55,172,521	44,727,680
Grounds {Value	4,436,364	3,488,754	3,234,513	2,625,218	2,212,368
Buildings {Area	2,923,142	2,627,482	2,597,792	2,410,796	2,769,551
Buildings {Value	1,712,648	1,461,436	1,454,828	1,166,478	931,313
Value of other property	137,521	146,090	111,337	118,750	163,307
Total value	452,517	371,011	403,622	319,919	303,816
Reserve fund formed in accordance with the General Regulations for the Local Educational Affairs	1,800,169	1,681,198	1,165,879	2,003,295	2,124,692
	512,883	5,319,405	5,108,201	4,244,711	3,890,518
	221,784	394,831	304,720	336,915	407,329
	5,211,191	162,159	84,920	105,187	118,800
	8,636,786	1,703,511	4,068,391	1,751,007	5,301,572
	1,240,555	6,972,000	6,947,039	5,516,676	4,940,721
	1,240,555	1,187,536	925,562	..	..

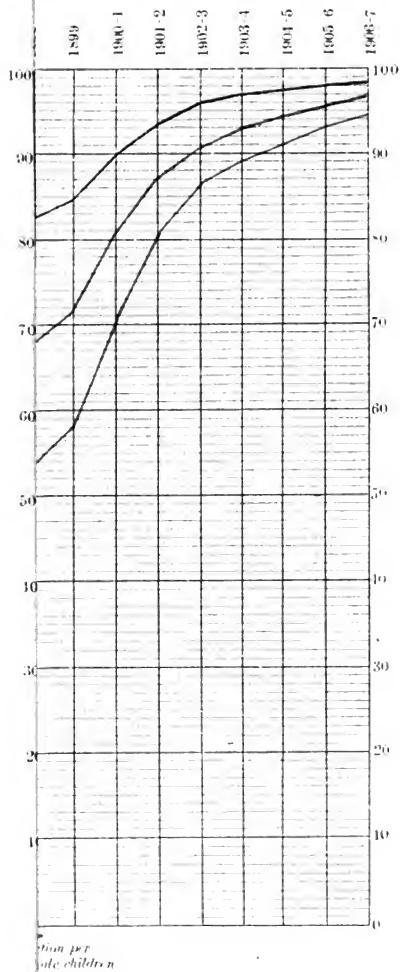
× Reported for reference.





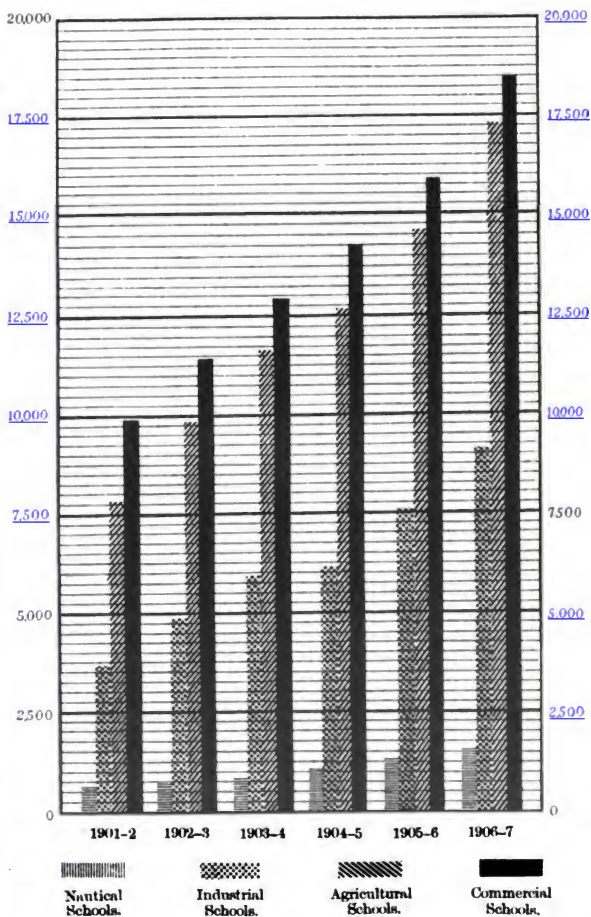








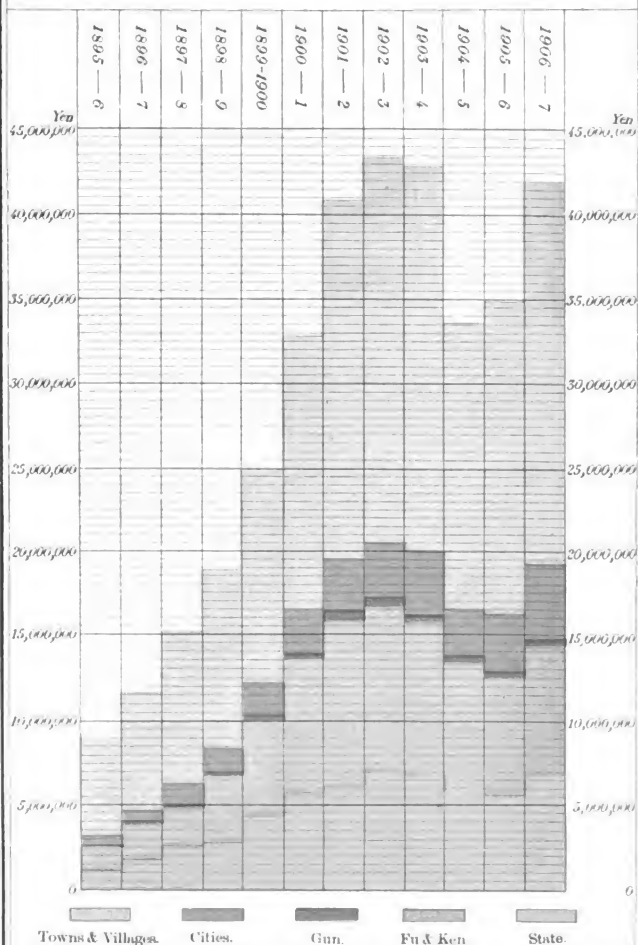
**DIAGRAM SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE NUMBER  
OF PUPILS IN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.**



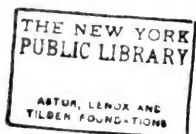
THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

**DIAGRAM SHOWING THE COST OF PUBLIC EDUCATION  
BORNE BY THE STATE, FU AND KEN, GUN, CITIES,  
TOWNS AND VILLAGES FOR TWELVE YEARS.**







印刷所 三 秀 舍

東京市神田區美土代町二丁目一番地

印刷人 島 連 太 郎

東京市神田區美土代町二丁目一番地

文部大臣官房文書課

明治四十二年三月十五日發行

明治四十二年三月十三日印刷



27.12

1

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY  
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

**This book is under no circumstances to be  
taken from the Building**

[illegible]

80 016 794



